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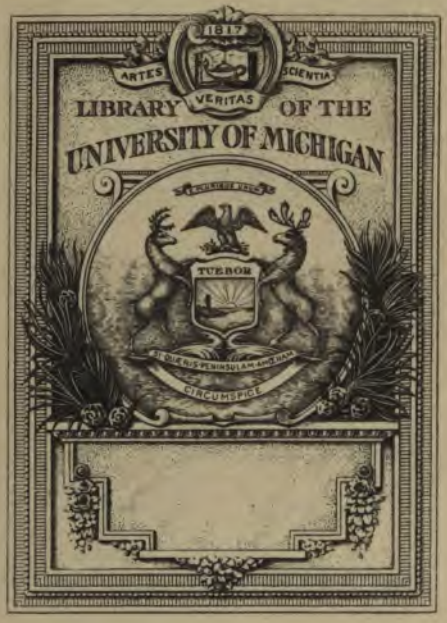
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Valentine's Manual
of the
City of New York
for 1916-7

New Series

Edited by
Henry Collins Brown

New York
The Valentine Company
15 East 40th Street

FOUNDERS EDITION

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by
Henry Collins Brown

Lib.
Union Lit. Assn.
6-5-36
32279
4 vol. (no. 1, 5, 9, 10)

TO ALL NEW YORKERS

NATIVE OR ADOPTED

WHO LOVE AND VENERATE THIS OLD TOWN—

AND TO HER SONS AND DAUGHTERS,

WHEREVER THEY MAY BE

THIS VOLUME IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED

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David Thomas Valentine, famous editor of the original Manuals of New York, 1842-1868.

The New Manuals: Retrospect and Revival

Henry Collins Brown

Any attempt to revive Valentine's famous Manuals is, of necessity, an undertaking fraught with the liveliest anticipation to all old New Yorkers, and of more than passing interest to the generation to whom his work is fast becoming merely a romantic tradition.

The present year marks a full half century since the gifted pen of David Thomas Valentine ceased to labor on the work he loved so well. It has also seen the realization of his wildest dream—that New York would some day be the greatest city in the world. And this effort to continue the brilliant record of the "faithful old clerk" is attended with no small amount of apprehension and a due appreciation of the difficulties to be surmounted. For his was the work of the heart as well as of the head.

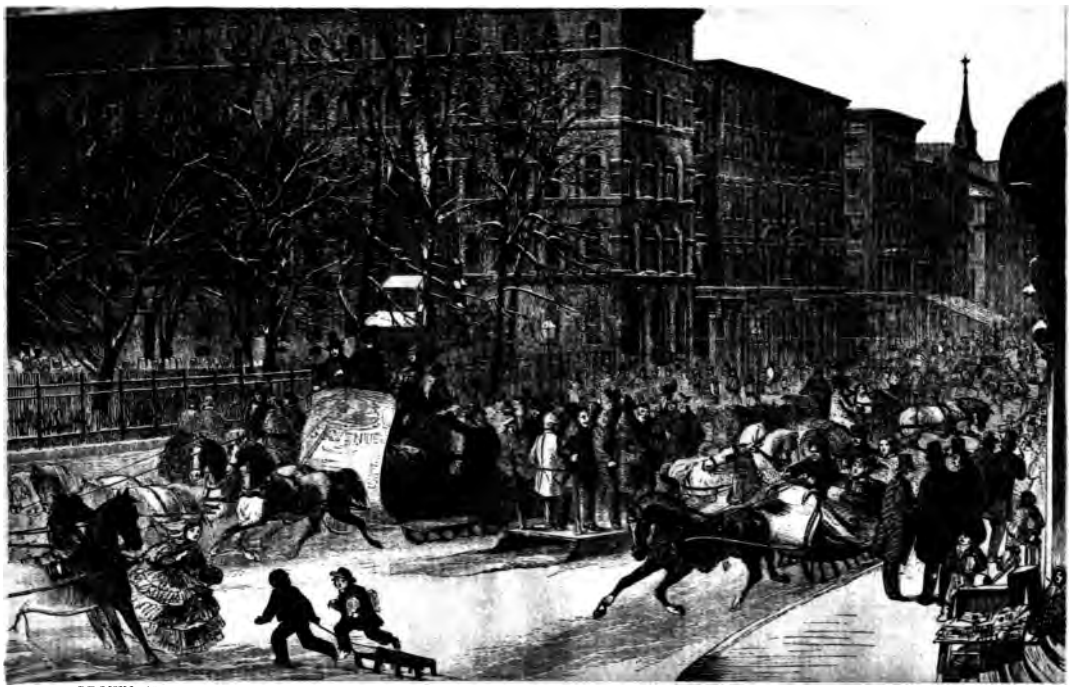
To those of us who know, and appreciate, the worth of these veritable store-houses of antiquarian lore concerning the past of our glorious city, the mere mention of Valentine's Manual conjures up visions of a city with tree embowered streets, little two-and-a-half-story red brick houses with quaint dormer windows, and awnings over most of the stores along Broadway. Our churches were still below Fourteenth Street and Sunday morning in any part of old New York was sure to be crowded with worshippers in goodly numbers; the women in wide hoop-skirts, poke bonnets and dainty little parasols; the men in huge furry beaver hats, fancy waistcoats, brass buttons, etc. Washington Square, St. John's Park, St. Mark's on Stuyvesant Place, and Union Square Park marked the extreme northerly limits of fashionable uptown in Valentine's day. Greenwich village was still a village only to be visited with trunks for a two weeks' stay; Chelsea, Harsenville, Bloomingdale, Manhattanville, Tubby Hook, Ft. Washington, Inwood, Kingsbridge,

were all small settlements on the West Side, quite remote from the city, while Corlears Hook, Manhattan Island, Yorkville, Kips Bay and Harlem were scattered on the East. Stage coaches were still the main means of transportation although street cars were beginning to appear.

But for Valentine, and this is now admitted to have been his greatest work, many of the characteristics of our city at this interesting period of its development would have been lost. "The trash of today," historically speaking, "becomes the treasure of tomorrow," and it is to the pictures, which he preserved for us at a time when their value was little realized, that we owe him a debt of inestimable value. Photography and the present inexpensive methods of engraving were undiscovered. Lithography and wood engraving were practised to a limited extent, but copper-plate printing was still the popular method of preserving the work of the artist. All three methods were still in an expensive state, which necessarily restricted their use to works supposedly of prime importance and precluded their use in the average book of moderate cost. For this reason, few publications of that period contain illustrations of our city, and to the Manual we are indebted for the preservation of street scenes, notable buildings, land marks, maps, etc., between 1840 and 1868. All of them have long ago disappeared and but for Mr. Valentine the record would have been lost irretrievably.

Turning to the issue of 1841-1842, the first under Mr. Valentine's editorship, we find an insignificant volume only 3½ by 5 inches in size, containing 186 small pages and bound in inexpensive board covers. A complete Table of Contents follows:

	PAGE
Calendar	9
Rules and orders of the Board of Aldermen	21
Rules and orders of the Board of Assistants	25
Joint Rules of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistants	30
Mayor, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City with their residences	31
Standing Committees of both boards	33
Board of Supervisions	38
Board of Health	39
Financial Condition of the City	40
Public Offices	53
Ferries from the City of New York to adjacent places	44
Rates of Fare of Hackney Coaches, Carriages and Cabs	45



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Sleighing on Broadway was also not unusual; sometimes the snow laid two or three weeks at a time right on as busy a thoroughfare as our main street. Our picture is taken opposite the old Trinity Building in 1858.

Value of Real and Personal Estate in the City, etc.... 48
Offices of the Corporation..... 51
Court of Sessions..... 69
Water Commissions 70
Assessors 70
Collector of Taxes..... 71
Constables 72

The frontispiece is the first of the City Maps for which Mr. Valentine was afterwards to receive so much credit. This map shows the extent of the city at that time (1842) and is now an eagerly sought item for New York collections. These were followed in later numbers by other similar productions showing the constant and rapid growth of the city.

The preface of this volume contains the following significant statement:

> "It has been thought expedient to enlarge on the substance of the City Hall Directory by the introduction of added matter, interesting and useful to the members of the Corporation and others. The contents and form of this volume have been selected as most useful and convenient for reference."

The City Hall Directory, to which reference is here made (and of which the Manuals were the successor), appears upon investigation to have been a small pamphlet issued by the City Government as far back as 1818. And this in turn to have been preceded by a similar publication, which consisted of a couple of leaves or so containing the names of the Mayor, Aldermen, Assistants, and other officials of the City Government dating back to 1801. The entire series, starting with this modest leaflet, continuing with the City Hall Directory and ending with the Manuals can be seen at the Public Library on Fifth Avenue. They form an interesting item of municipal effort in this direction.

After the death of Mr. Valentine, the Manuals, as we speak of them here, ceased. Mr. Shannon's work belonged to another period. Under Mayor Gaynor the City provided a Municipal Year Book giving certain statistical information regarding the personnel of the Mayor's office and the various departments and the work has been continued by his successor, Mayor Mitchel. Up to the present time (January 1, 1916) two issues have appeared of the Year Book and it may be continued.

This, briefly, is the history of such publications as have been issued by the City along the lines of the Manuals.

Of recent years the huge size of the City and its Boroughs has necessitated a daily publication to keep track of its enormous business and the City Record has taken the place of these old once-a-year periodicals. Naturally, they are of the strictest business character and have no room for anything but statements of the most highly condensed facts. And no doubt material such as Valentine used would be sadly out of place in these modern papers. Nevertheless, the city changes so much and so rapidly in its physical aspect, that some record of these changes might properly come within the scope of a city enterprise.

In order to get a better idea of what Valentine's pages actually contained it may not be amiss to state that no less than seventeen of them are occupied by the names of persons on the City's pay-roll in one capacity or another, ninety more are taken up with a list of members of the City Council from 1653 to 1842.

The calendar takes up twenty pages. Rules of the Aldermen and Assistants, nine pages. Names and residences of the Mayor, Aldermen, etc., ten, and so on.

The calendar itself is worthy of special commendation. It is a huge depository of American history. It is arranged after the manner of the old-fashioned New England almanac, but instead of giving prognostications of the weather, signs and portents of the zodiac and other absorbing items of like nature, it gives dates and facts concerning the late Revolution, meeting days of the Corporation, days for receiving claims, taxes, etc. In the twelve months included in this calendar there is a veritable chronological table of past, present and future dates referring to the City or the country as a whole. It is certainly a painstaking and exceedingly interesting compilation and yet is only one instance of the thorough manner in which Valentine did all his work. The amount of research this man accomplished is certainly remarkable; no exertion proved too severe nor did any apparent difficulty discourage him in his search for facts.

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Broadway opposite City Hall Park about 1830, **A very unusual and interesting view**

At a later date Mr. Valentine included the names of all school teachers, constables, policemen, junk-dealers, pawnbrokers (and all other persons who were licensed by the city), scrub-women, bell-ringers, firemen in charge of firehouses owned by the City (the department was volunteer) and numberless other items which today have so expanded that a work of ten volumes would not include all this material. For instance, the total number of employees of every kind given in the Manual for 1842 is 427. The permanent number of city employees on the pay-roll today is never less than about 85,000, and that is constantly increased by temporary additions, which make the daily average figure considerably over 110,000. In Valentine's day the constables numbered 34, while our present police department numbers considerably over 11,000. And so on it would go all through the list.

A new Manual, therefore, based on the exact lines of the old would be doomed to failure. But by taking the good out of the old, and expanding the same material existent today; by preserving the rapid changes that are constantly going on; by collecting and reproducing the "trash" of today; by such means it is possible that a new series might be produced that would prove of interest to its present-day inhabitants and valuable to the future historian.

Such, then, is the task confronting the present editor. How near he will realize the just expectations of the people of New York in this respect remains to be seen. The present volume is offered as his idea of about what the new Manuals should be. Such changes as the comments of his readers suggest and experience dictates, will be found in subsequent issues. All New Yorkers are cordially invited to assist in making the Manual a book in keeping with the dignity, importance and glory of the chief City of the world.

The Hitherto Unpublished Minutes of the Common Council from 1784 Until 1831

A matter that has deeply perplexed librarians, archivists, men of letters, and the public, throughout the United States, is the continued failure of the city of New York to print the minutes of its own Common Council from the years 1784 to 1831. This period covers what is easily the most interesting days of our infantile existence. They set forth as no other medium can, conditions as they existed at the time the British evacuated New York, and the city took up the burden of separate existence on its own account. As we read those absorbing chapters of our early infancy, there is spread before our eyes the picture of a little town struggling to right itself after an occupancy by a foreign foe of nearly eight years. Disorder and crime prevail throughout the city; most of it is still in ruins from the great fire of '76, and years of neglect have left their streets in a deplorable condition.

The corporation is hard pressed for funds to meet immediate obligations, and is frequently obliged to seek private assistance. Public lands are pressed for sale, in order to raise money, and in a dozen ways these minutes depict as nothing else can, the trials and ordeals through which the young metropolis was passing. Even as we read, we see the little village rise with a courage which cannot be denied, to face difficulties that seem insurmountable. The burden at times seems almost too great to bear, but gradually we see order emerge out of chaos, and tranquillity reign where formerly anarchy held sway.

As we continue a perusal of these minutes, we see the city gradually emerging from its apparent hopeless condition. Large numbers of its former residents, banished under British rule, have now returned and their appearance is noted in the minute books.

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View of City Hall and Broadway from a rare aquatint print by the Swedish Artist Akrell, 1825. Remarkable for its correct delineation of buildings on Broadway and St. Paul's, and for the wonderful local detail in foreground. Note the pigs.

In the following pages we have printed a few of these minutes of the first years including the resolutions offering to Lafayette the freedom of the city. As a particularly valuable item for our readers we have also reproduced in facsimile General Washington's reply to the Common Council tendering him a similar honor, in which he refers for the first time to New York as the "Empire" city. The origin of this title is not generally known and it will be a pleasure to read in Washington's own language his description of our city which already he foresees as the "seat of Empire." We have reproduced this document on another page, from the original which is in the possession of the New York Historical Society.

The first selection we make is the minutes of a meeting held September 20, 1786, regarding the banishment of Hogs from the streets of New York. The motion was at first defeated, then accepted and becomes a law. For many years hogs played an important part in keeping the streets clean, hence the opposition to their banishment.

City of New York } At a Common Council held at the City Hall of the said City on Wednesday, Septr. 20, 1786.

Present Richard Varick, Esqr., Recorder

Benjamin Blagge
Abm. P. Lott
John Broome
Nichs. Bayard
} Esqrs. Aldn.

Abm. Van Gelder
Thos. Ten Eyck
Geo. Janeway
Corns. C. Roosevelt
Henry Will
} Assists.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition against the going at large of Hogs reported a Law for the purpose which was read and thereupon Aldn. Blagge moved that the consideration thereof be postponed until a future meeting. Debates arose & the Question being put on the said Motion it passed in the Negative in manner following.

For the Affirmative	For the Negative
Aldn. Blagge	Aldn. Broome
Aldn. Lott	Aldn. Bayard
Aldn. Gilbert	Mr. Ten Eyck
Mr. Van Gelder	Mr. Roosevelt
Mr. Janeway	Mr. Will

The Board being equally divided Mr. Recorder voted in the Negative.

The Law then read & considered by Paragraphs And on Mr. Recorders asking whether the Law should pass; Debates arose & the Question being put it passed in the affirmative in the manner following vizt.

For the Affirmative	For the Negative
Aldn. Broome	Aldn. Blagge
Aldn. Bayard	Aldn. Lott
Ten Eyck	Aldn. Gilbert
Mr. Will	Mr. Van Gelder
Mr. Roosevelt	Mr. Janeway

The Board being again equally divided Mr. Recorder voted in the Affirmative. Thereupon the Law passed accordingly which with the Title thereof is as follows.

"A Law to prohibit the going at large of Hogs within this City. Whereas the going at large of Hogs Shoats & Pigs in the Streets and Highways of this City is attended with many Inconveniences to the Citizens at large & with great Injury to Individuals.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York in Common Council convened and it is hereby ordained by the Authority of the same That from & after the first Day of January next no Person or Persons shall permit his her or their Hogs Shoats or Pigs to go at large in any of the Streets or Highways of this City under the penalty of forfeiting such Hogs Shoats or Pigs to the use of the Poor of the said City. And be it further ordained by the Authority of the same That from & after the first Day Constables & Marshalls of the said City and any other Person is hereby authorized to take up & Secure all such Hogs Shoats or Pigs as they or any of them shall find going at large contrary to this Law & to deliver them to the Keeper of the Alms House of the said City who is hereby authorized & required to receive them for the use of the poor as aforesaid & to pay such Constable Marshall or other Person for their trouble the Sum of four Shillings for each Hog & the Sum of two Shillings for each Shoat or Pig.

The meeting of September 14, 1784, records an event of great historical importance—the freedom of the city offered to Lafayette.

City of New York, SS. James Duane, Esqr., Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen & assistants of the City of New York in Common Council convened.

To all to whom these Presents shall come Send Greeting:

Whereas the Right honorable The Marquis De la Fayette Mareschal De Camp of the Armies of his most Christian Majesty and Major General in the Service of the United States of America, by the early and adventurous Part which he took in the late Revolution by which the Liberties and Independence of the United States are happily established and the essential Services he hath performed in different situations hath endeared himself to all to whom the Rights of America are Dear And we being desirous of giving him a Public Testimony of our Esteem and of our high Sense of his distinguished Merit and essential Services.

Be it therefore known to all whom it may concern that the said Marquis De la Fayette is by these Presents admitted and received a Freeman and Citizen of the City of New York in the State of New York in America.

In Testimony whereof We cause the public Seal of the said City to be here unto affixed.

Witness James Duane, Esqr.. Mayor of the said City, this fourteenth Day of September in the year of our Lord 1784 & of the Independence of the State the nith—

"JAMES DUANE.

"By order of the Common Council } "Robt. Benson Clk."

To which the Marquis De la Fayette makes the following gracious answer:

Meeting Sept. 15, 1784

The Members having waited on the Right Honble. the Marquis De la Fayette with the Address of this Corporation Mr. Mayor laid on the Table the Marquis' answer which was read & is in the words following vizt:

"To the honorable the Mayor Aldermen & Commonalty of the City of New York.

"Gentlemen, While I am honored with so flattering Marks of your Esteem it is a peculiar Gratification to me to receive them in this City where with Delight I see the triumphant Restoration of the American Flag.

Amidst Hardships of War, which so heavily fell upon you, it has been your noble Task to give the World an Example of Disinterestedness & Fortitude. To unite with you in common Efforts and common Wishes, became my fortunate Lot; And altho' from a powerful Cooperation, then in readiness, we had a Right to expect the Repossession of New York, yet did I feel much happier, in the far better Method by which the End of your Exile was made a signal for restored Peace.

In the precious Testimonies of your Partiality, now afforded me, I most pleasingly enjoy the new Tie that connects me with this City: and whilst I ardently share with you in every concern for its Prosperity I beg leave to assure you, that the warmth of my Zeal can only be equalled by the Feelings of my Respect and Gratitude

De la Fayette.

The meeting held October 14, 1786 is a picturesque account of an old-time ceremony.

Re-election of Mr. Duane as Mayor

His Excellency the Governor by & with the advice & Consent of the Council of Appointment having been pleased to reappoint The honble. James Duane, Esqr., to the Office of Mayor, &c, &c, of this City for the ensuing Year: Mr. Mayor attended by the Recorder, Aldermen, Clerk & Constables went from the City Hall to the Residence of His Excelcy. the Governor & in his presence took the Oaths by the Charter of this City prescribed & directed And being returned to the Hall after ringing of three Bells & proclamation made for silence the Mayors Commission was published.

The city appropriated money for the printing of the Dutch Records which were published in eight volumes in 1897, and for the English Records in 1905. It seems strange therefore that our own American Records, the most vital and important in our whole career, should be thus overlooked.

Should anything happen to the original manuscript of these Records, New York, the greatest city in the world, would be deprived absolutely of the story of its infancy, and the loss could never be replaced.

By His EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire

General, and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States of North-America.

WHEREAS a Bombardment and Attaek upon the City of New-York, by our cruel, and inveterate Enemy, may be hourly expected: And as there are great Numbers of Women, Children, and infirm Perſons, yet remaining in the City, whoſe Continuance will rather be prejudicial than advantageous to the Army, and their Perſons expoſed to great Danger and Hazard: I Do therefore recommend it to all ſuch Perſons, as they value their own afety and Preſervation, to remove with all xpedition, out of the ſaid Town, at this critical Period,—truſting, that with the Bleſſing of Heaven, upon the American Arms, they may ſoon return to it in perfect Security. And I do enjoin and require, all the Officers and Soldiers in the rmy, under my Command, to forward and aſſiſt ſuch Perſons in their Compliance with this Recommendation.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Head-Quarters, New-York, Auguſt 17, 1776.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK,—Printed by JOHN HOLT,-in Water-Street.

BROADSIDE—NOTIFICATION BY GENERAL WASHINGTON OF EXPECTED BOMBARDMENT BY THE BRITISH

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Broadway and the newly completed Post Office at Vesey Street before street cars, about 1876.

Echoes of the Revolution

It was a long time before the bitterness engendered by the struggle for liberty was assuaged in New York. This was particularly true of the theatrical profession where alleged indiscreet utterances by foreign artists frequently led to riots. The old Park Theatre in Park Row was the scene of several serious outbreaks on this account and the great Forrest-Macready riot was not wholly without this bias. The following item shows the feeling that existed in the years directly following the signing of peace.

If there are Englishmen whose attachment to the laws of Bacchus, obliges them to make frequent meetings over old London porter, and Madeira, they should always carry with them the reflection that in a republican government, there are songs which may please their palates, and be grating to the ears of freemen. A company lately spending the evening in one of the upper rooms at the Coffee House; in the height of their mirth and loyalty, broke out with *"Rule Britannia"* a song very ridiculous in a country like this, where their armies were conquered, and their nation defeated. Whenever it may again please them to sing the same ditty, they had better alter the chorus, and instead of bawling

Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves,
Britons never will be slaves.

To sing it thus

Poor Britannia, Britannia waves the rules;
Britons ever will be fools!!

Origin of How Old Was Ann (1789)

We hear that to-morrow afternoon near Bayard's house, in the Bowery a curious wager will be determined, whether a man in forty-five minutes, can collect and deposit in a basket, one hundred eggs laid in a right line, at the distance of one yard from each other; so that he goes for the first egg 200 yards, for the second egg 198, and in the same proportion for the rest; the whole distance for gathering the eggs, being five miles and 1300 yards. As the country adjacent is beautiful at this season of the year, and the distance from town only a pleasant walk, much company is expected on the occasion.

An Old Story

TAKE CARE OF YOUR POCKETS—This forenoon, while a gentleman from the country was standing in the crowd at an auction the pocket of his undercoat was cut open, and his pocketbook stolen, containing about 700 dollars. When it was discovered the thief had made off. (*Evening Post,* Jan. 11, 1816.)

The First Directory of New York, 1786

To the casual observer this insignificant volume, containing less than 800 names, does not reveal the latent possibilities of interest which its pages contain. Here we have the first tangible evidence that New York had outgrown its village days and had realized its coming importance. On the South, its more opulent and aristocratic neighbor, Philadelphia, had a year before compiled a list of its families and merchants.

Between December 9, 1785, and the 11th of February, 1786, appeared the following naive announcements of the contemplated publication of the Directory:

January 2d.
Will be put to press in a few Days,
And published with expedition,
The New York Directory,

Containing,

1. The names of all the citizens, their occupations and places of abode, in an alphabetical order.
2. The members in Congress, from what state, and where residing.
3. Grand departments of the United States for adjusting public accounts, and by whom conducted.
4. Judges, aldermen, and other civil officers, with their places of abode.
5. Members in senate and assembly, from what county and where residing in the city, while attending to their legislative duty.
6. Public state officers, and by whom kept.
7. Counsellors at law, and where residing in city or country.
8. Ministers of the gospel, where residing, and of what Church.
9. Physicians, surgeons, and their places of abode.
10. President, directors, days, and hours of business at the bank.
11. Professors, &c., of the university of Columbia College.
12. Rates of porterage as by law established.
13. Arrivals and departures of the posts and stages.
14. Societies, their places of abode, and where meeting, will please to give in their names.
15. Tradesmen, their occupations, and where residing in the city, &c, &c.

To which will be added,

A valuable and well calculated Almanack, tables of the different coins, suitable for any state, and digested in such order as to render an exchange between any of the United States plain and easy.

This useful production, it is supposed, will stand each subscriber in about Six Shillings, four of which are to be paid at subscribing, and the remainder on delivery.

Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. Bradford, at the Coffee-house; the Printer hereof, and by the compiler

DAVID FRANKS.

G. H. C. BROWN, Pinx.

Greenwich Street Nos. 1 to 24 from Battery to Morris Street in 1825, at this time a fashionable region know as Millionaires' Row. John Johnston lived at No. 16, where five of his children were born. Adam Norrie, James Boorman, Robert Lenox and others were near neighbors.

In a few days the actual appearance of the Directory was announced as follows:

Jan'y 11th
The NEW-YORK DIRECTORY,
is this Day Published,

And to be sold by S. Kollock at his book store, opposite the Coffee House; and by Francis Childs No. 189 Water Street.

To the Inhabitants of the City of New York.

Gentlemen,

Mr. Franks returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their kind and liberal encouragement towards his publication of the *New-York Directory;* he humbly requests they may indulgently excuse any errors, inaccuracies or omissions which may appear, and impute them only to the local disadvantages he laboured under, in this first attempt; as he intends in the future editions, he shall have the honour of annually presenting them, to have it more in his power to be exact, correct and circumstantial; as the number of subscribers are but few (which he attributes to a want of knowledge of the utility of this production, it being the first of the kind ever attempted in this city;) he makes bold to call on the citizens at large for every information that they think will prove conducive to its future correctness. Their directions will be thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged by Mr. Franks, at his lodgings, No. 66 Broadway, or at Mr. Kollock's Printing-Office.

Turning to the pages of this delightful memoir of long forgotten days we find it contains about 800 names in all. Members of the Continental Congress then sitting in New York are given with His Excellency John Hancock, Esq., President, whose address is given as No. 5 Cherry Street. (There was as yet no President of the United States nor Vice President. The country was still governed by the Continental Congress.) Mr. Charles Thompson of 28 King Street is given as Secretary. Thirty-six members, representatives of each State, are given. Then follows a list entitled, "Grand Department of the United States," which apparently corresponds to our present Cabinet, as His Excellency John Jay, Esq., is mentioned as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, No. 8 Broadway.

Hon. Henry Knox, Secretary at War, 15 Smith Street.

Henry Remsen, Jr., Secretary to Secretary at War.

The Hon. Walter Livingston, Samuel Osgood and Arthur Lee, Esquires, Commissioners of the Treasury.

James Milligan, Esq., Comptroller General.

Joseph Nourse, Esq., Registrar General.

John Dier Mercier, Esq., Auditor General.

John Pierce, Esq., Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, 14 Dock Street.

Edward Fox, Esq., General Hospital Department, 7 Cherry Street.

William Densung, Esq., Quarter Master General, 20 Broad Street.

Jonathan Burral, Esq., Commissory General, 22 Broad Street.

Joseph Bindos, Esq., Clother General, 66 William Street.

Joseph Pennel, Esq., Marine Department.

The compiler of the Directory, Mr. David Franks, was evidently a member of the legal fraternity, as in one page of the directory he has an announcement of his own as follows:

DAVID FRANKS
Conveyancer and Accountant
No. 66 Broadway.

Begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public and hopes the cheapness of the following will continue him their favors:

Drawing a Lease and Release,	on	Parchment	.....	£ 1. 14. 0
" "	"	Paper	.....	1. 8. 0
" "	"	Bond	.....	0. 8. 0
" "	"	Power of Attorney	...	0. 14. 0

Mr. Franks having served a regular apprenticeship to his father, an eminent attorney in Dublin.

It would be interesting to learn more about this clever young Irishman who conceived the idea of publishing the first directory of the City of New York but history is unfortunately silent on the subject. Like many another obscure performer in those days, he played his little part with no thought that his humble effort would afterward become one of the beacon lights of history.

He apparently found the publication of the directory not at all remunerative, as we find a halt in his labors after the second number. A year is allowed to elapse before another bold spirit appears, but beginning with 1789 the New York City Directory has appeared regularly every year ever since except 1914. There is no directory for 1788.

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Few of the present generation will credit the fact that crossing the East River on the ice was an occasional occurrence. This photograph was taken in 1871. Delays from field ice on both rivers or from dense fogs or thaws were frequent in ferry-boat days.

This year marks the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of our City Directory. That is not a very long period when referred to in connection with the life of a municipality. London's directory is now beyond its 900th year and yet the New York Directory of 1916 has risen to the premier position of all the cities of the civilized world and will contain more names by a great many thousands in 1916 than will that of any other city in existence.

If David Franks, the compiler, or Shepard Kollock, the printer of the first directory, could only see their present successor it would be something of a surprise to them—the population of the city at that time (1786) was 23,416—and today it is about 5,800,000.

Interesting Meeting of the Society of Cincinnati in 1786

The anniversary meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati was also held at Corre's tavern, on the 4th. inst in commemoration of the day, when the Hon. Baron de Steuben, was elected President, the Hon. Philip Schuyler, Esq. Vice President, Philip Van Cortlandt, Esq. Treasurer, and Robert Pemberton, Esq. Secretary of the Society for the ensuing year.

An elegant oration suitable to the occasion was delivered by Col. Hamilton, and an address by Col. Walker, greatly pleasing to a crowded audience. The Society dined together at four o'clock, after which the following toasts were drank, under a discharge of thirteen cannon.

1. The United States in Congress.
2. His most Christian Majesty.
3. The United Netherlands.
4. The friendly powers in Europe.
5. Governor and State of New York.
6. Our brethren in the United States and in France.
7. The glorious and immortal memory of all who have fallen in defence of the liberties of America.
8. May the powers of Congress be adequate to preserve the general Union.
9. The 17th of October, 1777.
10. The 19th of October 1781.
11. The fair friends of the Cincinnati.
12. George Washington, Esq. the President of the Society.
13. The Day.

The greatest harmony and decorum was observed, the day was happily spent, and at the early hour of eight in the evening the company broke up.—*Weekly Post Boy.*

Perils of Early Navigation on the East River (1786)

Saturday afternoon, one of the Brooklyne ferry boats, crossing from the city, with Mr. Thorn, Mr. Backhouse, and a servant of his Excellency Don Gardoqui, together with five horses, about half way over, by some accident one of the horses fell to leeward, which threw the rest into confusion, and the wind being fresh, the boat overset with a heavy sea. On this occasion, the officers and crew of the French packet, acquired much credit, as by their timely exertions no lives were lost, the horses were saved by swimming to the shore.

Echo of a Tragedy That Once Stirred New York to its Depths

The Official Record of the Coroner's Inquest Held Upon the Body of Alexander Hamilton

It is doubtful if the inhabitants of New York today can realize the consternation, the excitement, which prevailed throughout the city upon receipt of the awful news that Alexander Hamilton had been killed in a duel with Aaron Burr. A simple slip of paper pasted on the door of the Tontine Coffee House attracted but casual attention at first, but when its contents became known the excitement became intense and the indignation of the citizens knew no bounds. Steps were at once taken to apprehend his "murderer."

In those days dueling was a recognized code of honor and to apply such an epithet to the victor was unheard of. But it was Alexander Hamilton—the idol of Washington, the leading statesman of his time and foremost figure in the country. That he had been struck down by a Senator in Congress and an ex-Vice-President and leading lawyer, availed nothing. Burr was a cowardly murderer and the populace thirsted for vengeance.

Burr escaped in a boat from the rear of his home in Richmond Hill. In one unfortunate moment he took two brilliant lives—Hamilton's and his own. For Aaron Burr from that moment was a hunted, persecuted man to the day of his death—in abject poverty nearly fifty years later.

This terrible tragedy cast a gloom over New York for many days and on the day of Hamilton's funeral all business was suspended and the city gave itself up to unrestrained grief. He was buried in Trinity churchyard and his grave can be seen within a few steps of Broadway.

This incident had one lasting good result. It brought

Charming view of old St. John's Church and the Park sketched from life in 1868 by Mr. E. L. Henry. Note the size of the tree trunks

about the ultimate banishment of the duello. It speedily lost caste in the North and finally disappeared entirely from the whole country. The following account of the inquest over the body of Hamilton is of great interest, being the exact phraseology of the Coroner's unique report.

City and County of New York, ss.:

An Inquisition Indented taken for the People of the State of New York at the third Ward of the City of New York, the thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and four, and continued by adjournment until the second day of August in the year aforesaid, before me John Burger, Coroner for the said City and County of New York, on view of the body of Alexander Hamilton, then and there to wit, on the said thirteenth day of July in the year last aforesaid, at the ward, City and County aforesaid lying dead. Upon the oath of Alexander Anderson, George Minuse, John A. Hardenbrook, Peter Bonnett, Elam Williams, John Coffin, John Mildeberger, David A. Brower, David Lydig, Abraham Bloodgood, James Cummings, Amos Curtis, Isaac Burr, Benjamin Strong and John D. Miller, good and lawful men of the said City and County of New York, duly chosen, and who being then and there duly sworn and charged to enquire for the People of the State of New York, when, where and by what means the said Alexander Hamilton came to his death, do upon their oath say, that Aaron Burr late of the eighth ward of the said City in the said County, Esquire and Vice President of the United States, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the Eleventh day of July in the year last aforesaid, with force and arms, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey in and upon the said Alexander Hamilton in the peace of God and of the people of the said State of New Jersey, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did make an assault, and that the said Aaron Burr, with a certain pistol of the value of one dollar, charged and loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet, which he the said Aaron Burr, then and there had and held in his right hand, to, at, and against the right side of the belly of the said Alexander Hamilton, did then and there shoot off and discharge, by means whereof he the said Aaron Burr, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did then and there give unto him the said Alexander Hamilton, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid shot and discharged out of the pistol aforesaid by the force of the gunpowder aforesaid, upon the right side of the belly of him the said Alexander Hamilton, a little above the hip, one mortal wound penetrating the belly of him the said Alexander Hamilton, of which said mortal wound he the said Alexander

Hamilton from the said eleventh day of July in the year aforesaid, until the twelfth day of July, in the same year, as well in the County of Bergen in the State of New Jersey aforesaid, as also at the eighth ward of the City of New York in the County of New York aforesaid, did languish and languishing did live, on which twelfth day of July in the said year, the said Alexander Hamilton, at the said Eighth ward of the said City in the said County of New York of the mortal wound aforesaid died, and the jurors aforesaid on their oaths aforesaid, do further say, that William P. Van Ness, late of the first Ward of the City of New York & County of N. Y. Attorney at Law, and Nathaniel Pendleton late of the same place Counsellor at Law, at the time of committing the felony and murder aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully and of their malice and aforethought were present abetting, aiding, assisting, comforting and maintaining the said Aaron Burr to kill and murder the said Alexander Hamilton in manner aforesaid.

And so the Jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid do say, the said Aaron Burr, and the said William P. Van Ness and Nathaniel Pendleton, him the said Alexander Hamilton in manner and by the means aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder against the peace of the People of the State of New York and their dignity.

In witness whereof as well the aforesaid Coroner, as the Jurors aforesaid, have to this Inquisition put their seals, on the second day of August and in the year One thousand Eight Hundred and four, and at the place aforesaid.

JOHN BURGER, Coroner, L. S.

ALEXR. ANDERSON.	L. S.
GEO. MINUSE.	L. S.
JOHN A. HARDENBROOK.	L. S.
PETER BONNETT.	L. S.
ELAM WILLIAMS.	L. S.
JOHN COFFIN.	L. S.
JOHN MILDEBERGER.	L. S.
DAVID BROWER.	L. S.
DAVID LYDIG.	L. S.
ABM. BLOODGOOD.	L. S.
JAMES CUMMINGS.	L. S.
AMOS CURTIS.	L. S.
ISAAC BURR.	L. S.
B. M. STRONG.	L. S.
J. D. MILLER	L. S.

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A view in Wall Street about 1871, looking West from William Street, showing telegraph poles.

Old Time Marriage Notices

COMPILED BY
A. J. WOHLHAGEN
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
OF THE
NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Scarcely anything in our social life of by-gone days excels in quaintness and charm the curious marriage notices which occasionally appeared in our little newspapers which were issued once a week. The ones which follow have been selected from the *New York Weekly Museum,* a fairly complete file of which is in the New York Historical Society.

In those days the law dealing with the return of vital statistics was not generally enforced, consequently some of these notices will be seen here for the first time. They now possess an historic value of importance, as they recall the marriages of many old families whose descendants are among us to-day. Aside from the family Bible, this is probably the only other record of these interesting events. The oddity of expression, the intimate personal description, impart a charm to these notices all their own, and bring back, as nothing else can, the atmosphere of the little village that was then New York.

The proprietor of the *Weekly Museum* occasionally became involved in serious trouble on account of these marriage notices, some of which were afterwards denied. In the issue of September 14, 1793, he announced the nuptials of "Mr. Levy Phillips to the amiable Miss Hetty Hays, daughter of Mr. Michael Hays, of this city," and on the week following printed this contradiction:

The marriage of Miss Hetty Hays handed in by Aaron Henry is *false*———. The Printer begs the parties will pardon the insertion as it was imposed on him by an infamous LIAR.

In this instance the printer merely leaped from the frying pan into the fire, as clearly indicated by the following, which appeared in the next issue.

The following paragraph was handed in Thursday the 12th inst. "Married on Wednesday last, Mr. Levy Phillips to the amiable Miss Hetty Hays, daughter of Mr. M. Hays, of this city." By inserting this you will oblige your humble servant,

Aaron Henry.

New York Aug 12 1793
No. 21 Great Dock Street.

"In justice to Mr. Aaron Henry, the Printer declares he was not the person who handed in the above paragraph but that it was imposed on him by a person who called himself Aaron Henry and who has added to the infamy of *lying* that of *counterfeiting*. For which, unless satisfactory concessions are made to Mr. Henry and the Printer, the law against counterfeiting will be put vigorously in force against him."

Evidently this was not the only time that an exciting half hour resulted from an error of this kind, as we find in the issue of April 5th, of the same year, he was compelled to apologize to one Capt. Moses Toulon for announcing his marriage to Anna Mott. The doughty captain was evidently real rude, and, as befitted a warrior, sought and received satisfaction, as we find the printer, as a result, reaching this mournful conclusion:

"The difficulty of avoiding such impositions compels the Printer to refuse the insertion of marriage notices in future."

This policy, however, did not last long. Evidently the value of such items in a news sense outweighed the occasional shindies which inevitably followed these mistakes, as we find their publication resumed and permanently continued thereafter.

Another difficulty he encountered may be inferred from the following:

Mr. William Low aged 25 married Thursday Evening to Mrs. Rachel Bryan aged 69.

In the next week a Mr. William Low of Hanover Square objects to the notice as not being sufficiently distinctive and compels the printer to insert a notice that

"The Mr. Wm. Low married to Mrs. Bryan is *not* the Mr. Low of Hanover Square."

The enterprising proprietor of the *Museum* appar-

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John Street, New York, in 1877 showing office of J. Lloyd Haigh at No. 81, in which the first commercial telephone was installed. It connected with the Haigh Foundry in Brooklyn and telephoning thus commenced simultaneously in New York and Brooklyn.

ently led the strenuous life at times. If he could only come back again and open his little print shop just for a day how happy we would all be to see him! Peace to his ashes!

We begin the list with a few selections showing the curious style of expression common in those days, and then abbreviate the others so as to provide a goodly number in the short space at our command. Included in the list are also some death notices.

On Monday evening, June 7th, 1792, by the Rev. Mr. Beach, JOHN BUCHANAN, ESQ., to the amiable, adorable, incomparable, inflexible, invincible and non-parallel of her sex, NANCY LUCY TURNER, both of this city.

On June 30th, MR. PETER DUSTAN to the amiable MISS SALLY GIDNY.

On Monday the 31st of July, 1786, was married in Washington County, Maryland, MAJOR GENERAL HORATIO GATES, to MISS MARY VALLANCE; a lady most deservedly distinguished for her good sense, liberal education, and amiable disposition, with a handsome fortune.

Married on Sunday last, June 14, 1786, at Elizabeth Town, MR. GEORGE JOY, merchant of this city, to MISS MARY ANN JELF, an amiable and accomplished young lady of that place.

On March 20th, 1786, married in New-Jersey, MR. JAMES WALKER, merchant, to the amiable MISS ANN VANDERBECK, daughter of Isaac Vanderbeck, Junr., Esq.

If worldly happiness is
e'er complete,
It is when two fond lovers meet.

On Wednesday evening (24th of May, 1786) was married SAMUEL OSGOOD, Commissioner of the Treasury Board, to MRS. FRANKLIN, widow of Walter Franklin, late an opulent merchant of this city. The lady is possessed of every amiable accomplishment, added to a very large fortune.

The file of the *New York Weekly Museum* from which the following marriage and death notices were compiled, is collated as follows, viz.: 1789, January 31st to April 11th and all after November 7th are missing; 1790, February 28th missing; 1794, December 20th missing; 1795, September 26th to November 7th and December 5th and 12th missing; 1796, January 2nd, April 9th and May 28th missing.

Genealogists and those interested in genealogy will find in these pages a valuable addition to the vital records of New York covering a period when these statistics are otherwise most difficult to obtain. It is the plan to continue these notices in each succeeding year of this new manual and as many pages will be allotted to these records as consistently may be expected within the scope of this work, which aims to record many items

of value to all lovers of New York's history not otherwise readily accessible.

1789—Saturday, January 17. GEORGE FLEMING, of the Manor of Fleming, in Sugarloafburgh, Orange County, and PHOEBE YELVERTON, daughter of Abijah, late of Goshen, married December 29, 1788.

1789—Saturday, July 11. ISAAC MOORE and CHRISTIANIA SLATER, both of New York City, married Thursday last.

1789—Saturday, July 11. JAMES BARRON, of the Island of Jamaica, and MISS MALCOM, daughter of General Malcom, married on "Saturday evening."

1789—Saturday, July 18. MRS. SOPHIA BICKER, wife of Colonel Henry Bicker, of this city, aged sixty-three years, died Wednesday morning last.

1789—Saturday, August 15. ANDREW GRAHAM, of Ulster County, and MRS. HANNAH BUDD, of this city, married Monday last.

1789—Saturday, August 29. ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, of this city, in an advanced age, died yesterday.

1789—Saturday, September 5. MRS. WASHINGTON, mother of our President, died this afternoon. Letter dated Petersburg, Va., August 25, 1789.

1789—Saturday, September 19. JOB SUMNER, late Major Massachusetts Line Continental Army, in the 33d year of his age, died Wednesday.

1789—Saturday, October 3. JOHN LOUDON, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the First Regiment, on duty, died Monday last.

1789—Saturday, October 17. JOHN DEBOIS and ELIZABETH DURYEE, both of this city, married Thursday last.

1789—Saturday, October 24. JOSEPH CULLEN, of Philadelphia, and HESTER STEVENS, daughter of Capt. William Stevens, of this city, married Sunday last.

1789—Saturday, October 24. HENDRICK WYCKOFF, of this city, died at his father's house on Long Island, Wednesday last.

1789—Saturday, November 7. ANTHONY FRANKLIN, son of John Franklin, of this city, and LYDIA LAWRENCE, of Flushing, married last week.

1789—Saturday, November 7. WILLIAM DURELL, printer and bookseller, and MARIA SCHENCK, daughter of Abraham, both of this city, married Wednesday last.

1790—Saturday, January 23. SAMUEL DEREMER, attorney at law, and HESTER ANTHONY, daughter of Nicholas, married Sunday last.

1790—Saturday, February 13. FREDERICK TURK and JANE ANTHONY, daughter of Nicholas, both of this city, married Thursday last.

1790—Saturday, February 20. JOHN B. VAN WYCK and GITTY BRINCKERHOFF, daughter of Col. Abraham, both of Fishkill, married at Fishkill, Thursday last.

1790—Saturday, March 6. CAPT. GEORGE CODWISE and MARIA BYVANCK, both of this city, married last Saturday.

1790—Saturday, March 6. FRANCIS WAINWRIGHT, of this city, druggist, and MARIA STAPLES, daughter of John (Sugar-baker), married Wednesday last.

1790—Saturday, March 27. ROBERT MCDAMITT and SUSAN ARDEN, daughter of John, both of this city, married Saturday, the 20th inst.

1790—Saturday April 3. MISS ABIGAIL OTIS, daughter of the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, died on the 18th at Boston, age 16 years.

1790—Saturday, April 3. THOMAS WHITE and MISS MARSTON, daughter of John, of this city, married Saturday evening.

1790—Saturday, April 3. HON. JOHN PAGE, of Virginia, and MISS LOWTHER, daughter of William, of this city, married Saturday evening.

1790—Saturday, April 24. ISAAC DEPEYSTER TELLER, and ALICE SCHENK, daughter of Henry, both of Fishkill, married Monday the 12th.

(A continuation of this list will be found in back of book.) *(See Index.)*

City Hall Park, showing City Hall and New Municipal Building in background

An Express

Juſt arrived from

General WASHINGTON.

Camp at Cambridge, Oct. 24, 1775.

SIR,

THE incloſed information being of the higheſt importance, I thought it proper to tranſmit it to you with all diſpatch. I am Sir,

Your obedient ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

On the Service of the United Colonies.

To the Hon. *Nicholas Cooke*, Eſq; Dep. Gov. of Rhode-Iſland, Providence.

(Incloſed.)

Falmouth, Monday, 16th Oct. 1775.

THE Canceaux ſhip of fifteen guns, commanded by Captain Mowat, a large ſhip, ſchooner, and a ſloop armed, anchored below the town the 17th inſt. At 3 o'clock P. M. they weighed and came up, and anchored within gun ſhot, and immediately Capt. Mowat ſent a letter on ſhore to the town, giving them two hours to move their families out, as he had orders to fire the town. The town immediately choſe a committee of three gentlemen, and ſent them on board to know the reaſon of the town's being ſet on fire. He returned for anſwer, that his orders were to ſet on fire all the ſea-port towns between Boſton and Halifax, and that he expected New-York was then burnt to aſhes. He farther ſaid, that when he received orders from the Admiral, he deſired that he might ſhew ſome favour to the town of Falmouth, which the Admiral granted (I ſuppoſe as Capt. Mowat was under particular obligations to ſome gentlemen at Falmouth for civilities ſhewn him when in captivity amongſt them) and which favour was to ſpare the town till 9 o'clock, Wedneſday morning, in caſe we would ſend him off eight ſmall arms, which the town immediately did.

Wedneſday morning being the 18th, the Committee went on board of Capt. Mowat again, in order to ſave the town; he ſaid he would ſave the town till he heard from the Admiral, in caſe we would ſend off four carriage guns, deliver up all our ſmall arms, ammunition, &c. and ſend four gentlemen of the town as hoſtages, which the town would not do. About half paſt nine in the morning he began to fire from the four armed veſſels, and in five minutes ſet fire to ſeveral houſes. He continued firing till after dark the ſame day, which deſtroyed the largeſt part of the town. He farther informed the Committee that he ſhould proceed to Portſmouth, and deſtroy that place alſo. The foregoing is as near the facts as I am able to remember. Witneſs my hand.

PEARSON JONES.

Proſpect Hill, Octobet 24. 1775.

SIR,

BY an expreſs that arrived from Falmouth laſt night, we learn the greateſt part of the town is in aſhes. The enemy fired about three thouſand ſhot into it, and a large number of carcaſes and bombs, which ſet the town on fire, the enemy landed once or twice to ſet fire to the ſtores, they loſt eight or ten men in the attempt, and had one taken priſoner, the inhabitants got out a very conſiderable part of their furniture, no perſon killed or wounded during the whole time of their firing; the enemy produced orders from admiral Graves, to burn all the towns from Boſton to Halifax, Capt. Mowat informed the committee at Falmouth, there had arrived orders from England about ten days ſince, to burn all the ſea port towns on the continent, that would not lay down and deliver up their arms, and give hoſtages for their future good behaviour; he alſo acquainted them that he expected the city of New-York was in aſhes; by theſe accounts we may learn what we have to expect, I think Newport ſhould be fortified in the beſt manner it can be, doubtleſs the enemy will make an attempt to get the Rock off the iſland; proviſion ſhould be made to defeat them; death and deſolation ſeems to mark their foot ſteps, ſlaſh or be ſlaves is the American motto, the firſt is by far the moſt eligible. In haſte I am with eſteem, your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

NATHANIEL GREEN.

To the Hon. *Nicholas Cooke*, Eſq; in Providence, (per Expreſs.)

BROADSIDE—NOTIFICATION TO PROVIDENCE BY GEN'L WASHINGTON OF AN INTENDED ATTACK BY THE BRITISH WAR FLEET UNDER CAPT. MOWAT, OCT. 24, 1775.

A Glimpse of the Fashions in 1800

We now come to a period when the new country may be said to have been fairly started and our grandmothers were setting their own fashions. From the clever descriptions herewith given there will be but little difficulty in forming an adequate idea of how our grandmothers looked in the fetching costumes of that day. Times have changed, however, and the athletic girl of today is much more popular than the frail, fainting sister of those times; and the present popularity of leather boots includes "genteel" society as well as the "commoner" classes.

Bird-of-Paradise yellow is a favorite color for satin gowns à l'Empire.

The colors most in estimation are ponceau rose, cachou-nut brown, American green, willow-green, and ethereal blue.

Now that 1800 is an accomplished fact, the mania for classic attire has completely metamorphosed feminine costume. The waist is now a lost quantity, for the gown is drawn in but slightly under the arms, like an infant's robe, and thence the skirt falls quite straight, trailing on the floor at the back from a double pleat that falls from a low, open neck, the edges occasionally draped with a silk kerchief, or finished with a high-standing lace ruff.

Long plumes, or short full feathers in evening dress are oftener seen on the hair than either cornettes or turbans, and so much is this style of headdress favored that several distinguished ladies wear it at the opera in preference to the opera-hat, though that handsome becoming adjunct for the hair is by no means moribund. The few turbans that are worn are rather devoid of plumage, but instead they are richly embellished with lace and gold or silver ornaments.

The Kutusoff mantle and bonnet are, of course, named after the great Russian general of whom we are now hearing so much.

Parasols are made on the same principle as the "surprise fans" lately invented—*i. e.*, with a joint which makes them appear to be broken. A sliding cylinder-like fixture holds the joint firmly in place when the parasol is raised.

Except in morning dress, ladies invariably carry their reticules (vulgarly called "ridicules") with them. A reticule contains the handkerchief, fan, card, money and essence-bottle.

They are made of figured sarcenet, plain satin, velvet, or silver tissue with strings and tassels to match. It is necessary that they be of the same color as the wrap or pelisse.

Notwithstanding the severity of the winter season, morning dresses continue to be made in white muslin, which is more fashionable than anything else. The dress of women should differ in every regard from that of men. This difference ought to extend to the selection of stuffs; for a woman habited in cloth is far less feminine than when attired in soft delicate muslin or light lustrous silk.

By way of new ornament, dressmakers are frequently making use of very small pieces of gold, silver, or steel, cut exceedingly thin, and with a tiny hole in the middle. They are generally of circular shape, and they often deck an entire evening gown. They are called "spangles."

Double soles, though introduced, are quite the exception, and as for leather footwear, no lady of condition would dream of putting on anything so coarse. They are quite Gothic, and appropriate to none but the lower orders.

The conversation bonnet is a nicely modified coal-scuttle shape that is greatly favored. The most fashionable styles in straw are the conversation cottage models, which are distinguished for their negligent neatness. At the back the hair is closely cropped or tightly braided, and has somewhat dishevelled curls in front. Necklaces and earrings are of Mocha-stones linked with burnished gold.

Muslin dresses are worn unlined, and skirts are short enough to display the ankle through them. Flowers and loops of ribbon are worn over the left side of the coiffure and face, so placed as to almost conceal the left eye. Fugitive coats made of exile cloth are worn this season, and their name is a tribute paid by fashion to the sufferings of the exiled house of Braganza.

York and Limerick gloves are both less expensive and much more easy to procure in these times than fine French kid, but they are not so pretty. English kid gloves are rough, undressed-looking things, with no particular fit about them —something like coarse *peau de Suede,* and many a time those who perforce wear them, must sigh for the *peau glacé,* which can only be had from abroad.

The fashion of tight lacing has revived with a degree of fury—prevailing universally to an extent of which people of former days could form no conception, and which posterity will not credit. Stays are now composed, not of pliable whalebone or leather, but of bands of steel and iron from two to four inches broad, and many of them not less than eighteen inches in length.

A very fashionable article of jewelry is a gold neckchain and heart with a patent spring, which, when pressed, opens and reveals the eye of friend, relative, or lover, beautifully executed on ivory, and finished with an enamelled border.

Bonnets are of a becoming shape and size—many of black or violet velvet, though those of white or tinted satin are rather more in favor with the higher classes. A drapery of black net is often added to the edge of these bonnets. Bonnets are worn rather more forward than they have been for some time past. Hats of black satin are ornamented with large rosettes of pink or yellow velvet or sarcenet. We see in carriages hats of dark-green velvet, with white plumes and veil of white net.

Since the "Hundred Days" succeeding the return of Napoleon from Elba, violets have become the rage. They are regarded as a political emblem. No imperialist lady appears in public without a large bunch of violets on her breast. Morning-caps are trimmed with violets and immortelles, set side by side, and many lapidaries manufacture ornaments of the same design.

On the other hand, royalist ladies wear muslin or Jaconet gowns, with eighteen tucks on the skirt, in honor of Louis XVIII., and bonnets of white silk striped with lacy straw, a square cashmere shawl with a vermilion border, and dark-blue kid shoes.

The art of dressing woman's hair is nearly allied to genius, and, in order to exercise it nobly, one should be a poet, a painter, or a sculptor. It is necessary to understand shades of color, chiaroscuro, and the proper distribution of shadows, so as to confer animation on the complexion and render other native charms more expressive. The fine art of dressing a prude, and of letting pretensions be apparent, yet without frankly thrusting them forward; that, also, of pointing out a coquette, and of making a mother look like her child's eldest sister; of adapting the style of coiffure to the taste and disposition of the individual—in fine, the art of asserting caprices, or of occasionally controlling them, requires a more than common share of intellect, and a tact with which one must be born.

Girard's masterpiece of Psyche has brought pallor into fashion. It is so much the rage to look ethereal and delicate that a pot of rouge can now be purchased for half a crown, and lotions, instead, are used to promote the interesting shade of the lily, which has of late subdued the rose. *Poudre de riz* is universally selected, and all fashionable women in these days of the Empire endeavor to render themselves still more interesting by making up their lovely faces *à la Psyche*.

A wreath of roses or ribband rosettes are worn by young girls in half dress, while satin or silk mousseline hats are favored for the evening toilet. These are placed very backward, and the brims are round and made to discover the face. Spanish bêrets embroidered in gold or silver, with gold cordons and acorn tassels depending, are much admired, though becoming to but few faces. The genuine bêret or cardinal's cap is like a plate turned upside down, and such a flat, skimming-dish style requires to be placed much on one side, to

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New York's first City Hall, afterwards remodeled and presented to the Government for use as the Federal Capitol at the suggestion of Alexander Hamilton who wanted the Capitol here. Washington inaugurated President in 1789 and both houses of Congress met in this building during the one year that our city was the National Capitol. It stood on the site now occupied by the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall and Nassau Streets. Built 1697, demolished 1812. Present City Hall then occupied.

have beautiful luxuriant hair showing on the other, and a very pretty face underneath.

Physicians and doctors of divinity have declared that the scanty clothing prescribed by fashion is indelicate as well as unhealthful, but do they not speak to deaf ears? What doctor, be he D. D. or M. D., could outweigh a fashion-book? The arbiters of taste never seem to care to invent anything to protect women from cold and damp, and even when common sense forces one to put on heavy, warm clothing, its wearer is deemed either insane or a hopeless invalid.

The general mildness of March has banished from the promenade those weighty, gross, furry decorations which so recently were noticed, and which for some reason were continued through one of the mildest winters ever experienced in our atmosphere—as though our fashionable beauties were shivering under the chilling influences of Siberian skies.

At a party at the Hotel Thelusson great admiration was excited by a lady whose tresses were dressed in Greek style —a band of exquisite cameos, representing Roman emperors, encircling her beautiful head. Her gown, with waist seven inches long, and short sleeves, was made of palest pink tulle, embroidered with cut-steel beads.

Not only did Mme. Tallien create a furore of admiration at the fancy ball in an Athenian gown, wearing two circlets of gold as garters, which glimmered through the filmy folds of her white and gold crêpe frock, and with jewelled strappings on her bare and sandalled feet, but there were other heroines of La Mode—if I may so express myself—who were attired *à la Sauvage,* or who threw *sang de boeuf* scarves over their shoulders, squeezed their waists into steel stays *à la humanité,* and wore on their heads either a hat *à la Justice* or a cap *à la folie.*

What was Going On in New York Ten Years After the Declaration of Independence

Perhaps the best remembered event, if not the most momentous that happened in our city in the year of our Lord seventeen eighty-six, was the publication of our first Directory. Elsewhere we have described this interesting event at length.

It is from the daily press of that year that we have selected such items of current events as follows. By this means we get a very clear idea of every-day life in those times and are able to trace a gradual outline of the city and its people as they were a century and a half ago.

In the columns devoted to the prosecution of business, we find the origin of the vigorous advertising of the present day, and the methods of our busy little merchants of long ago clearly indicate that the enterprise and energy of the present day is nothing more than an extension and development of the spirit that has always characterized the merchant of New York. The fact that many of these early names are easily recognizable as the same as those borne by well known families of today is convincing evidence that the ability of the forefathers has descended even unto the third and fourth generation. Space permits only the reproduction of a few names, but they are representatives of the many.

ISAAC ROOSEVELT having repaired his Sugar House, is now carrying on his business of refining as formerly, and has for sale (by himself and Son) at his house 159 Queen St., opposite the Bank, Loaf, Lump, and strained Muscovado Sugars and Sugar House Treacle. The New Emission Money will be received in full value as payment.

JACOB ASTOR, No. 81, Queen Street, two doors from the Friends Meeting House, has just imported from London, An elegant assortment of Musical Instruments, such as piano fortes, spinnets, piano forte guittars, guittars, hautboys, fifes, the best Roman violin strings, and all other kind of strings, music books and papers, and every other article in the musical line, which he will dispose of on very low terms for cash.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE has removed his Counting-Room from his dwelling-house, No. 110 Broadway, to his new Fire Proof Store, No. 52 Pine-street, where he has for sale, a few chests very fine Hyson and

Residence of President James Monroe, fifth President of the United States and author of our now world-famous Monroe Doctrine, on the corner of Prince and Marion Streets (now Lafayette Street) about 1821. Monroe defeated the great Rufus King of our city for the Presidency. He died here on July

store, has just received from Leghorn, London, Amsterdam, and Bristol, the following articles, which he will sell low for cash or credit:
10 lbs. oil of cloves,
6 lbs. anisi,
2 lbs. rhodium,
100 lbs. amber,
150 dozen choice castor oil,
200 lbs. ess. bergamot
200 lbs. — lemon.

FREDERICK JAY, sales at auction, of dry goods at No. 11 Queen Street.

ROBERT BOWNE 39 Queen Street has for sale Bolting cloths, powder, nails, glass and dry goods, pickled herrings, pitch pine boards, turpentine and a few casks of low priced cutlery.

NICHOLAS LOW at 116 Wall Street has to sell, Looking-glasses from London, Carolina Indigo, Glass Ware, French Brandy, Rum and best James River Tobacco.

JACOB LE ROY & SONS, No. 31 Maiden Lane have Linseed Oil in casks, Russia Duck, Teas, Ironmongery etc for sale.

For Savannah, the brigantine Rock-ahock, Cornelius Schermerhorn, master, for freight apply to Peter Schermerhorn No. 73 Water Street opposite the Crane Wharf.

WILLIAM BACKHOUSE & Co. No. 163 Water Street, have for sale Northern Beaver, Timber, Salt, Coals, Pine and Needles, Boots and Shoes, Madeira, Malaga and Sherry Wines.

JOHN DELAFIELD, No. 28 Water Street deals in all sorts of Continental Certificates, every kind of Security belonging to different States in the Union, particularly those of the State of New York.

Many of the names, then prominent in trade, are better known today as large holders of real estate. And as that business today is one of the most important in the island, it will no doubt prove of much interest to read some of the early transactions in this field and not a little interest will attach to the prominent and valuable sites of today which were then described in terms we would now use only in describing property far from the madding crowd.

To be sold a house and lot No. 3 situated in the Great Square, on the south side thereof, and adjoining on the south side of Mr. Scott's, the State Secretary, and on the north side by Mr. Philip Livingston's, the house is two stories high, lot 25 x 100. The situation is on one of the most elegant streets in the city, and promises to be, for a short time, the centre of the residence of the fashionable world, the large green in front pleases the eye.
[This describes the present site of the Washington Building, No. 1 Broadway.—Ed.]

A fine lot of ground on the west side of Broadway, near the old Lutheran Church, is for sale. Enquire of Alexander Hamilton, in Wall Street, No 58.

Four or five stables in Wall Street to let, opposite Col. William Livingston's, with stalls for from two to four horses, rooms for carriages, and large lofts for hay.

The house No 2 Wall Street, adjoining the City Hall, to be let, suitable for a lawyers office.

To be let, the large and commodious store, No 10 Hanover Square, formerly occupied by Mr. Geradus W. Beekman, deceased, and now in the tenant of Messrs. Randall, Son and Stewarts, with a large Brick store, fronting Slote Lane. For particulars enquire of Mrs. Mary Beekman, at the said place.

To be sold a dwelling house 234 Queen street between King street and the Fly-market directly opposite to his Excellency the Governor. Situation unequalled for

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Nassau Street looking north from Wall. The Bankers Trust Building stands on site of John Simmon's Tavern where the first Common Council met in 1784, under James Duane our first Mayor.

an extensive trade. Apply to White Matlack, No 11 William Street.

HENRY KENNEDY opens a genteel Boarding & Lodging house at the noted No. 317 Great George Street, near the Bridewell, formerly kept by the Widow De La Montagne. The gentlemen, members of the Senate and Assembly will find this house suitable for them as any in the city.

SAMUEL and JOSIAH BLACKWELL, offer for sale, the well known farm of Jacob Blackwell, deceased, about six miles from New York, on the East river, it contains 160 acres and 25 acres of salt meadow. [Blackwell's Island.—Ed.]

To be sold, that large house and lot of ground, occupied by John Barney, at the sign of the Plough and Harrow, at the head of Bowery Lane, the stand for a public house is equal to any in the city. Enquire of Comfort and Joshua Sands, No 50 Queen St.

For sale, a farm on the Bloomingdale road, near the Glass House, for particulars enquire of Henry Shute near the Tea Water Pump, or William Hopper on the premises.

To be let, the "Dog and Duck" tavern, in the Bowery Lane, at the two mile stone; the house has eight rooms, with a large garden, and the best bed of asparagus on this island. Enquire at No 44 Gold Street, opposite the Baptist Meeting-house.

To be sold, the commodious house No. 13 Nassau Street, the corner of Crown Street, together with a coach house stables and adjoining lot, belonging to Misses Sarah and Catharine Van Dam. These lots are upwards of 50 feet in front on Nassau Stand 110 in depth on Crown Street.

To be sold, Mount Pitt, the place where the subscriber now lives, situated near Corlear's Hook, one mile from the City Hall, containing a handsome dwelling house, out kitchen containing several rooms, a large stable, a new carriage house, a complete ice house, There are about eleven acres of land, between three and four hundred bearing fruit trees, and a handsome garden. The place being so well known needs no further description. Also a farm of ninety acres of Brooklyn, L. I. For terms enquire of Morgan Lewis, at 59 Maiden Lane.

TO BE SOLD

At Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 7th day of April at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premisses—To be put in Possession the first of May.

Four Lots and Houses of Lease. Church Ground, belonging to the late David Ross, of the City of New York, Carpenter, deceased; two Lots joining on the North River, each having a good Dwelling House, the one being a double House, having two Cellar Kitchens, two Rooms, and two Bed Rooms, containing six Fire Places: The other joining to it, is two Story high having three Fire Places, a large Room; Entry, Shop, and Bed Room, and three Rooms above: The said House has a large Kitchen, with a good Oven and Cellar. Both these Houses have a fine Prospect of the Bay and North River. The third House and Lot is fronting to the North River, a little to the South East of Kings College, it being two Story high, having a good Room, Shop and Entry, and a large Kitchen and good Oven upon the first Floor; two Rooms above with Fire Places, and a good Stone Cellar under the House.

Any Person inclining to purchase any of them before the Day of Sale, may apply to John Stymets, and Rachel Ross, Administrators, near the College, who will give a good Title for the same.

The Conditions to be known at the Day of Sale.

New York March 16, 1767.

CORNELIUS J. BOGART of 42 Beekman street offers to sell or exchange for a house in town, that pleasant Villa at Haerlem, late the property of John Bogart deceased, about 8 miles from the city, containing 80 acres of land, a young orchard of several hundred apple trees, 10 acres of fresh and salt meadows, a garden with good fruit, a good dwelling house and a large barn. The premises extend along the East river, on the banks of which the house stands commanding an agreeable prospect of the Sound and Long Island. Enough sea weed and sedge is thrown upon the shore to manure the land; it abounds with

New-York, Nov. 24, 1783.

The Committee appointed to conduct the Order of receiving their Excellencies Governor CLINTON and General WASHINGTON,

BEG Leave to inform their Fellow-Citizens, that the Troops, under the Command of Major-General KNOX, will take Poſſeſſion of the City at the Hour agreed on, Tueſday next; as ſoon as this may be performed, he will requeſt the Citizens who may be aſſembled on Horſeback, at the Bowling-Green, the lower End of the Broad-Way, to accompany him to meet their Excellencies GovernorCLINTON and General WASHINGTON, at the Bull's Head, in the Bowery---the Citizens on Foot to aſſemble at or near the Tea-water-Pump at Freſh-water.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

A Party of Horſe will precede their Excellencies and be on their flanks---after the General and Governor, will follow the Lieutenant-Governor and Members of the Council for the temporary Government of the Southern Parts of the State---The Gentlemen on Horſe-back, eight in Front---thoſe on Foot, in the Rear of the Horſe, in like Manner. Their Excellencies, after paſſing down Queen-Street, and the Line of Troops up the Broadway, will a-light at CAPE's Tavern.

The Committee hope to ſee their Fellow-Citizens, conduct themſelves with Decency and Decorum on this joyful Occaſion.

CITIZENS TAKE CARE!!!

THE Inhabitants are hereby informed, that Permiſſion has been obtained from the Commandant, to form themſelves in patroles this night, and that every order requiſite will be given to the guards, as well to aid and aſſiſt, as to give protection to the patroles: And that the counterſign will be given to THOMAS TUCKER, No. 51, Water Street; from whom it can be obtained, if neceſſary.

BROADSIDE—RETURN OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY HEADED BY WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS THE DAY AFTER NEW YORK WAS EVACUATED BY THE BRITISH.

Two views of lower Manhattan from about the same place. No. 1—Taken about 1879.

a great variety of fish and wild fowl in their seasons.

AARON BURR, corner of Nassau and Little Queen Streets offers for sale the farm on Harlem Heights belonging to the estate of the late John Watkins containing about 300 acres of land, bounded by the East and North Rivers, where are plenty of fish, oysters &c. and is remarkably well watered by living springs, a healthy location with a beautiful prospect and large quantity of hay ground.

To be sold, that valuable plantation, three and a half miles from New York, whereon Matthew Hopper now lives, containing about fifty acres, situated on the banks of the North River, adjoining the land of John Leake, Esq. There are on the premises a good stone dwelling house, a good orchard. The place in point of situation is exceeded by none on the island.

The sale of the remaining unsold lots on the estate of the late James De Lancey, Esq. will be on Monday the 10th inst. at the Coffee House, by the Commissioners of Forfeitures.

PETER STUYVESANT offers for rent that pleasant seat two miles from New York called Petersfield, lately occupied by Baron de Pollnitz, and now in the possession of Mr. Robert B. Winthrop. Also a small house and garden, near the house where he lives, on the Bowery road.

But perhaps the most curious features of life in Old New York, as it will appear to the modern reader, are these glimpses of slavery days which are afforded by the occasional notices in the press of runaway servants, etc. It requires quite a stretch of imagination to conjure up a Roosevelt advertising a pitiable reward of $2.00 for the return of a slave, or to read other equally well known names in the same connection. But in spite of the fact that our newly framed Constitution declared all men "free and equal," it remains a fact that slavery in New York did not cease legally till 1826—nearly half a century later. It is only fair to state, however, that societies for the manumission of slaves were in existence soon after the Revolution, and that efforts both public and private were active in combating this evil, and that the system had practically ceased long before it was officially declared dead.

Ten Dollars Reward. Run away from the subscriber, on Tuesday last, a Mulatto Fellow named Jim, about five feet nine inches high, of a downcast look, thick lips and broad shouldered, much addicted to liquor, and whether drunk or sober very silent; had on when he went away, a tow cloth trowsers and shirt, and a blue cloth coat. Bowery, July 1, 1786.

PETRUS STUYVESANT.

For Private Sale, a Negro Wench, aged 30 years, a compleat Cook, understands all house work; with her daughter, aged 14 years, used to house work, and particularly handy in the care of children; likewise her two sons, one aged 5, the other 3 years. The above slaves are sold for no fault. Apply to James Barclay, No 14 Hanover Square.

ISAAC BRINCKERHOFF No. 8 Coenties Slip, has for sale, a likely Negro wench aged 33 years, with her female child, about two years old, also a smart Negro boy, twelve years of age.

To be sold at the auction room of James Barclay, No 14 Hanover Square, the property of the deceased person. A Negro Wench aged 32 years and her child 2 years old.

Run away, two indented German servant men, who came here last year, named Peter Sweine and Jacob Ronk, neither of them speak English, they were seen near King's Bridge, and it is supposed intend for Albany. Eight dollars reward for each will be paid by Isaac Roosevelt or Thomas Pearsall.

A Negro Boy named Harry, about 14 years of age ran away from William Cammeyer of No 50 Broad street.

Run-away from Joseph Pierson No 195 Water street a Negro Man named James Hollan, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and 40 years of age, very bald. Took with him two suits of clothes, his common one was deep blue, double breasted jacket and overalls of the same, black buttons with a white streak round the edges; his other suit a light colored broad cloth coat, blue collar and cuffs, and plain metal buttons, a green shag vest, green and yellow buttons, black satinet breeches, brown home spun stockings, and a small round beaver hat. Five Dollars reward will be paid for his recovery.

Ran-away from her place at No 55 William Street a mulatto wench named Diana, she is good looking about 20 years old, middle sized, had on a blue stuff short gown, a yellow calico peticoat, spriged, a new pair of leather shoes, and solid silver buckles, a black silk bonnet, and mixed colour'd cloth great coat. She took with her a variety of articles and may appear in a chintz bedgown and a quilted stuff peticoat. Whoever apprehends the said Wench shall have Two Dollars Reward.

Once a place for slaves was set apart in many churches in this city. Now, only one of the old slave galleries remains. It is in the Church of All Saints, at the corner of Henry and Scammel streets in this city, the third oldest Protestant Episcopal Church building in New York.

Augustus Van Horne, of No 58 Smith Street, offers a Half Joe reward for the capture of his Negro slave. He is a very talkative, saucy, impertinent fellow.

To be sold on the 12th inst. agreeable to the will of Lewis Morris, deceased, at Morrisania all the Family slaves, most of them are old, but they have been bred and raised in the family, and few, if any of them, have failed from their services and attachments, to gain the esteem of those they have served. Conditions of sale will be made known by Richard Morris, executor.

The usual amount of domestic infelicity seemed to prevail in those days also, with this difference perhaps, that there is a touch of personal intimacy in their recital, which is lacking in our present methods of procedure. Nevertheless, in point of salacious detail, our present performances do not suffer much by comparison.

Benjamin Jacobs notifies the public that his wife Elizabeth has eloped from his bed and board, and that he will pay no debts of her contracting.

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Two views of lower Manhattan from about the same place. No. 2—Taken 1916.

Elizabeth, however, has something to say—

Elizabeth Jacobs, who was advertised by her husband on the 5th inst., informs the public that she was compelled by his cruel treatment to leave him, that no person that knows him would trust him with a shilling, and is happy that the law protects her from paying his debts.

The anti-race track people were also in existence as we read a characteristic opinion regarding this "sport of Kings" from one of their pens.

O Yes! O Yes!—This is to give notice to all lovers of cruelty and promoters of misery, that yesterday was begun on the Maiden Head race ground, in the Bowery, which will continue for several days to come, the high blood sport of Horse Racing. This cannot but give delight to every breast thoroughly divested of humanity—music, curses, and imprecations, will resound from tent to tent, by both male and female, so that this pastime must be greatly approved of by such as have no reverence for the Deity, nor feeling for his creatures.

The members of Congress, foreign ministers, and others drawn here by this city's being the seat of empire, create an extraordinary expenditure. It is said of not less than One Thousand Spanish Milled Dollars Per Day—equal to about the same as the present day dollars.

The Spanish Minister we are glad to note even at a fire, is able to recognize the sheep from the goats socially, and it is pleasant to read that none of his neighbors pinched anything on that exciting occasion.

Don Diego de Gardoqui, the Spanish Minister, returns thanks to the citizens for their alacrity, in extinguishing the fire that happened at his house. He observed many persons of the first distinction, actively employed, and although his doors were open to all, and the house filled with people, none of his effects were missing, everything carried out of the house having been restored.

The beginnings of "Kultur" in New York are shown in the advertisement of some German Redemptioners just landed and the people who have goats are warned to keep them out of the Fort garden.

A Few German Redemptioners are landed from the Ship Union, Capt. Hazard from Hamburgh, and are for sale on reasonable terms, one mill-wright, one weaver, one baker, several women suitable for house servants and maids, with some few boys and girls. The terms of sale and time of servitude may be known by applying to Murray, Mumford & Brown.

Those persons who have Goats, that keep about the Fort Garden, are desired to take notice, that unless they are taken care of, and prevented from destroying the fruit trees, disagreeable consequences will attend them.

Evidently the Society of the Cincinnati had just been organized as we find their advertisement informing the members that their diplomas "are now ready."

Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the State of N. Y., are informed that their Diplomas are ready for delivery at No. 27 Water Street.

Our heart goes out in special sympathy to Col. William Smith, who has just moved to town from Red Mill, Dutchess Co. He finds so many other Bill Smiths here even at that early date that he has added the letter M. between his first and last name to distinguish him presumably, from the common herd of Bills. He ought to look at the telephone book to-day.

Col. William Smith, late of Red Mill, Dutchess Co., informs his friends and the public that having moved into New York, and finding so many of his name, to distinguish himself from them, has added between his name the letter M.

The Gentleman who took by mistake, a new light colour'd drab great coat with pinchbeck buttons, large cape of the same Cloth and flash pockets, from the Assembly room, is desired to return it to the Printer—as the owner finds himself much incommoded by the severity of the weather.

The Post Office, etc., 1816

The Post-Office at this date was at the corner of Garden (Exchange Place) and William streets, on the first floor of a three-story house, in a single room forty feet in length, above which resided the Postmaster, Theodorus Bailey. The entire Southern Mail, enclosed in two bags, was transported from Paulus Hook (Jersey City) in a row-boat. One of the basement rooms of the City Hall, a house in Eldridge Street, and one in Christopher Street, were occupied by the city watchmen, a small band of Argus-eyed guardians of the peace, who were mustered at 6.30 P. M. in the winter and 9 in summer, and left for their homes soon after daylight. For day service there were a High Constable (Jacob Hays) and but twelve police officers.—HASWELL.

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A view on Broadway, showing the massive sky-scrapers that now surround Trinity Church. The steeple of Trinity is faintly shown in foreground

Reopening of Columbia College

The year 1786 is also notable for another and most important occurrence—the reopening and rechristening of "the College." There had been only one institution of higher education in New York up to the time of the Revolution, and while it was known officially as King's College, it was affectionately known to the people simply as "the College." After a lapse of nearly ten years this venerable institution of learning was again to open its doors and resume its interrupted scholastic career under a new name—Columbia—and the event was properly regarded as a most auspicious one in the annals of New York. An impressive and distinguished audience from all parts of the country assembled in the sacred precincts of St. Paul's Chapel to greet the new faculty and the numerous students, among whom were several destined to play important parts in the future history of the new Republic. But let us continue the narrative in the exact language of an actual eye witness whose account was published the next day, and is, therefore, of the utmost historical value.

After a long night of darkness and confusion, America, like another Phoenix, rising out of the flames, begins to emerge from the anarchy attending a tedious war. The seats of learning are again renewed, genius seeks her favorite retreats, science and industry prompt to improvement, and our sons and daughters, from the schools come accomplished into society, useful to themselves and beneficial to their fellow citizens.

These reflections were suggested, and considerably heightened, by seeing the first commencement of Columbia College, which was held in St. Paul's Church yesterday. The most respectable and numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen that we recollect for a long time were present on this occasion. About 12 o'clock, a grand procession set out from the College, and went to St. Paul's Church, where the Rev. Mr. Provost opened the business of the day by a prayer suited to the occasion.

The Hon. the Congress and both Houses of the Legislature suspended the public business, to support the interests of

Education by their countenance, and graced the ceremony by their august presence. The procession moved from the College hall about half an hour after eleven in the forenoon in the following order:

The Scholars of the College Grammar School, according to their Classes.

The Students of the College, according to their Classes.

The Professors of the University.
His Excellency the Governor.
The Hon. the Assembly.
The Regents of the University.

* * * * * * * * * *

Mr. De Witt Clinton then spoke a salutatory oration in Latin—*De utilitate et necessitate studiorum Artium liberalium.*

Mr. Philip H. Livingston, on the Usefulness and Necessity of the Knowledge of the Laws of our Country.

Mr. Abraham Hun, on the question, Whether a Nation bent upon Conquest, is acting on the principle of Natural Justice and Prudence.

Mr. John Basset, on the Descent, Depredations and Independency of the Algerines.

Mr. Peter Steddiford, on National Prejudices.

Mr. Samuel Smity, on Patriotism.

Mr. Clinton finished his Latin oration with a polite and well-adapted salutation in the same language, to the members of Congress, the Legislature, the Regents and Professors, and to the Public at Large.

When the above gentlemen, together with Mr. Francis Sylvester, who spoke the valedictory oration, with a dissertation on the Passions, concluded, the graduates received the degree of Batchelor of Arts from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Gross, Professor of Geography, who was appointed to deliver them.

Safe and Sane Fourth in 1786

Another event of 1786 which takes on an added interest in view of what has since occurred, is the action taken by the Common Council of the City of New York, in regard to a proper celebration of the new National holiday—the Fourth of July. In this connection, and for such aid as it may be to those who are now engaged in promoting a safe and sane celebration, it is important to note that the use of fireworks was prohibited; what was deemed proper at the beginning should certainly be proper now, and if this will assist in further diminishing

UNIV. OF WASH.

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The last old Dutch Farmhouse still standing on Manhattan Island—The Dyckman house at Broadway and 208th Street. (Now a Public Park).

the use of dangerous explosives on that day, the old Council minutes may not be without influence even at this late hour.

In Common Council the 28th of June, 1786, the following order was agreed upon for celebrating the Fourth day of July next, being the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States.

At sunrise, the day to be announced by a display of colors, a discharge of thirteen cannon in front of the Almshouse and the ringing of the public bells in the city for one hour.

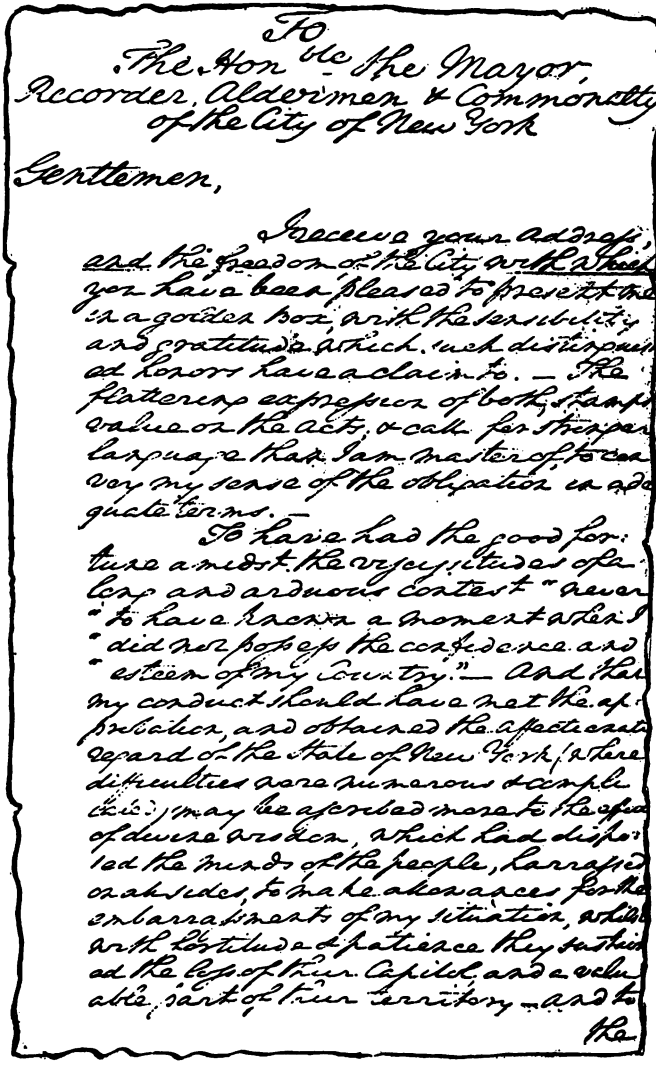
At 12 o'clock there will be a procession from the City-hall down Broad-street, and thence through Queen-street to the residence of his Excellency the Governor, who, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, the Chancellor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and the other State Officers, will join in the procession: Which will then proceed to the residence of his Excellency the President of the United States Congress, where the President, by his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, Chancellor, Judges and other State officers, and afterwards by the Mayor, in the name of the citizens—The procession will then proceed by way of Beekman-street and the Broad-way, to the city tavern, where a collation will be provided.

At the commencement of the procession from the City-hall, all the bells will ring and continue for two hours; on the arrival of the procession at the city tavern, there will be a discharge of 13 cannon, and at sun-set, another discharge of 13 cannon to close the day.

Order of the Procession. 1st City Watchmen, 2d Marshals of the city, 3d Constables, 4th Engineers, and the several companies of firemen, 5th Sheriff, Coroner and Sheriff's Deputies, 6th City Clerk and Chamberlain, 7th Assistants, 8th Aldermen, 9th Mayor and Recorder, 10th Officers of the Chauncery, Supreme, Exchequer and Admiralty Courts, 11th Counsellors and Attorneys at law, 12th Secretary of the State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, Auditor and Collector, 13th Judges of the Admiralty and Probate Courts, 14th Judges of the Supreme Court, 15th Chancellor, 16th Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, 17th Clergy, 18th Officers of the late Army, 19th Citizens.

On account of the danger of fire, there will be no illuminations, bonfires or fire works of any kind in the evening.

The auspicious morn again is come,
The glorious day of freedom's birth,
Sound, sound the trumpet, beat the drum,
Let joy abound and social mirth.
Now, huzza each free-born son,
Huzza for peace and Washington.



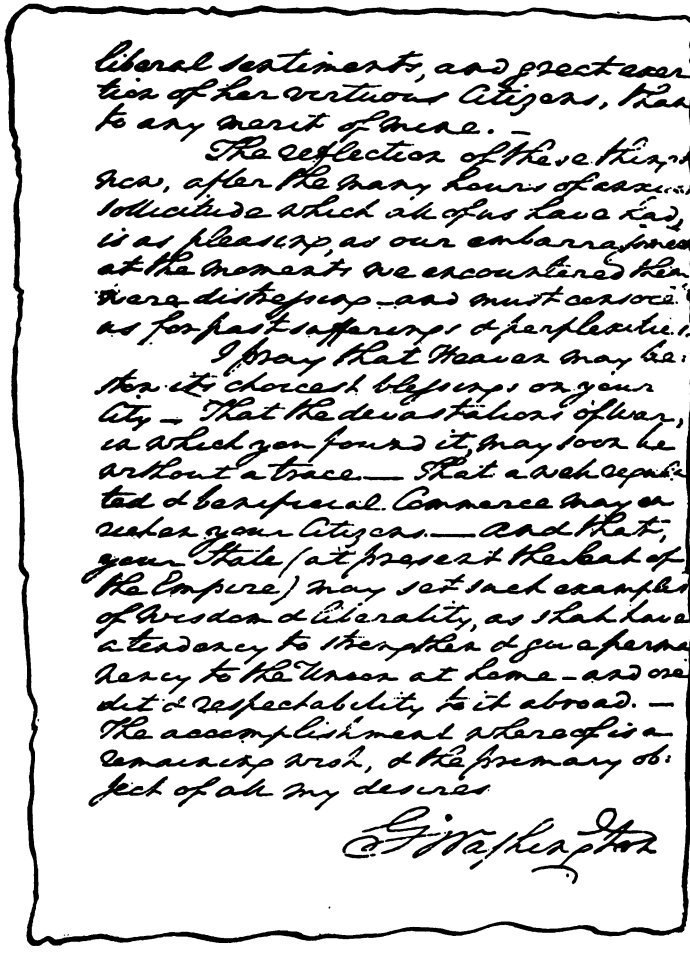
To
The Honble the Mayor,
Recorder, Aldermen & Commonalty
of the City of New York

Gentlemen,

I receive your address, and the freedom of the City with which you have been pleased to present me in a golden box, with the sensibility and gratitude which such distinguished honors have a claim to. — The flattering expression of both, stamps value on the acts, & call for stronger language than I am master of, to convey my sense of the obligation in adequate terms. —

To have had the good fortune amidst the vicissitudes of a long and arduous contest "never "to have known a moment when I "did not possess the confidence and "esteem of my Country." — And that my conduct should have met the approbation, and obtained the affectionate regard of the State of New York (where difficulties were numerous & complicated) may be ascribed more to the effect of divine wisdom, which had disposed the minds of the people, harrassed on all sides, to make allowances for the embarrassments of my situation, while with fortitude & patience they sustained the loss of their Capitol, and a valuable part of their territory — and to the

WASHINGTON'S LETTER IN WHICH THE DESIGNATION OF NEW YORK AS "THE EMPIRE CITY" ORIGINATES



liberal sentiments, and great exertion of her virtuous Citizens, than to any merit of mine. —

The reflection of these things now, after the many hours of anxious sollicitude which all of us have had, is as pleasing, as our embarrassment at the moments we encountered them were distressing — and must console us for past sufferings & perplexities.

I pray that Heaven may bestow its choicest blessings on your City — That the devastations of War, in which you found it, may soon be without a trace — That a well regulated & beneficial Commerce may enrich your Citizens — and that, your State (at present the seat of the Empire) may set such examples of Wisdom & liberality, as shall have a tendency to strengthen & give permanency to the Union at home — and credit & respectability to it abroad. — The accomplishment whereof is a remaining wish, & the primary object of all my desires

G. Washington

(The reference occurs in the 9th line from the bottom.)

A Golden Age in New York

When Washington Irving Haunted its Opera and Fashion Flocked to the Battery

BY

POULTNEY BIGELOW

Author of "History of the German Struggle for Liberty, 1806-48"—"Prussian Memories, 1864-1914," &c.

The new MANUAL pays me a very high compliment by requesting from my pen a tribute to one whose name alone symbolizes the apogee of American culture in the field of Letters. Washington Irving received the blessing of George Washington when a babe, and I am credibly informed that my little midget self was honored by a similar quasi-Apostolic benediction at Sunnyside, an event of immense satisfaction to myself, who have ever loved his personality as much as I admired the skill with which he lived in his pages.

Few men of letters enjoyed so many friendships or made so few enemies. He travelled the world extensively and before the days of steam, yet seems chronically incapable of seeing anything but kindliness in fellow-travellers and civility amongst the people whose territories he invaded as a tourist. Whether in France or Italy, England or Spain, on the Hudson or on the Rhine, he lived and died without learning that men were selfish or women lower than the angels. Indeed, his tribute to womankind in the abstract, and his long and tender intimacy with the best women of his time place him in a class infinitely above his German contemporary, Goethe, to whom woman was a divinity in verse but a drudge or plaything in real life. Germany is perhaps the one exception to what I have said regarding Irving's chronic kindliness as critic of foreign countries, for in one of his letters home he wrote that he was surprised to see very coarse-looking people on the fashionable promenade

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Washington Irving and his friends at Sunny Side.

of Aix-la-Chapelle who to his amazement proved to be German counts and barons.

Irving was an American of the Americans, and from his inimitable history of New York to the last chapter in his monumental "Life of Washington" the inspiration under which he wrote came from American themes, and these were treated from an American point of view. When he went to England in the midst of the war of 1812 he was at once cordially welcomed by Sir Walter Scott and his friends; as not merely a fellow-craftsman of distinction, but as an American who was after all of the same family, whatever cabinets might determine regarding peace or war.

It is not my purpose to retail what every school-child can gather from any Carnegie Library, but to remind my fellow-New Yorkers of today that when Washington Irving returned to take up his permanent residence in or near the city of his birth he did so because New York then offered to a man of literary tastes and wide acquaintance with the world advantages of no common order.

He was a man devoted to music no less than to agreeable conversation and domestic life. He never failed to take advantage of a good dramatic or operatic season and indeed, to judge by his letters, New York had then a musical life equal to the best that we boast of today—yet the population then was not a tithe of what it now is. In those days our author comments glowingly on the social relaxation between the acts, the universal custom of visiting in different parts of the house, and also on the fact that the Opera then was the gathering place of all New York in the sense that he was able to meet there of an evening pretty much everybody worth talking to. Today we have thousands of professional workers in New York—writers, painters, sculptors, inventors, biologists, vivisectionists, professors, doctors, lawyers, pacifists and humanitarians without number. But can you see Washington Irving like a lonesome Rip Van Winkle mousing about the diamond-studded row of the Metropolitan or making his way through the fumes of cigarette-smoke and cocktails of the so-called Opera Club

yearning for real civilized New Yorkers such as existed in the days before the War?

There were giants in those days; there were fewer hyphenates and no high buildings nor high protective tariffs; no subways and no automobiles; but men had time to read and to think and to stroll about the shore-front of the beautiful Battery Park and discuss the state of the nation. There was an Andrew Jackson in the Presidential chair and Americans were American first and left the word "neutral" for those who were "too proud to fight."

Washington Irving lived until 1859—just long enough to finish the "Life of Washington" and to escape the spectacle of a great English-speaking nation divided in a furious struggle that was to impoverish and embitter the one half and give pleasure only to those abroad who dreaded nothing so much as a successful government by the people.

The days of Washington Irving I venture to call the Golden Age of America, not because Americans then appreciated what was going on about them, but because now after an interval of nearly a century the verdict of the great world would, in my humble opinion, maintain that the men who have done more to spread the fame of American genius than any others lived in those years. We know the exceptions and can enumerate them with ease, nor need we be reminded that we have today more colleges and libraries and research laboratories and serums guaranteed to cure every disease, and new religions and uplift movements—we have more universities, so called, for our negro population alone than all the universities in Germany—however, I am not talking of statistics, but of real things.

Were I to interrogate a wise man from another world and ask him his opinion regarding the services of America, he would, I am sure, speak of our historians: Prescott, the blind author of "Ferdinand and Isabella"; Motley and his "Dutch Republic"; Bancroft and his interminable though indispensable "History of the United States." In the field of poetry he would select probably William Cullen Bryant, Longfellow and the unfortunate

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Rare view of Broadway from below Fulton Street to Astor House, showing St. Paul's Chapel

Edgar Allan Poe. In the world of romance, have we surpassed Fenimore Cooper or Hawthorne; or as worshippers of nature, has any modern eclipsed Thoreau and Audubon? That was the day of Emerson, Walt Whitman, Edward Everett, and the author of "Home, Sweet Home," John Howard Payne. Donald G. Mitchell was of the same spirit as Irving and keenly relished by him and the world was already enjoying Joe Jefferson as an actor and Oliver Wendell Holmes as the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." In our Halls of Congress we had few demagogues and still fewer millionaires—it was the day of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, when the machinery of politics was very crude and human passions counted for much. The two brothers Perry had added fresh laurels to the American Navy, the one by the victory of Lake Erie, and the other by opening Japan to world intercourse—a work of infinite patience, tact and courage, yet done without a shot fired in anger. America has done whatever was possible to throw away the advantages gained for her by that gallant New York Commodore, but history continues to bear her testimony to the glorious fact that when this country was only on a level with a third-class European Power in matters military she took the lead in opening the Far East no less than in suppressing the piracy of the then independent North African Sultans.

We are travelling today on the momentum given to us by the Americans of that generation. They were constructive, patriotic and hopeful men who believed that America had a mission in the world and that money was but one and not the most important factor in worldly success.

Perhaps you object that I have laid too much stress upon one side only of American greatness—let us turn to the world of trolleys, telephones, and other abominations we euphemistically term progress. The day of Washington Irving was that in which America astonished the world by the first reaping machines, sewing machines, the cotton gin of Eli Whitney, the telegraphic inventions of Morse, the first of practical steam navigation by

Fulton—indeed, even more than now, America was then the land of inventiveness if not of scientific research.

But I am diverging and dilating, and I must close here lest you think me one of those who can find no pleasure in the Present and glory only in the Past. Let my apology be the love I bear my native city and the glory I claim for her in a day when, compared with the present, she was from a purely statistical point of view of small importance. Nevertheless the great days of a nation are those in which her people unite for great purposes, and Washington Irving was the product of a time when America had suffered and conquered in struggles that touched the national life to its depths and produced a social atmosphere in which he and his many illustrious contemporaries had a right to feel that they were of the best and were helping to build in the Western World a monument worthy of their English-speaking forbears.

Of Interest to the Yale Club

Extract from a private letter written in 1781 to a friend in England by Lieutenant Lantry, an English prisoner of war:

New Haven is remarkable for having given the epithet of pumpkin-heads to the New Englanders, which arose from a severe and religious code of laws, made at the first settlement of Connecticut; which enjoin every male to have his hair cut round by a cap, and when caps were not readily at hand, they substituted the hard shell of a pumpkin, which being put on their head every Saturday, the hair was cut by it all round the head.

The Merchants' Exchange in Wall Street, father of all our exchanges, on present site of the National City Bank, 1831. This famous building was destroyed in the great fire of 1835, the *greatest* conflagration the country perienced.

The Street Cries of New York Fifty Years Ago

The street cries in the early days of New York were so unique and numerous as to be a marked feature of every-day life. Their discordant yells have survived to-day in the yap of the milkman as he leaves his bottles on the stoop, or the plaintive cry of the fresh vegetable man in the suburbs, where the vegetables grow but are never allowed to be sold until they are sent to the city and returned for distribution.

The junk man with his string of cow bells, tin cans and other nerve racking instruments, is still with us but in a more chastened spirit due to the activities of Mrs. Rice and her friends. The tooting of whistles, pounding of flat car wheels, the roar of the elevated and the shriek of the auto horn—still engage the fond affections of the anti-noise people and from present indications the Society is not likely to die of ennui. But to return to our criers.

The milkmen then usually wore a yoke, from each side of which was suspended by a chain, a large tin kettle filled with milk. With these they then went daily from door to door and delivered to their customers the daily allowance of the article they consumed. Their cry was originally "Milk, ho!" but it degenerated into various peculiar sounds, which their customers alone understood. At present the variety is very curious; some make a strange whistle, and these whistles are numerous in their peculiarities; some a falsetto, some a bass, some a treble, some difficult to describe; some employ a bell. The yoke has passed away, and carts of various forms are substituted.

The bakers used tall round baskets for bread which some carried bodily round on one shoulder by a handle; others had them in an oblong wagon, containing about half a dozen baskets. Their cry was "Bread," when family bread alone was used; but for cakes they had various cries, including tea rusk, and hot cross buns, and ginger bread. The baskets, the wagons, and the cries, have disappeared.

The bellman, as he was called, the street scavenger, in

his rounds, was a noisy, and often entertaining, as well as useful member of the city government. In cadence with his bell, would he give forth songs of various burdens, slow, fast, and with and without chorus. He was regarded as the best and vagrant comedian of the district assigned to him, ever merry, ever ready with a good joke or a good word. The women and young girls ever received him with a laugh, and with a tendency to mischief. This personage is no more.

The chimney sweepers of those days were young negro boys, who, dark as they were, were made blacker by the quantity of soot which covered them and the old clothes they wore. With the break of day did the streets ring with their cries of "Sweep, ho! sweep, ho! from the bottom to the top, without a ladder or a rope, sweep, ho!," to which a chorus or cry, in which often were added dulcet sounds of real harmony.

Many others were the various cries of the city which summoned the maids and housekeepers to the door; they formed a daily round of household attention, as well as amusement, and lightened the drudgery or tedium of the passing hours. They, as well as most of those who then were interested in, or observers of, them, have disappeared.

Nathan Hale

On the next page we show the only known official record of the capture and execution of Nathan Hale, from the original orderly book of a British Guard on duty at the time. Now owned by The New York Historical Society.

The Nathan Hale reference is the third paragraph reading: "A Spy for the Enemy (by his own full Confession) Apprehended Last night, was this day Executed at 11 o'Clock in front of the Artilery Park."

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In olden days the Dutch burgher held Market-day and danced on what is now Bowling Green. This is from a tapestry in the McAlpin Hotel and the next picture shows the same site as it looks to-day.

Head Qrs New york Island Sepr 22d 1776

Parole London

Count: Great Britain

the 2d & 6th Brigades & 3d Battn of Light Infantry & Artilery as order'd for to day are to March to Morw at 9 o Clock under the Command of L Genl E Percy ——

the Packet for Europe will be Ready to Sail Tuesday the 24th Inst: ——

A Spy fr the Enemy (by his own full Confession) Apprehended Last night, was this day Executed at 11 o Clock in front of the Artilery Park ——

Memmorandum

Q Mrs to take Particular care that the Necessary Houses are frequently Changd

Field offr for Pt this Evening L Colo Hond In Waiting L Colo: Hyde

ONLY OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF NATHAN HALE

Old Time Money

In all books relating to the early History of New York, there is frequent reference to money in terms which are now obsolete. For instance, there is the famous "pieces of eight." This is a particularly interesting bit of coinage as the design on it showed two pillars of Hercules and a scroll forming a letter S. This combination has now become the written sign for our dollar mark—$. "Pieces of eight" were originally coined by order of King Charles V. of Spain, about 1725, who desired a standard of value which would readily pass in all his widespread dominions. For many years this coin circulated throughout the entire world and it appears not only in our own literature but particularly in piratical romances. This coin was also known as the "Spanish milled dollar." It was equivalent in value to our regular greenback.

Another curious thing is that we continued the use of sterling money—pounds, shillings, and pence,—long after the Revolution, although in 1776 the Provincial Congress ordered 35,000 dollar bills from half to ten dollar denominations. In 1787, however, the dollar was formally introduced as the "unit" in the United States, and from that time the change, though gradual, finally became complete. It is also noted in old theater prices "admission 12½c" and a reward for runaway slaves is designated as being a "half Jo." The former was paper money and the latter was a Portuguese and Brazilian gold coin worth about eight or nine dollars.

Lack of Heat in Olden Days

The present genial warmth of offices is in agreeable contrast with attempts to heat such apartments about fifty years ago. The employment of steam heat was uncommon. In fact, steam and water pipes had not been made in the United States before 1857, and the importation of such from England under a war tariff and the cost of the in-

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COLLECTION M. ROBERT BACON

Clipper Ship "Black Prince."

stallation of a pressure plant was next to prohibitory. A very few buildings had hot air furnaces in the cellars, but the main dependence was on grate fires or stoves.

On the north side of Wall Street, extending from the United States Assay Office down to Pearl Street, were many old residences of three stories with dormer windowed attics, with also basement dining rooms, and the conventional high stoops. The parlors were mainly occupied by the infantile insurance and banking offices of the day. In the dining rooms and parlors grate fires of hickory or cannel coal were burned. In the large bedrooms were sheet iron or cast iron "scorchers," while in the hall rooms, being without chimney flues, tenants kept circulation active by curses, prayer or shivering.

The buildings erected for office purposes in the section were scarcely better provided. None were above five stories in height, and each office maintained its own stove. The halls were dark, because at each end was a small office, and for the convenience of tenants coal bins stood against the wall. Space being contracted, these bins were of but one-half ton capacity, with the result that a ceaseless procession of Irishmen carrying bushel baskets of coal into buildings was a common sight. So that spillage of coal dust should be obviated, these bins had no hinged or sliding doors at the bottom, and it was necessary to remove the coal over the edge, about four feet above the floor. This required not a little engineering for a boy of say six inches greater height.

When the supply of fuel was low in the bin, it became necessary to suspend himself on his abdomen and reach low with his shovel, a posture leading to a calloused condition in the locality of his indigestion storage.

Many an oldster to-day during relaxation from coupon cutting, rent or mortgage interest collection, can return with serio-comic reminiscences to his early attempts to get the highest value out of fuel combustion. None of us knew any more about draughts, dampers and their control than did our "bosses," who alternately stewed or congealed and used language uncontained in dictionaries, while we with youthful circulation of blood were totally indifferent, at least, to a low temperature.

Apropos of the fact that most New Yorkers come from somewhere else a loyal editor in a Florida paper says:

Every man should love his native land, whether he was born there or not.

The Old Ship-Builders of New York

On a bright morning eighty years or more ago, Christian Bergh, father of Henry Bergh, was sitting in his office at the northeast corner of Scammel and Water streets, not far from what is now the Grand Street Ferry, watching some workmen in his ship-yard. He was in a region of ship-yards. Below him, at the foot of Montgomery Street, was the ship-yard of Thorn and Williams—Stephen Thorn and "honest old Jabez Williams," as they used to call him—and lower still, near the foot of Clinton Street, the ship-yard of Carpenter and Bishop. Ficket and Thoms's yard (afterward at the foot of Houston Street) adjoined it, and, farther south, James Morgan and Son had built a bark at the foot of Rutgers Street, and Joseph Martin the brig *Mary Jane* at the foot of Jefferson Street, and the ship *General Page* at the foot of Pike Street. Above Mr. Bergh was a series of yards extending along the East River as high up as Thirteenth Street; Sneden and Lawrence's yard, near the foot of Corlears Street; Samuel Harnard's yard, near the foot of Grand Street; Brown and Bell's yard, from Stanton to Houston streets, which was formerly occupied partly by Henry Eckford, and partly by Adam and Noah Brown; Smith and Dimon's yard, from Fourth to Fifth streets; Webb and Allen's yard (afterward William H. Webb's), from Fifth to Seventh streets; Bishop and Simonson's yard (afterward Westervelt and Mackay's), from Seventh to Eighth streets; James R. and George Steers's yard, William H. Brown's yard, and Thomas Collyer's yard, higher still. Many other builders or repairers of ships occupied the same interesting shore of the East River at about the same time or later; Mr. George Thorburn, a well-known spar-maker, who used a part of the old yard of Sneden and Lawrence, counted not less than thirty-three of them, whose yards

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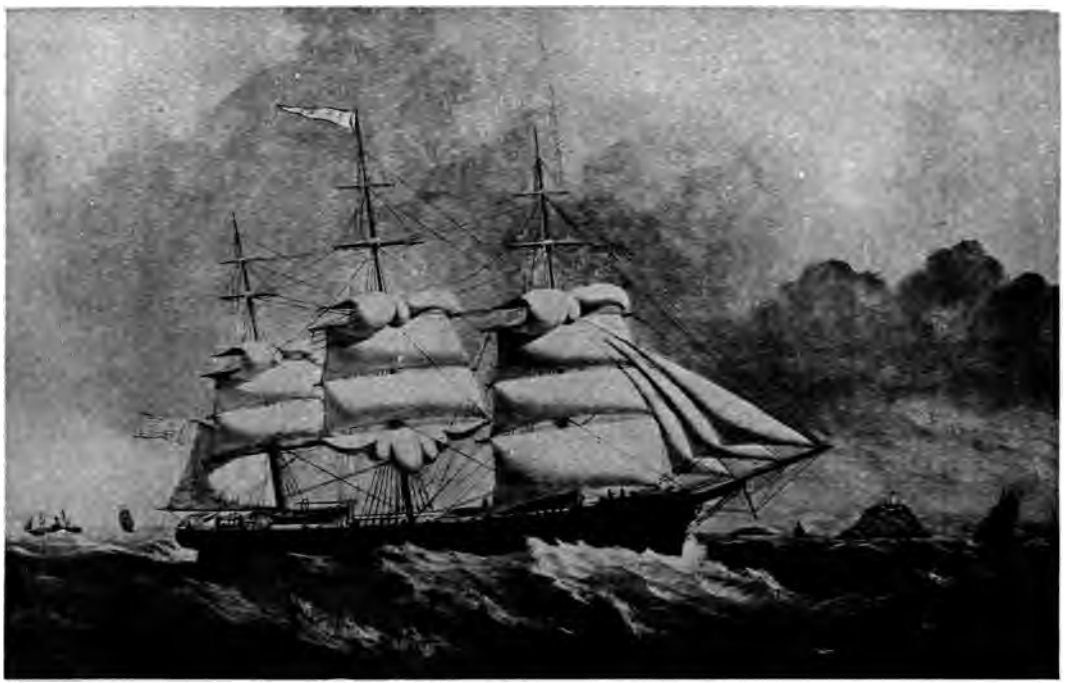

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COLLECTION M. ROBERT BACON

Clipper Ship "Electric Spark."

resounded with the axes and hammers of busy American ship-carpenters, calkers, blacksmiths, and joiners.

At the immense fire place (it was so large that a man could easily sit in the chimney) in the Bergh house Henry Eckford was a frequent visitor. Indeed, Bergh's principal amusement was in going to see Eckford, and Eckford's principal amusement in going to see Bergh. Henry Eckford was a Scotchman, who came to this country in 1796, when twenty-one years old, and, like his friend Christian Bergh, rose into prominence during the war of 1812, having obtained contracts for building government vessels on the lakes.

Christian Bergh was born April 30, 1763, and baptized, May 12, in Wettenburgh Church, in Rhinebeck Precinct—he died June 24, 1843. Aged 80. The existing records of the Bergh family in this country go back to the year 1700, and there were still earlier records, destroyed during the Revolutionary war; Mr. Henry Bergh, the founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was a son of Christian Bergh and is well remembered by the present generation.

The Bergh homestead on the northeast corner of Scammel and Water streets, was in an excellent neighborhood, old Colonel Rutgers, the Crosbys, and Henry Eckford living near by. The property extended north to Grand Street, and among the trees in its orchard was an ox-heart cherry-tree the like of which the Bergh children never saw elsewhere. Henry, the son, built ten five-story tenement-houses on the site of the homestead, the first in New York city to give each family a floor to itself. Fire-escapes and other philanthropic conveniences were not wanting.

It was John Thomas and Henry Steers who built, at the foot of Tenth Street, on the East River, the first ship-railway ever seen in the United States; it consisted of rails laid on an inclined plane, upon which a cradle was run for the purpose of drawing vessels up out of the water in order to repair them; and in consideration of their enterprise the Legislature granted to the railway company a charter for a bank, to last "as long as grass grows and water runs." Thus was founded the

Dry-dock Bank, now the Eleventh Ward Bank. The only other institution that ever received such a charter was the Manhattan Company.

James R. and George Steers built for John C. Stevens and others the famous yacht "America," which captured in 1851 the Queens Cup at Cowes and which the English yachtsmen have ever since vainly attempted to recover.

William H. Webb's distinction as an American shipbuilder consists partly in having launched a larger aggregate tonnage than any other member of his profession, and partly in his successful construction of powerful war vessels. At the age of fifteen years, and contrary to the wishes and plans of his father, Isaac Webb, who desired for him an easier berth on the voyage of life, he entered his father's ship-yard, and swung the axe, shoved the plane, and performed all the other functions of an apprentice.

The list of famous ships turned out by the old Eleventh Ward is a long one and includes the Rainbow, Dauntless, America, Superior, Dreadnaught, Fulton the First (an iron frigate), and the forerunner of armor-clad ships.

The fame of these wonderful flyers still lingers in the memory of the older generation. A hundred days to San Francisco by way of the Horn was a regular occurrence while 88, 92 and 95 days from New York to Calcutta were expected. The run to Liverpool was made as low as eleven and a half days while fourteen was a good average. Nothing like the American Clipper was ever equalled in the ship-building line, and not a few New Yorkers, in view of the present attractive profits, think the old days will return.

The skippers of these old time flyers were recruited from the flower of the country's youth and manhood. Not a few were college men; the majority graduates of home-town academies corresponding to our present-day high schools. They were sons of builders, masters, owners, merchants and professional men. They began their careers not in forecastles but at the counting-room desks

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The famous Washington Arch, erected at the beginning of Fifth Avenue and said to be one of the most beautiful structures in the world.

UNIV. OF MICH.

and in the warehouses of the firms or individuals for whom they were destined to command vessels.

Before they ever put foot on deck to start their lives at sea they possessed a grounding in the arts and craft of commerce and at least a working familiarity with another language—usually French; often both French and Spanish. They went to sea to become commanders and ultimately owners and merchants. When they attained the quarter-deck of their first command, a good many before they were twenty-one years old and most of them before they were twenty-five, they either bought a share of the vessel or a share was given to them. It was to their own advantage that their ships should do well by their owners.

Some of the more famous of these Clipper ships are shown in our pages.

Domestic Items, 1816

Milk was borne in tin cans suspended from the carriers' shoulders,—frequently women,—and was supplied from cows within the city limits or contiguous shores of Long Island and New Jersey.

There were many cows which roamed the streets in the day and were stabled at night. The slaughtering of animals for the markets was wholly done by individual butchers on their premises in different parts of the city.

Gentlemen went to market, and in default of express companies, messengers, etc., often carried home a turkey, chicken, or a leg of lamb. The public authorities gave annually a prize to the farmer who submitted to them the best sample of butter of his production.

Canned vegetables and fruits were also unknown; hence, when their season passed they passed, and as railways and interstate steamboat lines did not exist, we did not receive the early fruits of the South or the game of the North and West.

The Washington Arch

New York's most imposing tribute to the memory of Washington is undoubtedly the Washington Arch at the beginning of Fifth Avenue in the famous square named also in his honor. This arch was erected to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States. Aside from being a magnificent work of art, it also enjoys the distinction of being erected without any expense whatever to the City. For this notable addition to our municipal attractions the City of New York is mainly indebted to Mr. William R. Stewart and his neighbors in Washington Square and lower Fifth Avenue.

While the location is now conceded to be the best possible for this structure, its selection was due to a happy inspiration of Mr. Stewart at whose suggestion the original line of march was altered so as to bring the procession down Waverly Place and up Fifth Avenue instead of along Broadway and Fourteenth Street and up. As an inducement for this change Mr. Stewart and his friends offered to erect a temporary arch at the foot of the avenue which they pledged would be an ornament and credit to the city. This temporary arch was at once so beautiful and impressive that a general public desire became manifest, looking toward its preservation in permanent form. Mr. Stewart was approached and gladly headed the movement that afterwards secured such a wonderful result.

As a slight souvenir of his strenuous labors on behalf of this public work, the City presented Mr. Stewart with a silver key to the interior of the Arch enclosed in an ebony box and inscribed with the thanks of the municipality. A sketch of this is shown on opposite page.

This is probably the most famous arch in the whole country and in beauty of design is second to none in

the world. It is an ornament to the City and chief of the long list of memorials that have been erected to the memory of General Washington. There are still several groups of statuary remaining to complete the design and they are rapidly being finished. They will enhance the present artistic appearance quite materially.

Other Tributes to Washington in New York

The monument that stands next to the arch in importance is the statue on the steps of the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, erected to mark the place where Washington took the oath of Office as first President of the United States on the balcony of the Old Federal Hall, April 30, 1789. This Statue is of heroic size and is a conspicuous object in the famous thoroughfare. The statue is the work of J. Q. A. Ward. The tablet on the east wall of the steps represents Washington kneeling in prayer at Valley Forge.

The finest equestrian statue of Washington in the City or perhaps anywhere, is the one given to the City by Mr. James R. Howe, of Brooklyn, and stands at the Brooklyn end of the Williamsburg Bridge. It represents Washington during the darkest days of the Revolution. The statue is the work of Henry M. Shrady.

The bronze equestrian statue in Union Square was erected by popular subscription and dedicated July 4, 1856. It stands on the spot where Washington was received by the citizens on Evacuation Day, Nov. 25, 1783. It represents Washington at the period of his greatest triumph. The work is by Henry K. Brown.

A group by Bartholdi in Morningside Park represents Lafayette offering his services to Washington. They are shown clasping hands and the standards of the two countries are draped behind them. The monument was presented to this city by the late Charles Broadway Rouss in 1890.

In the New York Public Library there are two portraits of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, one of the famous half length painted in 1797 and which was originally owned by Alexander Hamilton, the other the equally famous full length portrait which is considered by many the most interesting portrait of the Father of his Country that has come down to us. There are also in this collection a portrait of Washington in half length by James Peale and one by his brother,

Rembrandt Peale. The latter is a copy of one of Stuart's portraits, but the original of the James Peale portrait is unknown.

In the main loggia of the Metropolitan Museum stands a copy of the Houdon statue of Washington. This statue has a peculiar interest from the fact that the idea originated with the school children and was paid for by subscriptions raised by them. There are also two portraits by Gilbert Stuart and one by Charles Wilson Peale. Here also may be seen the painting by Leutze, "Washington Crossing the Delaware" and "Washington and Lafayette at Mr. Vernon" by Thomas P. Rosseter and Louis Mignon.

The New York Historical Society has a fine marble bust of Washington by Houdon and three original portraits by Gilbert Stuart, Charles Wilson Peale and Ashur Durand. Besides these the Society has many rare books and manuscripts pertaining to Washington, and a portrait of Martha Washington.

Hanging in the Governor's Room in the City Hall is the Trumbull portrait of Washington, painted from life in 1790. The city paid the artist for this portrait nine hundred dollars.

A portrait of Washington woven in silk stands in the rooms of the Municipal Art Commission in the City Hall. This portrait is a product of the French loom and took two years to complete. It was presented to New York in 1855 by C. S. Goodrich, then American Consul at Lyons, France. In the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, may be seen a copy of the full length portrait by Gilbert Stuart, the original of which is in the New York Public Library; also a copy of the original Stuart portrait in the Boston Academy of Fine Arts.

The Long Island Historical Society in Brooklyn has a beautiful miniature of Washington, which was given to Col. Ramsay by Washington himself and has come down through several Long Island families until finally presented to the Society by Robert Benson. A half length portrait of Washington is also to be seen here. It is a copy of one of Gilbert Stuart's portraits. The Society has also a collection of original Washington letters, and a bust in white marble by Greenough.

Curios of Life Still Within the City Limits

Leo Anderson has about 100 little chickens and several hens setting at this writing.

A recent addition to N. Hoffman's bovine family are a fine pair of twins.

Mr. Walter Schumacher spent Sunday with his motor in Hicksville.

Conrad Pfeiffer sawed wood for Dem Eischen last Thursday, also shelled corn for N. Hoffman.

Miss Eizabeth Muller, was married to Mr. Frank Haligan Monday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Helen's Church, by Rev. Father Healey, after which breakfast was served at the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Muller, living in the east part of town.

Wm. Olexa went to Harvard, Neb. Where he takes the second trick operator for the Burlington.

Has anybody got a typewriter to exchange for a monument or headstone, or have work done in the cemetery?

With Apologies to Commissioner Fetherston

Noah regarded the Deluge.
"Hooray," he cried, "this will remove the snow."

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Remarkably interesting view of 42nd Street, known as the "Lost Opportunities" view, looking down Fifth Avenue across the Reservoir in 1855, when corner lots might have been bought for a song and you were in good voice, too.

UNIV. OF N. C. H.

By his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM TRYON, Eſq;

Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of *New-York*, and the Territories depending thereon in *America*, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of this Province ſtands prorogued to the firſt Day of *February*, now next enſuing: I have thought fit for his Majeſty's Service, and I do, with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, and by Virtue of the Power and Authority unto me granted by his Majeſty, diſſolve the ſaid General Aſſembly, and the ſaid General Aſſembly are hereby diſſolved accordingly

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, at Arms, in the City of New-York, *the ſecond Day of* January, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-ſix, in the ſixteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.*

WM. TRYON.

By his Excellency's Command,
SAM. BAYARD, jun. D. Secry.

GOD ſave the KING.

BROADSIDE—ROYAL PROCLAMATION DISSOLVING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Worth Monument in Madison Square

While the City of New York preserves, in at least three public parks, graves which were on the property before the City acquired it, it has been the policy of the City not to permit interments within grounds actually taken for pleasure purposes. In two instances, however, it has permitted the burial of illustrious dead adjacent to public highways on public land not strictly pleasure grounds although within the jurisdiction of the Park Department. One of these instances is that of Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive, and the other is that of General Worth in Madison Square. General Worth's grave is in the triangle bounded by Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, which forms a part of Madison Square. This triangle is about 170 feet long and 90 feet wide at its base, between curb lines. Major-General William J. Worth, a hero of the Mexican War, died in Texas in 1849, and was first buried in Brooklyn. In 1857 his body was transferred to its present resting place and re-interred with public honors. Above his grave, which is at the northern and broader end of the triangle, is a monument of Quincy granite, fifty-one feet high, resting on a base about fifteen feet square. The monument stands on a slightly elevated terrace, thirty-two feet square, surrounded by a stone curb. On the south face of the monument is an equestrian figure of General Worth in high relief. The monument bears the following inscription:

Maj. Gen. Worth

Ducit Amor Patriae

By the Corporation
of the
City of New York
1857

Honor the Brave

© H. C. BROWN, 1916

The last farm house on lower Broadway—the Anderson Cottage, corner Broadway and 29th Street in 1867, just prior to its demolition to make way for the Gilsey House.

One of our Oldest Societies—New York Historical

By reference to the minutes of a meeting dated March 20th, 1804, we learn that the following persons agreed to form themselves into a Society, the principal design of which should be "to collect and preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil or ecclesiastical history of the United States in general and of this city in particular," and appointed Mr. Benson, Doctor Miller and Mr. Pintard a committee to prepare and report a draft of a Constitution.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening, December 10th following.

At this meeting the following gentlemen were present:

EGBERT BENSON, *Chairman.*

DE WITT CLINTON,	JOHN MURRAY, JR.,
REV. JOHN M. MASON,	REV. JOHN H. HOBART,
REV. WILLIAM HARRIS,	DR. DAVID HOSACK,
REV. JOHN BOWDEN,	DR. ARCHIBALD BRUCE,
DR. JOHN KEMP,	REV. JOHN C. KUNZE,
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,	REV. SAMUEL MILLER,
RUFUS KING,	DR. PETER WILSON,
REV. JOHN N. ABEEL,	PETER G. STUYVESANT,

JOHN PINTARD.

A constitution was adopted, and the institution was named "The New York Historical Society."

The first meetings were held in the old City Hall, which then stood on the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets and was occupied by the Society almost until the building was demolished. After 1809 it occupied successively rooms in the Government House, Bowling Green (1809-1816), New York Institution, City Hall Park (1816-1832), Remsen's Building, Broadway and Chambers Street, S. W. Corner (1832-1837), Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, opposite Bond Street, New York University, Washington Square (1841-1857). The first building erected by the Society for its own use was at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street (1857)

and the next one on Central Park West from Seventy-sixth to Seventy-seventh Street.

The growth of this Society since its removal uptown has been notable. The officers for the present year are as follows:

President, JOHN ABEEL WEEKES.
First Vice-President, WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE.
Second Vice-President, WALTER LISPENARD SUYDAM.
Third Vice-President, GERARD BEEKMAN.
Fourth Vice-President, FRANCIS ROBERT SCHELL.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary, ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary, JAMES BENEDICT.
Recording Secretary, FANCHER NICOLL.
Treasurer, FREDERICK DELANO WEEKES.
Librarian, ROBERT HENDRE KELBY.

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society

It is a matter of regret that the annual reports of this admirable Society are not more available to the general public. In our opinion the contents of these reports are so readable, so instructive and so patriotic that many New Yorkers would only have to know that they could be obtained to become regular readers. There is not space enough at our command to do justice to the work which this Society performs and which is set forth in detail in these reports.

In compiling this Manual we have repeatedly found many items of great interest in these Reports and if they are not elsewhere credited we do it here and with great pleasure.

It is not at all unlikely that sooner or later the matter of printing the Common Council Minutes from 1784 to 1831 will become an accomplished fact. When this time arrives let us hope that Mr. Edward H. Hall, the energetic secretary of the American Scenic and Preservation Society, will receive due praise. His efforts in this direction while unrecognized up to the present, will sooner or later succeed.

The objects of this Society are so worthy that we recommend the readers of this paragraph to write Mr. Hall who will send them such information as we think will interest them.

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Church of the Disciples, Madison Avenue and 45th Street, now site of Tiffany's Studios.

Origin of the "Four Hundred"

Quite a few among our readers of the present generation have no doubt become familiar with the term "four hundred" as applied to Society, but may not know the origin of the phrase. It goes back about twenty-five years to a time when Mrs. Astor gave a great ball which was managed by Mr. Ward McAllister, at that time social dictator in New York. There was some criticism of the small number of guests invited to the ball, when Mr. McAllister remarked off-hand that there were only "about four hundred persons in Society" in New York.

The press immediately seized upon this remark and for weeks the papers were filled with more or less seriocomic allusions to the "Four Hundred." Interest in the discussion was greatly stimulated by the publication of a list, prepared by Mr. McAllister, supposed to contain the names of those who were indisputably entitled to this distinction.

Below we give a copy of this list. It was a very amusing incident while it lasted, and all New York roared at Mr. McAllister's presumptuousness. Nevertheless the phrase remains with us and it will doubtless be many years ere we discontinue its use.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Appleton,
Fred H. Allen,
Mr. and Mrs. Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend,
Miss Amy Bend,
Miss Beatrice Bend,
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce,
Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Bronson,
Heber Bishop,
Miss Bishop,
William Harold Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund N. Baylies,
Mr. Temple Bowdoin,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden,
Miss Burden,
Mrs. Barbey,
Miss Barbey,
Harold Brown,
Edward Bulkley,
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay,
C. C. Baldwin,
Miss Baldwin,
C. C. Baldwin, Jr.,
Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett,
Mr. Thomas Cushing,
Miss Edith Cushing,
Mr. F. Bayard Cutting,
Miss Coster,
Mr. Harry Coster,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cary,
Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chandler,
Mrs. Brockholst Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cannon,

Robert L. Cutting, Jr.,
Col. J. Schuyler Crosby,
Miss Crosby,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger,
Rawlings Cottenet,
F. Brockholst Cutting,
W. Cutting, Jr.,
Sir Roderick Cameron,
Duncan Cameron,
The Misses Cameron,
Mr. and Mrs. James Cross,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper,
The Misses Chanler,
William R. Coster,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott,
Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest
Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster,
Dr. and Mrs. Francis Delafield,
Miss Delafield,
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana,
H. De Courcy Forbes,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Francklyn,
J. O. Furman,
Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Jr.,
Theodore Frelinghuysen,
Augustus C. Gurnee,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet,
Mr. Frank G. Griswold,
Miss Greene,
McAllister Greene,
Miss Grant,
Robert F. Hawkes,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard,
Mr. and Mrs. Carly Havemeyer,
Meredith Howland,
Mr. and Mrs. Valentine G. Hall,
Miss Hall,
John A. Hadden, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Iselin,
Isaac Iselin,
Mrs. William Jaffray,
Miss Jaffray,
Mrs. F. R. Jones,
Miss Beatrice Jones,
Shipley Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane,
Nicholson Kane,
Miss Knowlton,
Miss Sybel Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kernochan,
Col. and Mrs. Kip,
Miss Kipp,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan,
Clement March,
Mr. and Mrs. O. Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. B. Martin,
F. T. Martin,
Peter Marié,
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar,
Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Morris,
Miss Morris,
Mr. and Mrs. B. Mortimer,
Miss Morgan,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Newbold,
Mrs. Frederick Nelson,
S. H. Olin,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Oelrichs,
James Otis,
Miss Otis,
Edward Post,
Richard Peters,
Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton,
Julian Potter,
I. V. Packer,
Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Potter,
Gen. and Mrs. Pierson,
Miss Pierson,
Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post,
Mrs. William H. Perry,
Miss Perry,
Gould H. Redmond,
Mrs. Rogers,
Miss Rogers,
J. Ritchie,
T. J. Oakley Rhinelander,
Miss Cora Randolph,
Mrs. Burke Roche,
Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Ripley,
D. T. L. Robinson,
R. K. Richards,
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Robins,
Miss Sands,
Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler,
Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens,
Lispenard Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman,
Miss Adele Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes,
Miss Stokes,
Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Suydam,
Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis,
Miss Elizabeth Stevens,
G. Mead Tooker,
Miss Tooker,
E. N. Tailer,
Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly,
Miss Tailer,
Marquise de Talleyrand,
Miss Mable Van Rensselaer,
Miss Alice Van Rensselaer,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt,
George W. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer,
James Varnum,
Mr. Worthington Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb,
Barton Willing,
Miss Willing,
Gov. and Mrs. Wetmore,
Miss Wetmore,
Egerton Winthrop,
Thomas C. Winthrop,
E. B. Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop,

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Bowling Green in 1915.

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Miss Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Wells,
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitney,
Miss Georgiana L. Wilmerding.
Mrs. C. A. Whittier,
Mr. and Mrs. Wysong,
M. A. Wilkes,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells,
Gen. and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb,
Miss Carrie Webb,
Alexander S. Webb,

Miss Lusk,
Arthur Leary,
Mrs. Maturin Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. James Lanier,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Livingston,
Edward Livingston,
Miss Clarissa Livingston,
Edward De Peyster Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore,
Ward McAllister,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Marshall.

William Loring Andrews

New York owes a great debt to Mr. Andrews and his associates of the *Iconophiles* for the number of rare and unusual books about the city which they have published from time to time during the past twenty-five years.

It is a matter of regret that Mr. Andrews' books were printed in such limited numbers that they are now scarcely available to the general public, and when they come into the market the price prohibits their acquisition by the ordinary purchaser.

Mr. Andrews, however, has rendered distinguished service to local history by his various publications. His work is noted for its exquisite engravings on steel by Sydney L. Smith; of rare old prints from originals owned by Mr. Andrews and of course a thorough knowledge of his subject.

To mention just one item among the many treasures owned by Mr. Andrews, there is the original copy of the first map ever printed of New York by Bradford. Mr. Andrews is justly regarded as the Dean of all the Collectors of Old New York prints.

A slight reference to that rare artist, Peter Maverick suggests the wish that he had spent less time engraving tea sets and more time making delightful pictures of the city like his "North side of Wall Street" shown elsewhere in these pages.

Peter Maverick, No. 3 Crown Street, carries on the seal-sinking, engraving and copper plate printing, ladies may have their tea plate engraved in the most elegant manner, resembling the glass chasing, as neat as in Europe.

The following are recommended as PROPER PERSONS to repreſent the CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK, in PROVINCIAL CONGRESS. The Election will commence on Tueſday next, being the 16th of April, 1776.

JOHN JAY,
Philip Livingſton,
John Alſop,
Francis Lewis,
James Duane,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
Comfort Sands,
Iſaac Stoutenburgh,
William Denning,
Joſeph Hallett,
Abraham Braſher,
John Van Cortlandt,
John Morin Scott,
James Beekman,
Capt. Anth. Rutgers,
Evert Bancker,
Thomas Randall,
Iſaac Rooſevelt,
John Broome,
Samuel Prince,
Peter P. Van Zandt.

The following are recommended as PROPER PERSONS to repreſent the CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK, in PROVINCIAL CONGRESS. The Election will commence on Tueſday next, being the 16th of April, 1776.

COL. M'Dougall,
Robert Ray,
John Van Cortlandt,
Comfort Sands,
Thomas Randall,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
John Morin Scott,
Anthony Rutgers,
Abraham P. Lott,
Evert Bancker,
Iſaac Rooſevelt,
John Ray,
William Denning,
James Beekman,
Samuel Prince,
Iſaac Stoutenburgh,
Thomas Marſton,
Abraham Braſher,
Adrian Rutgers,
Joſeph Hallett,
Henry Remſen.

BROADSIDE—RIVAL NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS IN 1776

View of the Woolworth Building—by permission of Stewart & Company.

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Broadway; Picturesque and Historic

Long before the white man came, Broadway was already in existence. It seems to have been one of those thoroughfares that Nature herself makes. As an Indian trail, it led up from the pebbly shore where is now the Battery, climbed the steep hill that faced the Bay and wound its way to the northward. Sometimes it deviated a little, but always it retraced its course and continued in the same general direction—northward. For a time it threatened permanently to follow the eastward course, up the present Park Row, but that was only to avoid the high hills just beyond Vesey Street and further North, the Collect Pond. This obstruction compelled a long detour through the Bowery to the farm of Petrus Stuyvesant at 3rd Avenue and 12th Street. From that point it skirted Westward through 4th Avenue which begins here, crossed what is now Union Square to 17th Street, joined the Bloomingdale Road at that point and resumed its interrupted northerly course.

With the exception of Broadway all the Dutch streets below Wall Street are narrow, tortuous paths surveyed and laid out originally by bovine instinct. Broadway, however, was destined to be great from the first. The Dutch called it "De Heere Straat"—The Great Common Road, or the Broad Wagon Way. And the English called it "The Broad Way." From the beginning it held a peculiar prominence arising from no other cause than its own dignity and impressiveness. Pearl Street, Wall Street, Pine Street, Greenwich Street and many other streets seemed destined at one time or another to become New York's most famous thoroughfare, but Broadway heeded not. The shores along the East River front were populous and busy. The commerce of the growing City clustered thick around the water fronts, East and West, and Broadway seemed far away. It was in

the middle of the town, too remote from either shore to give a hint of its future greatness.

But right here, let us review the beginning of Broadway. Fort Amsterdam is at the very foot. The water came right up to the fort in those days. The present Custom House is now on the same spot. The streets that today lie beyond the Custom House all the way down to the Staten Island Ferry, and the whole of Battery Park, have been added since that time. So Broadway, leading from the Fort naturally became our first main traveled road, going North. Even before the Fort was built some traders occasionally stopped here for a few weeks at a time and they built a few huts on the same place. When Adrian Block was here in 1613, his vessel, the *Tiger,* burned to the water's edge. He spent the winter in New York and he, too, selected Broadway for his company's quarters. There is a tablet on the building, No. 39, telling of his visit and of the fact that he contrived to build a new ship while here which he called the *Restless.* Broadway was therefore the scene of the first shipyard ever erected in the city, and that was more than a dozen years before the Dutch finally decided to settle here permanently.

For nearly two centuries a fort of some kind always stood here. Under the Dutch it was called Fort Amsterdam. When the English took it in 1664, they changed the name to Fort James, after the Duke of York. When it again came into the hands of the Dutch in 1673, they in turn called it Fort William Hendrik and the City they named New Orange, after the Prince of Nassau. When it finally passed into the hands of the English to be retained by them till the Revolution, it was called successively, Fort William, Fort Ann and finally Fort George. During the Revolution, the British added a redoubt to the Fort and erected thereon a battery of guns for defense against an attack by sea. And this gave the name "Battery" to the site, which strangely has endured long after the Fort has been forgotten. When the Revolution was over, the Fort was finally razed to the ground and on its site was erected an imposing structure designed to house the President of the United States and

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Broadway north from Prince Street, showing Metropolitan Hotel, Tiffany's and Dusseldorf's Art Gallery, and some houses at right still occupied as residences—about 1860.

the Congress, for New York was the Federal Capital. Washington never occupied the building, however, as the Capital was changed the next year to Philadelphia. This building, which was known as Government House, was taken down in 1815 and the land sold to private persons who erected thereon a row of brick houses, very imposing and costly for those days, and the block was called Battery Place. It became a very fashionable street. Many New Yorkers can recall these houses in the days of their adversity as "Steamship Row." They were removed not many years ago to make room for the present Custom House. And so this historic spot of ground which was Government property at the beginning has once again come into the possession of the Government and is used for Government purposes.

The region of the Fort in Dutch days and its immediate vicinity was evidently the center of such social and political life as then existed. We find there the residences of the Provincial Secretary, Dominie Megapolensis, the first Dutch minister to settle permanently here, and two of the leading Taverns of the day—Peter Koch's, which stood on No. 1 and later that of Martin Krieger. The open sphere or plain in front of the Fort was used as a parade ground and witnessed the return of Peter Stuyvesant's army so humorously portrayed by Washington Irving in Diedrich Knickerbocker.

The old parsonage of Dominie Megapolensis, later became the property and residence of Balthazar Bayard, a relative of Governor Stuyvesant. He erected a brewery on the premises near the river shore, access to which was by a lane from the present line of Morris Street. Mr. Bayard died in 1699. His representatives and heirs in 1726 sold the property to Augustus Jay, ancestor of the distinguished family of that name. It later became the site of the Stevens House, and where Delmonico opened the first of his famous restaurants.

On the site near the corner of the present Morris Street, was the first public burying ground established by the city and at the termination of Dutch rule was quite full of the graves of early settlers whose bones were ruthlessly thrown out by later excavations.

For many years, a public market occupied the site and in 1651, a great annual Cattle Fair was established, to be held between October 25th and the last week in November. During this period, no one could be arrested for debt, and this no doubt had much to do with its popularity, as it continued for nearly thirty years. Another market was subsequently built on Broadway—the Oswego—in 1738, near Liberty Street. It had a tendency to lower values in the neighborhood by reason of unsightly and cheap buildings, which grew up around it and the Common Council finally decreed its removal to the foot of Dey Street. From this location, it moved slightly North and eventually became Washington Market, of the present day.

Under the English, the Fort was greatly improved and enlarged. The "Ellipse" or oval space in front was enclosed by a fence and paths laid out, and in 1732 the whole turned over to the use of the public as a park.

A little later, in 1745, the Weekly Post Boy contains the following announcement:

> "The Bowling Green, near the Fort, being to be new laid with the Turff, and rendered fit for Bowling, this summer. Whoever inclines to do that service, may leave their Proposals with the Printer hereof."

Bowling Green is therefore the oldest Park, and the City Hall, the second. The land on which the City Hall now stands was always City property, or "Common Lands." They were first used for pasture lands, then for general public meetings, and were known as the "Fields" or "Commons."

Broadway lay on a ridge and the land sloped to either side. For nearly a century it was effectually ended at Trinity Church by the stockade erected at Wall Street. By and by the town grew and the cattle needed more room; they were then driven out to pastures through the land gate to the "Common Land," now the City Hall Park, and no one saw any significance in the fact that Broadway was the route selected. It was the line of least resistance and thus early showed its utility.

By and by the stockade was removed. After the

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The great Municipal Building, housing more than 7,000 city employees.

NEW YORK

removal of the stockade, an association of shoemakers purchased about 16 acres of land on Broadway, extending from about Maiden Lane to Ann Street. They had a tannery at the junction of Maiden Lane and William Street. This tract was long known as the "shoemakers' pasture." One of its principal figures was John Harberding, after whom John Street was named. He lived on the corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane. He acquired considerable property, a goodly portion of which he left to the Dutch Reformed Church on Nassau Street, which it still enjoys.

North of the shoemakers' pasture was a sort of country resort known as the Spring Garden. A small Tavern stood on the site of the present St. Paul building which afterwards became Hampden Hall, headquarters of the Sons of Liberty. In a later day, the site was occupied first by Barnum's Museum in 1840, the *Herald* Office in 1869, and finally the present St. Paul Building.

Wells and pumps existed in the middle of Broadway as late as 1806.

During the intervals which ensued in the extension of Broadway to the north, several of the side streets were opened. Cortlandt Street was opened from Broadway to the River in 1736. The first sale of a lot in this street, size 25 x 126, brought $130.00. A plot of 5 acres adjoining Cortlandt Street was owned by Tunis Dey which fronted on Broadway and on which stood the first suburban Tavern, the Blue Boar in 1670. This type of roadhouse afterward became very popular in the outskirts of the town and in fact all through the country. At the time of the Blue Boar establishment, it was the first of its kind, and was distinctly outside the "city limits" which were then defined by the stockade at Wall Street.

Several other Taverns in Broadway achieved such fame as to warrant their preservation in history. Chief of them all was undoubtedly Burns' Coffee House, which looms large in the history of Broadway during the stirring times that preceded the Revolution. It was erected on the site of Etienne De Lancey's house, at what is now 115 Broadway. The Holland Society has erected a

bronze tablet on the building to commemorate the site. This Tavern had its chief distinction as the headquarters of the Sons of Liberty, one of the numerous organizations formed throughout the Colonies to combat the growing abuses of the English Government. The meeting to express opposition to the Stamp Act was held here in 1765 and the correspondence with the disaffected section of the Colonies was conducted from this place. Members of the Sons of Liberty included most of our influential citizens, many of whom were later to become prominent as leaders in the actual Revolution, and two as signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Sons were in frequent conflict with the English authorities, and one of the encounters gave rise to a small scrimmage which has since been referred to as the "Battle of Golden Hill" where the first blood was shed for the Revolution. This encounter took place at about the corner of John and William Streets, then known as Golden's Hill.

Meanwhile, the Common Lands or "The Fields" was the scene of much excitement on its own account. In addition to the frequent altercations between the soldiers and the Sons of Liberty which were many between the years 1766 and 1776, the Commons was the scene of many public indignation meetings of one kind or another. In 1770, the citizens met to denounce the Mutiny Act. In the same year no less than three thousand persons assembled to erect an unusually strong Liberty pole on which was inscribed at the top in huge letters the word "Liberty." A contest ensued but no fatalities occurred. A little later a meeting in opposition to the importation of British goods was held and a month later a quantity of British goods was seized as a result of this protest and was burned on the Commons. Four years later, a great meeting was held to protest against the Boston Post Act. Then came news of the Battle of Concord and Lexington, which convinced the people that war was inevitable and caused them to make preparations.

Finally, and this may be said to have ended one phase of the "Fields" existence, the Declaration of Independ-

ence was read. Troops paraded to the Commons at 6 o'clock in the evening under the command of Washington. A hollow square was formed at the lower end of the "Fields," with Washington on horseback in the centre. One of his aides read the precious document and at its conclusion, three hearty cheers were given and the crowd dispersed to their homes. This ended for the time being the function of the "Fields" as a rallying place for the people. When peace was declared, this land, as we shall see, while still preserved to the people, lost something of its original character but gained in another and more dignified direction.

The Liberty Boys had erected a pole on the Commons (The City Hall Park), around which they were wont to gather and this pole was an object of considerable contention. It was originally raised to express their satisfaction and gratitude for the repeal of the Stamp Act. The authorities would remove it one day, only to see it erected the next on some other part of the Commons. It served as a rallying place for the Sons, and in a measure was the outward and visible sign of an organized opposition to the principle of no taxation without representation. The frequent encounters with the Militia led the Sons of Liberty to erect a pole of their own on private ground just outside the limits of the Corporation's land. This Pole stood on the North side about opposite to where the City Court now is. In addition to the pole, the Sons also acquired a house on the corner where the St. Paul Building now stands which they named Hampden Hall after the English patriot. Broadway was thus the scene of many stirring events from Bowling Green to the Commons the entire length of its then existence. At Bowling Green, a statue of George III had been erected by a loyal people, but during the war the statue which was made of lead was torn down, shipped to Litchfield, Conn., and then run into bullets for the use of the American army. Years afterwards, the base on which the statue rested was found doing duty as a headstone for a grave in New Jersey. It was identified by the marks left for the

hoofs of the horse, and removed to the custody of the New York Historical Society.

Before the Revolution, Broadway had given signs of its manifest destiny by attracting not a few of the then prominent citizens as residents. Among those may be mentioned John Watts, Judge Chambers, Mayor Minvielle, Mrs. Alexander, mother of the Earl of Stirling, William Peartree Smith, Samuel Verplanck, the Van Cortlandt and Livingston families. The block on the West side to Morris Street, escaped the devastating fire of 1776 and preserved its Colonial identity for many years after the Revolution. There are still among us men who can recall the demolition of the old Kennedy, Watts and Livingston buildings to make room for the present Washington Building.

The fire of 1776 was one of the most destructive that ever visited the city. The only block on Broadway that was spared was the one mentioned above. North of Morris Street, practically nothing is now known of the appearance of the street as every vestige of its character was destroyed. The fire was stayed by the open fields at St. Paul's Church and the College grounds just beyond.

Following this fire a number of shanties were erected temporarily in lower Broadway on the East Side and gave the noble thoroughfare a decidedly poverty stricken appearance. Their characters may be imagined from the following descriptions of those still standing in 1785.

No. 37	Mrs. Ross	Grocery Store
No. 39	S. Buskirk	Tinman
No. 41	Mrs. Lasley	Shopkeeper
No. 51	Peter Ritter	Jeweler
No. 53	Ben Haight	Saddler
No. 55	John Girdere	Chandler
No. 57	Henry Rome	Store
No. 59	Wm. Bayley	Tinman
No. 65	James Anderson	Shoemaker
No. 67	John B. Dash	Tin Store
No. 69	J. Richardson	Jeweler
No. 71	Mrs. Hoffman	Grocery Store
No. 77	Mrs. Forbes	Shop Keeper.

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"Let us have Peace."
General Grant's Tomb on beautiful Riverside Drive at 121st Street, overlooking the Hudson.

As an illustration of the difference socially between the residents of Broadway in 1793 and the squatters who occupied the same site with miserable wooden shacks only a few years earlier, I quote a few of the names as recorded in the Tax List of 1793.

John Watson	Henry King
John Delafield	John Ricket
George Scriba	James Watson
Dominick Lynch	John Ramsey
Brockholst Livingston	Charles Wilkes
John Lawrence	Col. Harry Livingston
William Edgar	Philip Henry Livingston
Alexander McComb	Richard Varick
Archibald Gracie	

As we have the Tax book for 1793 before us, it is interesting to note that all the houses and lands then existing on Broadway were assessed at only $85,690, and the total tax collected amounted to less than $900.00. As the numbers have changed since then, it is not possible to give exact comparisons except in a few instances where the locations are indicated by something else than numbers. The corner of Rector Street and Broadway belonged to the Lutheran Church and that plot is the same one today occupied by the Empire Building. It is assessed at $600, and the tax amounts to $4.66.

The corner of Pine Street and Broadway belonging to Richard Varick is assessed at $9,000, and the corner of Thames Street and Broadway $10,000. Broadway and Cedar Street is quoted at $6,500. Three vacant lots below Wall Street and presumably about 25 feet wide are assessed at $3,200. These figures moreover represent a substantial increase over pre-revolutionary days and maintain the experience of constantly increasing values which have ever been the characteristics of Lower Broadway.

In addition to the destruction of 490 buildings by the fire of 1776, the whole of the city was in a highly depressed condition at the close of the Revolutionary war. For almost eight years, it had been constantly in the hands of the enemy. Its commerce was well nigh de-

stroyed; its population had dwindled from 60,000 to about 25,000. A large part of the town was still in melancholy ruins, and Broadway was the chief sufferer. No rebuilding had been attempted. Gaunt and blackened walls lined all of the downtown section and all that remained of Trinity Church stood at the head of a once bustling thoroughfare now silent and deserted.

The Presbyterian Church, a few steps from Broadway on Wall Street, was in a scarcely more presentable condition. Its protecting rail destroyed, its neatly kept garden a mass of refuse and debris, its interior showing the effects of its use as a store house for soldiers, all made it a fit companion for Trinity. Small reason was it therefore that the lower end of Broadway should be tenanted by nondescripts and hucksters, or that property should go begging at a thousand dollars a lot.

But with the evacuation of New York by the British, and the return of its exiled citizens, Broadway began to experience a change in spirit. Some years elapsed however after peace was declared, ere Broadway got its real start as our leading thoroughfare. Some little time was required to clear up the dumps and squatters that had acquired locations, but when the way was clear for regeneration the work actively commenced. In a short while society flocked to lower Broadway and it became the leading fashionable quarter of the new-born city.

Within the next few years the improvement was continued and many first class residences added. Among the new comers we find Gen. Alexander Hamilton at 26, Nicholas Low at 24, John Delafield at 30, Peter Jay Morris at 36, Daniel Ludlow at 54, Judge Lawrence at 52, Herman Le Roy at 66, Josiah Ogden Hoffman at 68, Cadwallader D. Colden at 70, and Governor Jay whose large stone house was considered the handsomest building on the street and added much to its growing social importance further up the street. Just beyond Trinity was opened the first real hotel New York had yet seen. It was the City Hotel. For half a century this hotel was the resort of fashionable society. In it the Assembly originated and all the

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Grace Church, at Broadway and 10th Street, when it was supposed Broadway would never extend farther. The church stood at the head of the street and made an admirable ending. When the street continued, it branched off a little to the left leaving Grace still "at the head."

important political dinners were held there. Leading Societies, like the Cincinnati, the New York Historical, the Chamber of Commerce, etc., all had their meetings here. Soon after the New York Hospital, occupying the blocks from Duane to Worth Streets, opened its doors.

In 1793 the street was paved as far north as Murray Street and sidewalks laid. The erection of handsome private residences on the block now occupied by the Woolworth Building was commenced, owned by leading private citizens, among whom were Walter Rutherford, Rufus King, Cornelius Roosevelt, Richard Harrison and Abijah Hammond. The house (221) next to the corner of Vesey Street was owned by the State of New York in 1802, and was occupied by Aaron Burr as the official residence of the Vice President of the United States. Edward Livingston, then Mayor of the City, occupied the adjoining premises (223), which were owned by John Jacob Astor.

After the Revolution, the improvement of the "Fields" or Common Lands by its enclosure in 1785 with a post or rail fence was the first step toward the more exclusive condition of a Park. This was in keeping with the general and rapid improvement of this part of Broadway and the custom of allowing cattle and other animals to roam at will upon the green was out of all keeping with the changed condition of things. In due time, the post and rail fence was superseded by one of wooden palings which finally in 1816 gave way to a substantial railing which was erected with due ceremony and public recognition of the event. In this connection I might mention that a portion of the present enclosure was part of the negro burying ground which extended north across Chambers to Reade Street in its early days.

From this time on the progress of Broadway has been continuous and rapid. Up to the time of the Revolution it could not be said to have ranked in importance with Pearl, Wall, Pine, Broad or Beaver Street, all of which were populous and thriving thoroughfares. For many years, its opening, as we have said, was

halted at Vesey Street, and as late as 1789 there were no houses on it north of this street, though it had been opened as far as Duane Street and received a new name—Great George's Street, a name which it retained for over thirty years. After passing Canal Street, its development was rapid; it followed the course mapped out by the Commissioners in 1807 and soon reached the "Tulip Tree" on Union Square. Houses sprang up on both sides as if by magic and retail shops soon deserted the waning fashionable section of Pearl Street and Chatham Square for the more pretentious establishments on the now fast growing and more metropolitan Broadway. On all the Island, there was no street so generously wide, so handsomely adorned with magnificent shade trees as Broadway. Pearl Street, which for years had been the leading retail thoroughfare, was originally a shore road skirting the river, and when the streets were extended beyond that point, the width was made in conformity to the regularly accepted measurements of the day, which were soon seen to be wholly disproportionate to the needs of the growing community. The great fire of 1835 had also much to do with the decline of Pearl Street, and the rise of its rival. Overlooking the possibilities of the new street, and relying upon its past reputation, owners of property in Pearl Street demanded exorbitant rents and as the lower part of town had been practically denuded of houses and stores, the landlords expected to reap a rich harvest. Profiting by this condition and aided by its natural superiority, Broadway soon wrested supremacy from Pearl Street, Chatham Square and Catherine Street, as the retail shopping centres and has retained it ever since. Curiously enough some of the old time leaders in this erstwhile fashionable section who moved to Broadway at that time, remained there till quite recently. At the present time of writing, Broadway as a retail centre has been compelled to divide honors with Fifth Avenue, although still retaining a very large and important section of retail business. In its endless array of other costly enterprises, wholesale houses, office buildings, hotels, theatres, etc.,

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Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue. Dr. Tyng's Church—popularly known as the "Church of the Holy Oilcloth." From the collection of F. W. Schoonmaker.

UNIV. OF MICH.

it has more than made up what it has lost to Fifth Avenue.

Unhappily pictures of Broadway in its early stages are exceedingly rare. Attached to an old deed of sale of lots near Morris Street in Dutch days, there is an authentic picture of the character of house in existence at that time. Next to that comes some excellent drawings by Bennett, Megary and Maverick, and still later a series of advertising views by Jones and Newman, now of exceeding value. Another series of similar character by Tallis, engraved on steel but rather small are also interesting, and last, but by no means least, are the lithographed show cards published by W. T. Stephenson & Co. in the fifties. These are of generous size and although primarily designed as commercial works, they nevertheless delineate the buildings, costumes, vehicular traffic and other street accessories correctly and clearly. In this connection, it is not without interest to record the fact that these old prints of Broadway are now so eagerly sought for by collectors that their price has soared far beyond the reach of the ordinary pocketbook. A Stephenson, for instance, readily brings from $1,200 to $1,800 according to its condition, while the view of lower Broadway owned by Mr. Percy Pyne 2nd is the only one known to exist and is therefore unavailable at any price. Mr. Robert Goelet, Mr. Herbert Lee Pratt, Mr. I. N. Phelps Stokes, are also known to rejoice in the possession of prints of which no other copies are known to exist. Other collections of old New York prints are owned by Mr. Simeon Ford, Mr. E. W. C. Arnold, Mr. J. Clarence Davies, Mr. J. N. Golding, Mr. Robert E. Dowling and others.

The Broadway views by Jones & Newman, were originally published at 25c each in four parts. A complete set is easily worth $500 today. They are the most interesting views of Broadway in the fifties extant. Each block on both sides is shown from the Battery to Duane Street and from them it is easy to trace the gradual encroachment of business into this street. First came the retail stores, soon to be followed by the

wholesale. In our own time we have seen the purely commercial supplanted by the purely financial in the same section covered by Jones & Newman and again we are reminded of the competition of the Fifth Avenue of today with the Broadway of yesterday by the recurrence of old familiar firms, all leading concerns in lower Broadway in the fifties.

Late in the fifties, photography began its commercial career and the pictures of Broadway from that date on are more numerous and the record of the street development from that period on is more complete. There are still quite a number of old residences transformed into business buildings standing on Broadway, most of them unaltered as to fronts and only slightly changed inside. Between the City Hall Park and 14th Street they are quite numerous and with trifling alterations could easily be made into their original appearance. But the shade trees are gone, the stages have disappeared and the gas lamp posts have been replaced by electric light. The awnings which formerly lined the road from its beginning to its end, have likewise disappeared, as have also the hideous telegraph poles with their ever increasing strings of wire.

Before the street cars came Broadway was the one street in town favored for parades. For almost a century it was unrivalled in this direction. The first important exhibition of this kind occurred upon the arrival of Lafayette to pay his last visit to America. The demonstrations that have followed since that are too numerous to mention. It is quite safe to say that no important public event, from the protest against the Stamp Act in 1765 down to within a few years ago, was ever allowed to pass without a celebration on Broadway in the shape of a parade. The tremendous expansion of the city northward has however robbed Broadway of this monopoly and other streets, notably Fifth Avenue, have succeeded to this honor. As the parade era began with a patriotic demonstration, so it may be said to have practically ended with another—the funeral procession of General Grant. Other imposing and impressive parades have since occurred from time to time but

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Fifth Avenue, south from 53rd Street, showing New York Club, Avery's, A. T. Stewart's, and Waldorf, 1890.

the old time political parade, the complete monopolizing of the street from the Battery to the Square, long ago ceased.

And such parades as they were! Countless thousands still recall the famous political parades in the eighties which have probably never been exceeded in numbers and enthusiasm in any city in the world. The rival political leaders reviewed the marchers either from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel or from a stand on Madison Square, and the length and number of the paraders were supposed to presage victory or defeat and the effect on the silent vote was supposed to be decisive.

In the early fifties, Broadway, by the erection of the iron front building for Benedict Brothers on the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt Street, set the style for business architecture for many years. This was the first of the so-called fireproof (?) buildings ever attempted and was a distinct improvement over the brown stone and brick buildings hitherto prevailing. At about the same time, there was erected in a building so far uptown on Broadway as to be almost in the country one of the most daring innovations yet planned in architecture—a passenger elevator in the new hotel at the corner of Broadway and 23rd Street. This latter invention proved a success and its use became general. In the erection of the first skyscraper at 53 Broadway in the late eighties, Broadway gave the first practical demonstration of the success of this new school of architecture and its effect on the value of surrounding property was immediate. In conjunction with the elevator, the skyscraper completed the change in the appearance of lower Manhattan. Late in the nineties, strangers desiring to obtain a view of New York from the highest available point were wont to climb the steeple of Trinity Church, then and for almost a hundred years, the most conspicuous landmark on the Island. Today this steeple is completely lost in the architectural Matterhorns that surround it and the original skyscraper has already been demolished to make room for a loftier and more imposing edifice, its modest ten stories being completely overshadowed by its thirty and forty story neighbors adjoin-

ing. It is doubtful if Broadway in all its varied career ever contributed quite so much to the wealth of the whole city as when it devoted part of its valuable space to the erection of an unsolved problem such as the skyscraper was at that time.

Other changes were at work about the same time. The experiment of horse cars had been accepted as an improvement over stages. That was now to be succeeded by cable cars and they in turn by underground trolleys—each a step in advance of the other. They were now to be reinforced by another method of transit—the subway. As far back as 1860, a small section of a subway had been constructed in Broadway between Warren and Murray Street, and in 1873 a more pretentious underground system was projected by a company who issued a huge lithograph depicting their proposed plan. Not until the present electrically driven and electrically lighted system was introduced did the public take kindly to underground travel, but now the entire length of Broadway will soon be traversed by this means of transportation.

With these three remarkable advances, all of which contributed to the welfare of Broadway, the street began to change accordingly. Every part now became readily accessible but the development beyond 34th Street became most marked. The large number of hotels, theatres and restaurants which quickly gathered along its length imparted an atmosphere of cheerfulness and gaiety that speedily bestowed upon that section of the street the sobriquet of "The Great White Way." To a large section of out of town people that part of Broadway is the most fascinating of all. Beyond the theatrical district however are immense offices devoted exclusively to a business that a few years ago was wholly unknown—the automobile. The same colossal skyscrapers mark this part of Broadway as elsewhere. This region formerly ended at the beginning of Central Park but has already streamed far beyond it where we will leave Broadway for the present.

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Broad Street Looking from present Curb Market to Wall Street.

UNIV

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1775.

To the PUBLIC.

AS many Publications have appeared from my Preſs which have given great Offence to the Colonies, and particularly to many of my Fellow Citizens; I am therefore led, by a moſt ſincere Regard for their favourable Opinion, to declare to the Public, that Nothing which I have ever done, has proceeded from any Sentiments in the leaſt unfriendly to the Liberties of this Continent, but altogether from the Ideas I entertained of the Liberty of the Preſs, and of my duty as a Printer. I am led to make this free and public Declaration to my Fellow Citizens, which I hope they will conſider as a ſufficient Pledge of my Reſolution, for the future, to conduct my Preſs upon ſuch Principles as ſhall not give Offence to the Inhabitants of the Colonies in general, and of this City in particular, to which I am connected by the tendereſt of all human Ties, and in the Welfare of which I ſhall conſider my own as inſeparably involved.

James Rivington.

The above will be inſerted in the next Week's New-York Gazetteer, and continued four Weeks.

BROADSIDE. MR. RIVINGTON WAS THE LOYALIST PRINTER IN NEW YORK DURING THE REVOLUTION, A POSITION NOT ALWAYS CONDUCIVE TO PERSONAL COMFORT AS THE ABOVE APOLOGY INDICATES. 1775.

Beginnings of Free Public Education

The magnificence of New York's Public School System is the admiration not only of its own citizens but of the outside world as well. A brief account of its modest beginnings will be of interest. A comparison of the first old Henry Street School with the present Erasmus, De Witt Clinton, Washington Irving, or Wadleigh High School is something of which we all have a right to be proud.

In 1637 the first school was established by the Dutch at New Amsterdam. Adam Roelantsen was appointed Schoolmaster. In 1642 he built a house in which he taught school, and a tablet on the Produce Exchange on Stone Street, placed by the Schoolmasters' Club of New York in 1910, marks the site of this school house.

Our present school system is the outgrowth of the formation of the Free School Society established in 1805, when the city had a population of 75,770. Private and church schools up to this time were the only means of education. De Witt Clinton was the leader of the Free School Society and its first president.

The first school building erected by this society was built in 1809 in Henry Street. The ground was given by Col. Rutgers for the purpose. The development since then has been rapid and continuous, and our present Public School system is the result. It is doubtful if any organization ever started a project with such marvellous final results as did the Free School Society.

A yellow time-stained book containing the autograph signatures of those public spirited citizens who contributed to the establishment of the first Free School is still preserved in the rooms of the New York Historical Society. The page is headed—

"We the Subscribers promise to pay on demand to the Treasurer of the New York Free School Society the sums affixed by us opposite to our respective names."

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Dr. "Sarsaparilla" Townsend's house, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, removed in 1867 to make way for A. T. Stewart's marble palace—now the Columbia Trust Company.

As this is a Roll of Honor of the first importance it affords us pleasure to reproduce herewith the list of names in full:

De Witt Clinton
W. Edgar
M. Clarkson
Nath. G. Ingraham
David Hosack
James Thompson
James Slidell
Samuel Barrowe
John Morris
Cornelius De Bois
Samuel Campbell
Daniel McCormick
Wm. Bayard
James M. Evers
Herman Le Roy
Isaac L. Kip
Peter Jay Munro
J. Waddington
Cornelius Bayley
Archibald Gracie
John J. Glover
Stephen B. Munn
Alexr Dunlap
Wm. W. Rodman
Wm. T. Robinson
John Titus
Wm. Franklin
John Kane
Benj. Pell
John D. Lawrence
Jacob Scheffelin
Wm. K. Smedes
Benj. Page
Walter Bowne
Samuel Parsons
Wm. L. Burling
Jacob Barker
Abm. Barker
Thomas Eddy
John Murray Jr.
Henry Ten Brook
Matthew Franklin
Adiron Hegeman
Leonard Bleecker
R. D. Perkins
Thos. Franklin
Gerritt H. Van Wagenen
Samuel Prime
Nichs B. Brower
Wm. Ash
Henry Fanning
Washington Morton
Benj. Bakewill
Isaac Lawrence
Samuel Doughty
Nicholas Van Antwerp
H. E. Haight
Geo. Newbold
Wm. Rhoades
J. E. R. Birch
Nath. G. Minturn
Samuel Leggett
Robert G. Cornell

John Mason
A. H. Lawrence
Abraham Bell
O. H. Hicks
Jos. Buckley
James Bogert Jr.
A. H. Cash
George Warner
John H. Livingston
Ephin Hart
James Cooper
Allen Sheperd
John Craig
Thos. Buckley
Wm. Tilton
Jesse R. Smith
Harriot Murray
Wm. Ogden
B. D. Perkins
Sam Stuart
Richard Varick
John A. Graham
Samuel Mott
Jeremiah Thompson
Benj. Marshall
Benj. Clark
John Greene
Wm. Lovitt
Edward Wickham Jr.
Samuel Davis
Wm. Waring
David L. Dodge
Thos. Slidell
Cornelius Grinnell
John Vanderbilt Jr.
Thos. Freeborn
John McComb
Abraham Labagh
Richard Chalk
John Leonard
John Craig
John R. Murray
James Anderson
Thos. Collins
John McLean
Sarah M. Romeyr
Archibald Bruce
John Pintard
Jacob L. Sebring
Gamaliel Smith
Cornelius Cadle
David L. Haight
Wm. Smith
Elias Haines
James Conklin
Wm. King
Thos. Collins
Wm. Collins
Robt. Pearsall
F. Thompson
Isaac Wright
Thos. Pearsall

Arthur Marx
R. B. Forbes
Cornl. J. Bogert
W. Pew ?
John R. Murray
B. B. Cruger
Olive H. Hicks
Benj. Bailey
S. Jones Jr.
John Day
John Grant
J. Whitten
Edwd. Moorwood
J. Ogden
Jos. Thebaud
Henry Remsen
J. C. Van Wyck
Benj. Ferris
Silvanus Miller
Ludlow
Richard R. Lawrence
John Murray
Thos. W. Lent
Valentine?
Elias Kane
Benj. S. Collins
M. & V. G. Fish
Robert Abbott Jr.
Wm. Rhinelander
Ph. Rhinelander
John Jacob Astor
J. C. Vanderheuvel?
W. Rhinelander Jr.
E. S. Weeks
Abm. Brinckerhoff
Michael Hogan
Nathan Pendleton
John McLean
J. A. Woods
Saml. Burling
R. Seaman
Israel Corse
John Craig
James Quackenbush
Fred. de Peyster
Wm. T. Slocum
Robert H. Bowne
John T. Glover
Thomas Kinder
Samuel Gedney
Isaac H. Jackson
Noah Talcott
Silvanus T. Jenkins
Lawrence Whitney
Wm. Clapp
John Toni
Goolet Hoyt
Thos. Burling
John McKesson
Benjamin Gillinturn
Wm. M. Phigmert
John W. Russel

Samuel Hicks	Nehemiah Allen	Wm. Walton
Valentine Hicks	N. L. & Geo. Griswold	John Gardner
Wm. & S. Robinson	John Franklin	Wm. Prall
Thos. Walden	John T. Lawrence	John L. Bowne
F. M. Walden	Henry Post Jr.	J. G. Bogert
John F. Champion	James Gourlay	Geo. Newbold
Thos. Buckley	John Stoutenburgh	Charles Marsh
Jonas C. Minturn	Wm. Moore	Elizah Ferris
Alex S. Glass	John Aspinwall	Richard Cumingham
Benj. Ogden	Gilbert Aspinwall	John Wheeler
Van Gieson	Saml. Stansbury	Wm. Rogers
Van Blarcom	D. Lynch	John Suydam
G. Denton	James Manning	David Underhill
William Cairns	Corni Heyer	Isaac Collins.
James Lent	Peter Elting	James Gillespie
Wm. Minturn	Geo. Bement	Robert Cheseborough
Edmd Kirby	James Roosevelt	W. & G. Post

The following quaint memorandum also appears in the book:

8 Dollars entitles subscriber to be a member
25 " " and to send one scholar.
40 " " " " " two scholars.

De Witt Clinton Pres.
John Murray Jr. Vice Pres.
Leonard Bleecker Treas.
Benj. D. Perkins Secy.

New York May 18th 1805.

Statement of Property Owned by the City of New York for the Year 1915

Bath houses	$ 3,000,750
Recreation piers	2,532,500
Board of Education	123,521,000
Fire Department	9,607,725
Street Cleaning Department	1,060,775
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Aqueduct Commission	58,686,970
Department of Docks and Ferries (piers, bulkheads and land under water)	171,483,790
Department of Bridges	99,458,100
Department of Correction	24,459,300
Department of Public Charities	30,012,350
Department of Parks	673,556,380
Armories	15,332,500
Department of Health	1,730,950
Libraries (public)	25,053,800
Police Department	7,814,800
Sewerage System	70,775,700
Fire and Police Electric System	1,485,000
Corporation Yards	576,900
Markets	6,598,100
Rapid Transit (subway)	129,247,450
Public Buildings and Places, etc	46,483,500
Easements for street purposes (Grand Central Station)	226,000
Total	$1,502,704,840

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View of Fifth Avenue looking north from 53rd Street—1888.

Old Fifth Avenue

The present plan of streets and avenues in our city was the result of the labors of a Commission appointed in 1807 who finished their work in 1811. Accompanying their report the Commission remarked:

"To some it may be a matter of surprise, that the whole island has not been laid out as a City; to others it may be a subject of merriment, that the Commissioners have provided space for a greater population than is collected at any spot on this side of China. They have in this respect been governed by the shape of the ground. It is not improbable that considerable numbers may be collected at Haerlem, before the high hills to the southward of it shall be built upon as a city; and it is improbable that (for centuries to come) the grounds north of Haerlem Flat will be covered with houses."

To justify their adoption of straight lines instead of embellishing the plan with circles, ovals and stars, the commissioners said:

"They could not but bear in mind that a city is to be composed principally of the habitations of men, and that strait sided, and right angled houses are the most cheap to build and the most convenient to live in. The effect of these plain and simple reflections was decisive."

No better idea of the enormous growth of New York can be had than by this reference to the original plan and its quaint remark about the huge population thus provided for "centuries in advance" of its probable requirements. In accordance with this plan Fifth Avenue was opened in 1837, and the park called Madison was declared a Public Square.

The pauper burying ground which marked its beginning on the south, had some years previously been purchased by the city and had been transformed into beautiful Washington Square. Along its four sides handsome residences had recently been built and on the east a scholarly air had been imparted to the neighborhood by the erection of that Gothic pile, the University

of the City of New York. Society had already set its seal of approval on Washington Square and on the north side there still stands a row of brick houses built at this time (1833) which might be said to mark the last stand of the old Knickerbockers against the up-town movement.

The farms that still stretched from about where the Bowery now is across to Sixth Avenue, gave a rural aspect to everything north of the Square; and when you went as far as the lowlands from 16th to 23rd Street on the West Side, there was still plenty of good shooting —woodcock, English snipe and rabbits. In fact for many years the "suburbs" continued to afford splendid results for the amateur sportsman.

To make way for the coming aristocrat of streets, the historic farms of Brevoort, Spingler, Van Buren, Burling and Varian were first brought under the sway of the city and later the farms further north were included as was also the famous Elgin Botanical Garden. The Brevoort House at the corner of Eighth Street preserves the name of the family which settled here early in the eighteenth century and the house at No. 24 was occupied by a descendant of the family until 1850. It was considered at the time of which we write a most palatial residence.

Apparently the new street was not long in achieving popularity for within a few years we find it quite thickly settled and the character of houses from the first partook of that regal quality which has ever remained its leading characteristic. The Church of the Ascension (Episcopal), corner of 10th Street, of which the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant is now rector, was built in 1840; and the First Presbyterian Church, 11th and 12th Streets, Rev. Howard Duffield now pastor, in 1845.

The following list taken from the city directory of 1851 gives a complete register of the houses built up to that time and also shows the unoccupied lots left here and there to be tenanted not long after.

1 Lucy Green's School.	6 Vacant lot	11 D M Barnes
2 Vacant lot.	7 Mary Vandervoort	12 Augustus Zerega
3 Samuel Jaudin	8 Vacant lot	13 I R Livingston
4 Vacant lot	9 N M Beckwith	14 A Le Babier
5 Wm Van Hook	10 Thos Egleston	15 S Wood

16 G R Green
17 Henry Bergh
18 Vacant lot
19 P S Forbes
20 Vacant
21 Unoccupied
23 C D Marsh
24 H C De Rahm
25 G W Morris
27 Rev. Geo W. Potts
29 Abby Irving
31 James Marsh
32 Vacant lot
33 T T Woodruff
35 Vacant lot
37 Francis Cottonet
38 Ascension Church
40 R B Fosdick
J A Parks & Co
Luther Wilcox
43 Unoccupied
44 H R Remsen
45 D S Kennedy
49 Jas Donaldson
Vacant lots
57 J S Rodgers M. D.
58 St. Bartholomews Church.
59 Unoccupied
Jas Lenox
Eliza S Maitland
R B Minturn
65 Vacant lot
66 C N Talbot
67 Vacant lot
68 Bradish Johnson
69 Vacant lot
70 G S Bedford
71 Vacant lot
72 N H Wolfe
73 Vacant lot
74 Jas McBride
75 J W Cook
76 Isabella Banks
77 Now building
78 L. M. Hoffman
79 Now building
80 M B Trimble
81 now building
82 August Belmont
83 now building
84 Benjamin Aymar
85 now building
86 Myndert Van Schaick
88 J K Myers
90 Abr. Van Buren
Gustavus Berquist
94 Mary a Pell
96 Edward Hoyt
98 C M Parker
99 D B Fearing
100 Aaron Vail
101 vacant lot
102 Frederick Gebhard
103 vacant lot
104 now building
105 vacant lot
106 now building
107 vacant lot
108 now building
109 vacant lot
110 now building
111 vacant lot
112 now building
113 vacant lot
114 now building
115 vacant lot
116 now building
117 now building
vacant lot
vacant lot
R M Gibbs
Geo Griswold
T S Gibbes
A C Kingsland
129 now building
Geo Lewis
Effingham Townsend
Moses Taylor
Samuel Riggs
Sames Litton
92 Jas Brooks
94 Henry Stebbins
134 R C Townsend
135 Vacant lot
136 Sidney Mason
vacant lot
now building
Jos Sanford
J. R. Murray
vacant lot
Thos Chambers
unoccupied
B F Cook—land office
now building
Thos Murray
Christopher Mildeberger
Thompson's Cottage.

By this record we see that the avenue terminated at Corporal Thompson's Madison Cottage which stood at what is now the corner of Fifth avenue at 23rd street and Broadway.

Thompson's Cottage was originally the house of John Horn and was the starting point of the Bloomingdale Road. It was located between 22d and 23d streets in the present center of Fifth Avenue on the exact spot where the "Isle of Safety" has been placed, and immediately southeast of 23rd Street. It became later the residence of Christopher Mildeberger, a merchant in the swamp who had married Margaret Horn in 1808 and removed to this dwelling in 1820 from Vandewater Street. Venerable and stately sycamore trees lined the then country road, and also divided the farm from the house plot. In 1839 Mildeberger petitioned that his house should be allowed to remain on its site until actual necessity arose for its removal and by resolution of

the Common Council it was permitted to stay until November 1st. The homestead was removed to the northwest corner of the Avenue at 23rd Street, and was used as a tavern known as Madison Cottage under lease to Corporal Thompson.

This marked the extreme northerly limit of the avenue and so remained for several years to come. Thompson's cottage was the popular road-house of the day and was much frequented by the driving element who later transferred their affections to McGowan's Pass Tavern, Cato's and other popular resorts. It was also the starting place for several stage lines that ran to the lower part of the city and notwithstanding its diminutive size from present day proportions it was a very important and well known establishment. It was succeeded by Franconi's Hippodrome a few years later, and in 1856 the Fifth Avenue Hotel was started, completed in 1858 and opened under the management of the celebrated Paran Stevens.

Beyond 23rd street in 1850 the avenue while cut through was as yet unpaved and the sides fell off perceptibly from the street level. The new Reservoir recently built to supply running water to the city for the first time, was by all means its most imposing structure and was regarded by citizens and strangers alike as but little short of the eighth wonder of the world. It was decidedly the most talked of "sight" in New York. The promenade which encompassed it on all four sides, was a famous and popular rendezvous for the fashionable afternoon and evening stroll. It commanded a beautiful view of all the surrounding country including the palisades, the Sound and the hills of Westchester. The bright toilettes, the sparkling water and the singular novelty of the whole place combined to afford at once a unique and unusually pleasant experience. The water was first let into it on the 4th of July, 1842, and on the 14th of October following was distributed by means of iron pipes throughout the city. It was on the block between 40th and 42d Streets now occupied by the Public Library.

Opposite the Reservoir was a ragged precipice covered with shanties east of the Avenue. In full view were the

Harlem train on trestle between 96th and 125th Streets, 1860 (present New York Central viaduct). Now running through one of the most densely settled sections of the city.

tracks of the Harlem Road. Where the Hotel Belmont is, was a blacksmith shop. The Colored Orphans' Home was located between 43rd and 44th Streets, while the blocks from 44th to 46th Streets were covered by cattle yards. Processions of cattle driven up and down the Avenue were not uncommon. Delmonico's, at 44th Street, is on the site of an old abattoir. From 51st north was a dreary waste of rocks used only for goat farms. These bad lands later became Central Park.

At the corner of 47th Street extending to 51st Street on the north and extending almost to 6th Avenue on the west was the Elgin Botanical Gardens composing about 20 acres. In 1814 this tract was deeded by the state to Columbia College to replace a Vermont township granted long before but lost when the claim of New York to the territory was denied. This incident forms one of the most striking and romantic events in all the history of our famous Avenue. While the loss of the land originally given to Columbia seemed, at the time, an irreparable misfortune, it turned out to be, without question, the greatest instance of a blessing in disguise ever recorded.

The Vermont land is today worth no more than it was then and perhaps not so much, while the Botanical Gardens plot occupying as it does one of the choicest sections of the most valuable street in the world has made Columbia College one of the richest seats of learning in America.

For many years before the transfer to Columbia, the Elgin Botanical Gardens had borne a graceful part in the intellectual and social life of the city. They were laid out in 1801 by the celebrated Dr. David Hosack, professor of Botany at Columbia, for use of students in the work, and men eminent in science were often to be seen there. When the social center of New York was still around St. Mark's Place, St. John's Park, Gramercy Park, Washington Square, old Bond Street and Stuyvesant Square, the gardens lay at a convenient distance for an afternoon drive. At the time of the transfer, though the legislature estimated the land to be worth $75,000, it was admitted that at a forced sale "they would not bring more than $6,000 or $7,000."

In the same neighborhood another romance of fortunate purchase concerns the block on which the Windsor Arcade now stands. This land appears on an old map as part of the farm of Thomas Buchanan, a prominent merchant, who married the daughter of Jacob Townsend of Oyster Bay. Tradition says that the young wife was unwilling to give up the country life to which she was accustomed and specially desired a home where she could keep a family cow. To humor this wish Mr. Buchanan bought his farm which has since become one of the most valuable blocks on the Avenue. The two daughters of the Buchanans married the Goelet brothers.

Julia Ward Howe in Her Girlhood

It is only six years since Julia Ward Howe died, but already the story of her girlhood in New York City seems as far off and as different from the life of to-day as if she had been born centuries ago, instead of in 1819. Her father, Samuel Ward, was prominent in the financial life of the city. He was a member of Prime, Ward & King, an important banking company, and the founder and first President of the Bank of Commerce. He was also one of the founders of the New York University, the Stuyvesant Institute, and other important public institutions. He had a large house at the corner of Broadway and Bond Street, then far out of town, from which it was separated by woods and fields. Among the glories of the house was a private picture gallery, the first in America.

When Miss Julia and her two sisters grew up, so lovely and charming were they that they were known as "The Three Graces of Bond Street." In the biography of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe by her daughters the following interesting quotation from a "private journal" of a visitor to the family is given:

> Walked down Broadway with all the fashion and met the pretty blue-stocking, Miss Julia Ward, and her admirer, Dr. Howe, just home from Europe. She had on a blue satin cloak and a white muslin dress. I looked to see if she had on blue stockings, but I think not. I suspect that her stockings were pink, and she wore low slippers, as Grandmamma does. They say she dreams in Italian and quotes French verses. She sang very prettily at a party last evening and accompanied herself on the piano. I noticed how white her hands were.

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The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, corner of Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street—on site of old Reservoir.

New York's Great Public Library

Astor, Tilden and Lenox Foundations, at Fifth Ave. and 42d St.

Historical Address by Hon. George L. Rives, LL.D., at its Dedication

Our great Library is of such recent construction that even as we write the decorative statues on the front are still going up. It is such a wonderful institution and has such an interesting history that we take great pleasure in reprinting the scholarly address of Mr. George L. Rives, an old New Yorker himself, and an eminent member of the New York Bar, delivered at the time of its dedication in 1911. It gives an admirable sketch of the gradual growth of our Library and of the men who made it possible. We regard such a contribution to our local history as of the utmost value and we are glad to be able to preserve it in this enduring form.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Somebody once asked Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes at what time a child's education ought to begin, and he made the rather unexpected reply that it ought to begin about two hundred years before the child was born. In the same way I find myself compelled in tracing the pre-natal influences in the historical development of this Library, to go back,—not quite two hundred years, but as far as the end of the American Revolution.

We all remember, of course, that the British evacuated this City on the twenty-fifth of November, 1783, and in that same month there sailed from the port of London a young German immigrant, just twenty years old, whose name was John Jacob Astor. He came to the United States with a capital consisting of a very few pounds in English money and seven flutes—for he intended to embark in the business of selling musical instruments. He discovered, however, that selling musical instruments was a much less lucrative occupation in the United States of the eighteenth century than the buying and selling of furs; and to the fur trade Astor devoted himself with an ability and a perseverance which very soon enabled him to acquire what was then regarded as a large fortune.

I am afraid that if he had lived at the present time he would have merited the now discredited title of a captain of industry. He entered into contracts and combinations with other persons engaged in commerce between the United States

and with the Indian tribes, which were of a kind that I suspect, Mr. President, would attract nowadays the highly unfavorable attention of my friend the Attorney-General. He was certainly engaged in monopolizing or attempting to monopolize some part of that trade; for what he was really trying to do was to establish in the United States a great corporation which should rival in its power and in the extent of its business the most powerful monopoly in the world—the Hudson Bay Company of England. His operations embraced not only the greater part of the territory then belonging to the United States, but extended over the whole world. His plan, which was fully developed in the year 1811, embraced as one of its principal features the establishment of a trading post at the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon, where furs were to be collected and from which they were to be shipped by his own vessels to China; and there they were to be exchanged for tea, porcelains and silks, to be brought again to the port of New York. In those simple and distant days this was regarded as an enterprise worthy of the commendation of good citizens, and the history of Astoria, written by his friend and executor, Washington Irving, still possesses perennial charm.

Astor's most ambitious project was to a great extent a failure. But the fact that an American company had taken possession for trading purposes of land upon the Columbia River was one of the principal features in the case which the American Government was able to present against England in the long controversy over the ownership of the Pacific Coast between California and Alaska; and it is largely to Astor that the United States owes its ownership to-day of the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

But Astor's great fortune, although founded in the fur trade, was acquired not so much in that business, as through his unwavering and well-founded belief in the future of the City of New York. His profits from other sources were regularly invested in the purchase of land upon this island, and he made by the improvement in values in City property ten times over what he made in trade.

He was a man without much education except what he had acquired in the hard school of early poverty and constant contact with the world, but he was a man who thoroughly appreciated learning and the society of men of letters, and he seems to have conceived long before his death the idea of founding in the City of New York a public library which would do for the citizens of our metropolis what the public libraries of Europe had done for their people. By a codicil to his will, dated in 1839, nine years before his death, he declared that "desiring to render a public benefit to the City of New York and to contribute to the advancement of useful knowledge and the general good of society," he gave four hundred thousand dollars to be expended in the erecting of a suitable building, in defraying the necessary expenses of the accommodation of persons consulting the library, and in supplying the same from time to time with

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Fourth Avenue, looking north from 23rd Street—about 1905. Now lined with massive skyscrapers.

books, maps and other things pertaining to a library for general use "upon the most ample scale and liberal character."

Four hundred thousand dollars was an immense sum at the time and the place where it was given, and was indeed the largest gift of money for a public purpose that had been known in this State, or perhaps in the United States, up to the year 1839. If it seems small at the present day it must be remembered that—as Mr. Evarts once said of an alleged feat of General Washington's—a dollar went much farther in those days.

For many years the Astor Library existed and prospered as one of the great institutions of the City of New York; and as its means were trebled by the son and the grandsons of the founder, it was enabled, in spite of the growth of the libraries here and elsewhere, to maintain a high rank among the libraries of the world.

The Lenox Foundation

The second of the persons whom the Trustees and users of this library must always hold in grateful remembrance is James Lenox, a man who, in every possible relation in life, exhibited a strong contrast to John Jacob Astor. Mr. Lenox was a native of this City, of Scotch descent, born to a comfortable fortune, and having all the advantages which good schools and the College of New Jersey at Princeton could afford him. His father was a merchant in this City, and in his father's counting-house James Lenox acquired those habits of industry and precision which stood him in good stead when he came to embark in what proved to be the real business of his life. In one respect only did his career parallel that of Mr. Astor. His father had acquired a farm of some thirty acres, situated, as he described it in his will, near the five-mile stone—that is to say, in the neighborhood of Seventieth Street and Fifth Avenue, which, he went on to say in his will, he believed would in time become the site of a considerable village. I need not point out how the growth of the City has justified his expectations.

After his father's death in 1840, James Lenox retired from business, and when he was a little more than forty years old devoted himself with an ardor, a persistence and an amount of personal labor which is almost incredible, to the acquisition of works of art and of rare books and manuscripts. His first collections of books were in the field of early printed works, many of them block books made before the invention of movable type. He also formed a great and probably quite unique library of Bibles in every language and of every age; but what was perhaps his most useful contribution to the cause of learning was his bringing together nearly every edition and translation of the original narratives of discovery, exploration, settlement and history of North and South America, from the time of Columbus to the year 1700. Since his death, it has been possible to enlarge and supplement his collection until it stands to-day probably unrivaled in the world.

I cannot do better than to read some extracts from recollections of Mr. Lenox by one who was long associated with him. "Mr. Lenox," says Henry Stevens, "was a man of few words and few intimate friends, but of varied information, much studious reading, extensive correspondence and many books. He was a pattern of industry, method and good management. He was ever most generous and charitable, but he manifested a dislike of being indebted to strangers or neighbors for hints as to his public or private duties; nor would he tolerate any interference in his own charitable impulses. He always appeared diffident (almost bashful), simple-hearted, generous, kind, very pious, very retiring and very closemouthed to outsiders, but as communicative as a child to his intimates; and especially to those in sympathy with his projects and pursuits. Mr. Lenox shunned notoriety with the same ardor that others sought it; but when it overtook him, as it frequently did, in spite of his reserve, he bore it with Christian fortitude and silence, even avoiding to read the newspapers that heralded his praises. He tolerated no interviewers or curiosity seekers, and his own door was seldom opened to visitors except by appointment."

Mr. Lenox was never married, and as his life began to draw to a close he perceived the necessity of founding an institution in which his accumulations of so many years should be preserved, and, if possible, added to. He, therefore, began the erection of a library building on the farm he had inherited from his father, and he procured the passage of an act of the Legislature constituting a corporation to be known as "The Trustees of the Lenox Library." The charter of the Astor Library was Chapter 1 of the Laws of 1849. The charter of the Lenox Library was Chapter 2 of the Laws of 1870; and the recording angel has doubtless long since placed to the credit of William M. Tweed, deceased, the fact that he introduced and procured the passage of the latter piece of legislation.

For ten years after the incorporation of his library Mr. Lenox continued to share in its management assisted by his old friend, Mr. George H. Moore, for many years the Librarian of the Historical Society of New York, who did much towards the classification and arrangement of Mr. Lenox's treasures and the completion of his collections. But Mr. Moore—for no man is perfect—was possessed by the idea, which Mr. Lenox doubtless in a measure shared, that a public library was a sort of safe deposit vault, to which access was to be denied except for the few who possessed the most unimpeachable vouchers. I need hardly say that long before the Lenox Library ceased to exist as a separate institution, this policy, which was probably wise in the Library's earliest days, had been discarded.

"Such," to quote again from Stevens's reminiscences, "was James Lenox of New York, who died on the seventeenth of February, 1880, at the age of eighty, the bibliographer, the collector, the founder of one of the most valuable public libraries in the New World, the philanthropist, the builder of churches, the

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The Stock Exchange and entrance to J. P. Morgan & Co's new building

establisher of a large public hospital, the giver to New York of a Home for Aged Women, the dispenser of untold silent charity and the benefactor of his native City and his honored country."

The Tilden Foundation

The third name which figures in the title of this Library corporation is that of Samuel J. Tilden, a native of Columbia County in this State, and for nearly the whole of his long and active life a resident of this city. Mr. Tilden's ancestry was English, and on his father's side he traced it back for many generations in the old country in the pleasant County of Kent. His people, however, had been among the earliest immigrants to the United States and had long been settled in New England.

Mr. Tilden's life, at least in later years, was so closely connected with the public history of this State and this Nation that it is almost superfluous to attempt, in the present company, any account of his career. It is enough to say that he studied law—his studies being much delayed by ill-health; that he was admitted to the bar when he was twenty-seven years old; and that for about thirty years he carried on in this City a practice which grew continually larger and more lucrative, and which involved his employment by the greatest corporations in the country. "Since the year 1855," says his biographer, Mr. John Bigelow, "it is safe to say that more than half of the great railway corporations north of the Ohio and between the Hudson and Missouri Rivers were at some time his clients. . . . It was here that his legal attainments, his marvellous skill as a financier, his capacity for concentrated labor, his constantly increasing weight of character and personal influence, found full activity, and resulted in the reorganization of the larger part of that great network of railways, upon conditions by which the rights of all parties were equitably protected, wasting litigation avoided, and a condition of great depression and despondency in railway property succeeded by an unexampled prosperity."

During all these years Mr. Tilden's interest in public affairs had been keen and constant. When almost in his boyhood he formed an intimate friendship with Martin Van Buren, and he followed Van Buren's lead in organizing the Democratic party in the North in favor of the free-soil movement. During the Civil War he was one of the large party of war Democrats who stood steadfastly for the support of the Union.

In 1846 and again in 1867 he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Conventions. He was for some years Chairman of the State Democratic Committee. But it was not until Mr. Tilden was approaching the age of sixty that he began to take that conspicuous part in public affairs which made him so striking a figure in the State and Nation.

The frauds of the Tweed Ring in 1870 were the occasion for the display of Tilden's slowly maturing powers. "I will lead," he exclaimed, "where any dare to follow. I will follow where

any dare to lead," and with some personal risk to himself, and with a vast expenditure of time and labor, energy and skill, he carried through the great movement which utterly wrecked the combination of criminals who had held the City of New York for years in their grasp. The distinguished part which he bore in the work of municipal reform in the City of New York made him the unquestioned leader of his party in the State, and in the autumn of 1874 he was elected Governor of the State. In that office he continued his useful efforts in support of honest and efficient administration, and, in the autumn of 1876, he was nominated for the Presidency of the United States by an overwhelming vote of the Democratic Convention.

The results of the election of 1876 are too fresh in the recollection of us all to call for anything more than a passing allusion. Mr. Tilden was not inaugurated President; and after the early part of the year 1877 his more active connection with public affairs may be said to have ceased.

Like Mr. Lenox, Mr. Tilden was never married, but, as Bacon puts it, "Memory, Merit and Noble Workes, are proper to Men: And surely a Man shall see, the Noblest Workes and Foundations have proceeded from Childlesse Men which have sought to expresse the Images of their Minds; where those of their Bodies have failed: So the care of Posterity is most in them that have no Posterity." It was, therefore, in Mr. Tilden's mind to devote the residue of his large fortune to establish and maintain a free library and reading room in the City of New York, and by his will, he provided in some detail for a corporation to be created by his executors and trustees to be known as the Tilden Trust, which was to have power to carry out his wishes in this regard.

Mr. Tilden died in 1886, about two years after the making of his will, and although the Legislature acted promptly in creating the corporation which he had designed, the Courts ultimately, and after a long series of debates, declared the provisions of the will to be illegal and void for uncertainty. The residuary estate of Mr. Tilden would, therefore, have passed entirely into the hands of his relatives had it not been for a wise and fortunate compromise agreement with some of them, by which more than two million dollars was ultimately saved to the Tilden Trust.

This was, indeed, a melancholy falling off from the noble benefaction which Mr. Tilden had intended, but looking back over the period of now nearly twenty years which separates us from the time when the compromise was made and the case finally determined by the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, it may well be asked whether the result has not proved a great advantage to the cause which Mr. Tilden had at heart; namely, the establishment of such a free library system "as would best serve the interests of science and education, and place the best literature of the world within easy reach of every class and condition of people in our commercial metropolis, without money and without price."

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View on Broadway, showing Singer Building.

When the Trustees of the Tilden Trust found that the greater part of the funds intended for them had passed out of their reach, it was their plain duty to look about and consider what could best be done to carry out, in some measure, the purposes which Mr. Tilden had so much at heart. They could count upon the property to the value of something over two million dollars, and they possessed a library of books numbering fifteen or twenty thousand volumes. It was perfectly obvious that with these resources no public library worthy of the name could be established in the metropolis. At the same time the Astor Library with its fine general collection of books was pursuing a useful but relatively modest task. The Lenox Library, three miles away, possessed a noble and almost priceless collection of books in certain lines, but it was by no means a general library and was very far indeed from being an institution for popular use.

Both the Astor and Lenox Libraries, moreover, were hampered by the fact that they possessed very inadequate endowments. Their income literally permitted them to do little more than to heat and clean their buildings. They were unable to expend any substantial sums of money in the purchase of new books. Their catalogues were extremely imperfect, for they could not pay the services of cataloguers. Both libraries had to be closed at night, for neither the Astor nor the Lenox had money enough to pay the expenses of keeping open after dark.

Under these circumstances the thoughts of Mr. Tilden's Trustees naturally turned toward the possibility of a consolidation of the three institutions, and, in 1892, the year after the decision of the Court of Appeals, they procured an act of the Legislature to be passed authorizing the consolidation of library corporations in the City of New York. There were, however, a number of difficulties to be overcome before their projects could assume a definite shape. There was some desultory discussion from time to time, but it was not until the early spring of 1895 that the Trustees of the three institutions concerned really took up in earnest the question of uniting their resources, for the greater good of the people of this City and of the Union.

In those discussions I had the good fortune to take part, and it is but just to record that there was no feeling upon the part of anyone, except that of desiring to do the very best that could be done in carrying out the objects for which all libraries must exist—the furtherance of science and art and the education and recreation of the people. Personal considerations, family considerations, the natural desire of preserving the identity of the separate corporations, were all subordinated to the great end of furthering the public interest; and though many details had to be considered and worked out, the meetings of the representatives of the three corporations were so absolutely harmonious, and all were so devoted to the accomplishment of a definite purpose, that the business was transacted with great

ease and great rapidity. On the twenty-third of May, 1895,—sixteen years ago this day—the agreement of consolidation was duly executed and The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, came into being.

The new corporation, in addition to the Astor and Lenox Library buildings, possessed some vacant and unproductive land, some millions of dollars' worth of income-producing property, and three hundred and fifty thousand volumes of books. Thus far, the books were only available for purposes of reference or research. The task of making large additions to the Libraries, and of administrating them at the same time so as to be most readily available to the public, was something that evidently was quite beyond the means of the Trustees, if they were to rely solely on the funds then in their hands. Nearly half the annual income of the corporation had to be expended in heating, lighting, cleaning and repairing the buildings, even if they were kept open only during the hours of daylight; and this left but a moderate sum with which to complete and maintain and add to the collections of books. What the latter task amounted to may be estimated from the fact that while The New York Public Library had three hundred and fifty thousand volumes, the British Museum had a million and three-quarters and the National Library of France nearly three millions. It was the far-reaching ambition of the Trustees to place The New York Public Library upon a par with the greatest libraries in the world—if not in the mere number of volumes, at least in the high quality and wide and general scope of those which it did possess, and in the liberality and efficiency with which they were placed at the service of the people.

In order to accomplish their purposes the Trustees were therefore compelled to look either to private generosity, or to the liberality of the public; but all the precedents in the other States of the Union and in the other countries of the world suggested that the public ought to have at least a share in carrying forward the great and useful task which the consolidated library was prepared to undertake.

There existed at that time upon this spot the abandoned Murray Hill reservoir, which more than fifty years before had been constructed as a part of the Croton water system, but whose usefulness had long been outlived. The site of the reservoir appeared admirably suited for a central library; but there were serious difficulties in the way. The land on which the reservoir stood, had originally been a part of the common lands of the City of New York which had been granted by the Crown to the Corporation, under the Dongan Charter of 1686. It had been held by the Courts that the State had no power to dispose of this land, and it was also the law that the Corporation of the City, without legislative authority, was unable to act in the matter; so that it became necessary first to procure an enabling act of the Legislature, and then to persuade the Mayor, Aldermen

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North side of Wall Street from corner of Broadway to Nassau Street in 1816, showing Howard, Keeler, Scofield & Co., drapers, on the corner of Broadway; the First Presbyterian Church in the centre and the Tavern of John Simmons on the corner of Nassau, where the Common Council under James Duane, first Mayor of New York, met, 1784. Washington also dined there the night the British evacuated the City (Hill).

and Commonalty of the City that it would be for the benefit of all the people to remove the old Croton reservoir and devote the ground upon which it stood to a reservoir of learning and art. The task was not altogether an easy one. The Board of Aldermen of the City could not quickly be convinced; but ultimately—eighteen months or more after the Public Library had been formed—the City authorities did vote for the removal of the reservoir.

The next step was to induce the City to undertake the construction of the building. Excellent precedents existed in the aid which the City had given the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. Again an act of the Legislature became necessary, and as soon as the City authorities were vested by law with the requisite authority, negotiations with the City for the construction of a building went forward with considerable rapidity. In the spring of 1897, two years after the consolidation of the three original libraries had been carried through, preparations were begun for an architectural competition to decide upon the plans. On Election Day of 1897,—the day on which Judge Van Wyck was elected Mayor,—the jury for the selection of plans held their final meeting, and the designs, which are now at last embodied in stone and steel, in this building in which we are, were finally approved. One of the last acts of the administration over which Mayor William L. Strong presided was to sign the various papers by which the City entered into a contract to construct this building and to employ as its architects the firm of Carrere & Hastings.

A few words as to the agreement are necessary. The City undertook thereby to build and equip this building. In return, the Library Corporation undertook that it would place and arrange in the building, as soon as practical after completion, the whole of its library and collections. It was also agreed that the library should be accessible at all reasonable hours and times for general use, free of expense, to all persons resorting thereto; that it should be open morning and evening on every day of every week, including holidays; and that, in addition to the reference libraries of the Astor and Lenox buildings, there should be a free circulating branch to be kept open on Sundays and all other evenings, up to at least ten o'clock at night. By this agreement the library gained a noble and spacious home situated in the very heart and most accessible centre of the metropolis; but the City gained, for the mere cost of a building, the inestimable advantage of having the private funds of the Library Corporation expended for the support and maintenance and increase of a great public library, which was certain to become in time one of the very first libraries of the world, and which was to be maintained and added to from generation to generation and forever, without expense to the public. Both parties—the City and the Library—were to contribute money and property of very great value; both parties were united in carry-

ing forward a work of the utmost benefit to the citizens of the metropolis; and I confess I do not know of any agreement more far-reaching in its benefits or more honorable and satisfactory to each of the parties, than this agreement between the City of New York and The New York Public Library.

During the period which has elapsed since the Astor and Lenox Libraries united with the Tilden Trust, the consolidated library has by no means stood still. At the beginning of the present year, the total number of volumes in the Astor and Lenox libraries available for use amounted to over eight hundred thousand and the pamphlets to over three hundred thousand—so that the number of pieces in the collection has nearly tripled in sixteen years. It has also been made more available for general use by cataloguing, and the catalogues now contain nearly three million cards. Not only has the number of books been added to and their quality well kept up, but the periodicals in which all the latest inventions and discoveries of science and art are recorded, are kept in use in ever-increasing numbers. The library now receives over seven thousand current periodicals. It has also recently undertaken the collection of engravings and etchings, on the lines of the print collection of the British Museum.

But by far the most striking growth in the work of the corporation, has been in the direction of popular use by the means of its great system of circulating branches. It is now and always was the unchanging purpose of the Trustees to make The New York Public Library available for the use of scholars, and also to make it, in the largest and most liberal sense, an institution for the use of all the people, of all ages and of all nationalities. That purpose they were enabled in some measure to carry out by taking over the work of the New York Free Circulating Library and other institutions which carried on similar enterprises, but it was not until one of our own Trustees, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, made his great gift of five million dollars to the City, which induced the City authorities in their turn to embark upon a most far-reaching and generous policy, that we were able to establish the great system of branch libraries which now exist under the control of our corporation in what was the old City of New York and in Staten Island.

Of the circulating work of this corporation and of the liberality of Mr. Carnegie this is not the time to speak at length. This building, which we are here to inaugurate to-day, is intended in part only for circulation purposes. Nor can I speak now of the many other splendid contributions to our means and collections which have helped to make this institution what it is. But I cannot forbear mentioning with profound gratitude the gift of another Trustee, the late Mr. John S. Kennedy, who left us a large share of his very ample fortune.

With the means that we now possess, arising in part from the benefactions of the founders; in part from the sale of the

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This peaceful, pastoral scene at the extreme north end of Manhattan Island (Spuyten Duyvil) contrasts dramatically with the huge skyscrapers and the turmoil at the southern end.

Lenox Library and the surrounding land; in part from the expected sale of the Astor Library property; and in large part from the liberality and generosity of Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Kennedy and other benefactors, we shall be enabled to carry on the work of this institution upon at least an adequate scale. The vast collections which are assembled under the roof of this noble building, are certain to grow in something like a geometric ratio, and, if properly administered, will be of increasing value as time goes on to all the people, not only of this City and State, not only of this Nation, but of all the World.

How great their opportunities are, the Trustees fully realize; and I am sure that they feel profoundly the immense responsibility they have incurred in the discharge of this trust. It is given to few men to realize their dreams; but we have been so fortunate as to have succeeded thus far beyond our most sanguine hopes. None of us, sixteen years ago, could have looked forward to this splendid result of our labors. *Non nobis Domine,* must be our Psalm. If we had not been generously supported by the enlightened intelligence of the people of this imperial City, we should have failed; and if we are sometimes tempted to look with mistrust to the future we are encouraged and sustained by the conviction that that same public sentiment, in all quarters of the community, will certainly enable us to go forward in the work that is now so auspiciously begun.

Statistics of the Public Library

The number of books borrowed from the New York Public Library and its branches in 1915 was 10,384,579, an increase of 868,097 over the previous year.

There went into the central building in the course of the year 2,558,717 persons. How many books they used is not known, since thousands of books and periodicals can be reached without written application. There were, however, 827,664 readers who were supplied with 2,289,436 volumes.

The number of children going into the children's rooms of all the branches making use of the collections for reference and reading was 1,608,753. In 1914 it was 1,502,185. The circulation of books from the children's rooms in forty-four branch libraries was 3,938,031. In 1914 it was 3,584,448. The total circulation of books to children including the figures recorded by travelling libraries was 4,415,794, or 42 per cent. of the total circulation of the library.

Changing Historic Names

The mania for discarding old and historic names for others of doubtful and often pernicious origin seems never to cease. The proposal to change the Bowery to Central Broadway or Hewitt Avenue is a recent case in point, and the suggestion that Varick Street be also thrown into the discard reveals again the ignorance of the average citizen regarding the significance of the early nomenclature.

One of the most lamentable instances of this nature is the substitution of Marble Hill for Kings Bridge by the New York Central R. R.

Kings Bridge is a name coexistent with almost the first mention of New York history. It was originally a toll bridge and the first connection for foot passengers made from Manhattan Island to the mainland. As it was a perquisite granted by the King it became known as "the Kings Bridge"—hence its name. Numerous references in our local history are made of citizens fording the Harlem River at various shallow places further down to escape the toll charges, to the great disgust and indignation of the toll keeper who thus lost his fee.

The following letter from the President of the New York Central R. R. concerning this change is interesting because in it he plainly intimates that there is yet a possibility of dropping Marble Hill—the name of a local real estate company, by the way—in favor of some other.

We respectfully urge Mr. Smith to restore the old appellation. It was good enough for New York under the Georges, New York under Washington, and New York up to now.

Give us back our ancient heritage, Mr. Smith!

We regret the necessity for the change. When the Spuyten Duyvil Branch was relocated and built along the Harlem River, the plants were somewhat isolated, and in view of the fact that we have expected to, and have since established a separate freight station, it was thought advantageous, to avoid confusion in selling tickets, way-billing, etc., to have separate names for the different plants. As the location develops, it may be feasible to substitute a more appropriate name, such as "Broadway," to indicate the location of the subway.

As requested, I take pleasure in sending you under separate cover a copy of the booklet describing the history and development of the New York Central Railroad.

Thanking you for your courtesy in writing me, I am,

Very truly yours,

A. H. SMITH.

The Bridges of New York—The Big Four

There are in all forty-two bridges under the City Administration, but the four great bridges which span the East River carry the preponderating amount of traffic between the boroughs and are in fact links in the great highways of the City. These four bridges cost the City about $88,000,000.

The first to be built was the Brooklyn Bridge running from Sands Street in Brooklyn to the City Hall Park in Manhattan, a distance of about a mile and an eighth. Looking down from the roadway of the bridge on the passing river craft below we have the novel experience of a bird's eye view of the entire deck of the vessels and the peculiar sensation of looking at a procession of boats that seem very picayune from this great height. The roadway is about 135 feet above the water at high tide. A splendid view of the river, harbor and City, and a comprehensive view of Brooklyn is to be had from the bridge; and the roadway is used by the Citizens in that neighborhood as an evening promenade where may be enjoyed the cooling and refreshing breezes of the bay in the sultry summer weather.

The Manhattan Bridge, a little north of the Brooklyn Bridge, has only been opened for traffic a short time. The traffic already is very heavy and soon the subway trains will be operating on it. The height of the towers is 322 feet above high water mark and the entire length of the roadway 6,955. The center span over the river is 1490 feet. It leads right into the heart of the Bowery and already has had some effect in changing the character of that famous artery of the East Side. The Brooklyn approach is a fine extension of Flatbush Avenue, where the subways, elevateds and street cars intersect at Fulton Street.

The Williamsburgh Bridge is the greatest suspension bridge in the world. The river span is 1600 feet and the total length is 7200 feet. The towers are 335 feet high and the roadway 135 feet. The width of the bridge is 118 feet and there are four trolley tracks, two roadways and two foot walks besides the tracks for the elevated trains. The approach to the bridge on the Brooklyn side is from the great new plaza which has entirely transformed that section of the borough. The plaza is connected with the famous thoroughfare of the Eastern district, Bedford Avenue, by the widening of what used to be Seventh Street, making another splendid driveway to the Eastern Boulevard and Prospect Park. The Manhattan approach extends through Delancey Street to a point not far from the Bowery—another influence which has been at work in changing that street.

The Queensboro Bridge crosses the East River at Black-

well's Island and is the second longest cantilever bridge in the world. It has a larger carrying capacity than the other bridges. The width between railings is 86 feet, the upper floor, however, being only 67 feet. The height of the roadway is 135 feet above high water. The New York entrance to the bridge is at 59th Street and Second Avenue, and the Queensboro end rests on the splendid new plaza into which runs Jackson Avenue, a fine broad highway extending all the way to Flushing and already well built up with dwellings and business houses.

The Brooklyn, Manhattan and Williamsburgh bridges are all suspension bridges and are the longest which have ever been built anywhere. They are likely to hold their supremacy in this particular for a long time as engineering skill about reached its limit at the time of their construction.

Number of Telephone Stations in New York

	Jan. 1916
Manhattan	409,332
Brooklyn	128,695
Bronx	42,497
Queens	23,883
Richmond	8,119
	612,526

The total number of new stations for the year was 49,414.

A Statistical Comparison of New York and London

	New York.	*London.*
Debt	$757,000,000	$558,583,980
Assessed valuation (estimated)	$8,460,000,000	$4,000,000,000
Foreign population	1,250,000	153,000
Weddings	61,107	40,201
Deaths by accidents	5,750	1,846
Paupers	5,000	140,560
Motor cars	100,000	8,318
Pensions	$5,000,000	$10,000,000
Street accidents	24,360	25,800
Parks	7,250 acres	6,241 acres
Hotels	700	250
Theatres	132	140
Banks	120	277
Clearings	$96,183,554,464	$82,182,020,000
Cloudy days	125	200

In December of the year 1819 it was officially estimated that there were twenty thousand hogs running at large in the streets of the city.

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Blackwell's Island Bridge, East River. The magnificent new Queensboro steel bridge spanning the East River and connecting New York with Long Island City.

The Bowery

"They do such things and they say such things
In the Bowery"

There has lately been an agitation to change the name of the Bowery to Central Broadway, Hewitt Avenue and other names, and many of the new merchants of the neighborhood favor the change. However, it goes without saying that no such change will ever be tolerated by the citizens. It would be impossible to suggest a satisfactory name to take the place of the Bowery, or, what is more to the point, to give a good and substantial reason for the change. A name must have some meaning—some content, as the scientists would say, and the Bowery has abundance, while the other names have none at all if applied to this thoroughfare. It is not true that "a rose would smell as sweet if called by any other name," even though Shakespeare did say so. There is only one Bowery, and there will never be another.

Many books have been written about Broadway, and Fifth Avenue, and Wall Street, but the Bowery has been strangely neglected. Intermittent articles have appeared describing the Bowery in a cursory and very incomplete way, but the subject has usually been curtailed or dropped as one containing elements of uncertainty and perhaps even of danger. Perhaps sometime a genius will arise and give us the Bowery in all its picturesque and lurid trappings, and maybe also the silver lining which is said to be on the other side of every dark picture. We remember what Oliver Wendell Holmes said in his discourses at the breakfast table—there were three John Smiths—John Smith as he saw himself, John Smith as others saw him, and the *real* John Smith. It would be delightful to get the *real* Bowery, for the Bowery is not so bad as it is often represented to be. Our friends in far-off, peaceful villages speak about the Bowery with

bated breath and conjure up visions of sin and wickedness which would make even the hardened "Bowery Boy" look up in blank amazement and horror. And the Bowery has undoubtedly had a bad name, and perhaps the numerous missions which have made their homes there are the best evidence that there are a few bad people in it. But, admitting all that may be said, I don't think even the oldest inhabitant can recall a time when he would have been afraid to go through the Bowery at any hour day or night. And at the present time the Bowery is one of our best streets. Of course, the missions still persist, and the lodging houses are still quite numerous, but the crowds that go to and fro are very much like those we see in any of our other busy and bustling thoroughfares.

In the early history of New York, when Broadway was only a short street leading up from the Fort, the Bowery was the only highway of ingress to the little town from the outlying districts which centered about the Bouwerie Village. There the estates or farms of many of our well-known New York families —the Bayards, Beekmans, Roosevelts, De Lanceys and Depeysters—were situated. We can see therefore that the antecedents of the Bowery were highly respectable, and however it may have degenerated in later times, we may expect that—on the general principle that a stream always rises as high as its source—the Bowery will yet take its place among our most esteemed and respected thoroughfares. An interesting fact about the Bowery is that notwithstanding the tragic disrepute to which it has sometimes fallen, there is not a single Old New Yorker anywhere who does not have a warm place in his heart for the dear old street that has figured so intimately and so conspicuously in the life of our city from the beginning to the present hour.

Bouwerie Lane, the name by which it was known in the early English period, was redolent of the simple rustic life of the people who had settled there. It wound in and about their farms, marking the boun-

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Union Square, West Side, about 1880, showing old Goelet house, corner 17th Street.

daries and shaping the outlines of their lands, and no doubt was the scene of many of the little tragedies and comedies that took place amongst them; and when the people prospered and had herds and flocks to dispose of they drove them into the large tract of land which had been set aside for this purpose and which ultimately became the headquarters of the Butchers and Drovers that gathered there with the famous Bull's Head Tavern as their meeting place. The site of the Bull's Head was near Canal Street, where the Thalia Theater now stands. It was in this Tavern that General Washington was received and dined on the day of the evacuation of the town by the British. The Bowery looked very shabby and dilapidated as the triumphant American army marched through it on their way to the Battery; and well it might, for here it was that the British encamped during the occupation, and many grog shops and kindred places flourished and were left as a heritage for those who came after them. The American army, though jubilant and triumphant, did not present a very handsome appearance. Their uniforms were shabby and worn and they had all the look of men who had been through a hard campaign. But this was counted to their honor and they were received with shouts and acclamations of joy. General Knox, with an advance guard, preceded Washington and marched as far as Wall Street, almost within sight of the last of the British troops. When they had all embarked he rode back with a few of his staff and met General Washington, who later in the day marched at the head of his army through the Bowery to Broadway and thence to the Battery. He then returned to the Bull's Head Tavern, where the prominent men of the city and the army met to celebrate the great event.

In time the Bull's Head Tavern disappeared and in its place arose the American Theatre, afterwards the Bowery. This was in 1826 and the Bowery was undergoing one of those transformations which happened from time to time. The interests of the Butchers and Drovers were giving way to the more cos-

mopolitan influence of fashion and art. The theater opened with that soul-stirring melodrama, "The Road to Ruin," a peculiarly appropriate piece for the Bowery, if we can believe all that is said about the much-abused street.

This theater was a great success, and most of the leading actors of the time appeared on its stage; Edwin Forrest, George Barrett and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Young and other favorites were frequently seen here. In 1836 Charlotte Cushman made her first appearance in this theater. In her absorbingly interesting impersonation of Lady Macbeth she at once scored a success and ever after held a high place in the admiration of the theater-going public and always a deeply affectionate one in the hearts of all the people. Old New Yorkers can remember with what regrets we parted with her when, after nearly half a century of instructing, inspiring and amusing us before the footlights, she at last withdrew to enjoy the privacy and rest she had so faithfully earned.

As the city grew more populous and the lands both east and west of the Bowery filled up, we begin to hear of clashes of the factions that grew up in the different sections of the town. The Bowery boys and the Broadway boys did not love each other at all and nothing suited them better than a "scrap." They fought then chiefly with fists, and many were the pitched battles of these would-be heroes. The Bowery boy has become historical—he is not in evidence in our day, but he must have been a picturesque figure when, at the height of his power and fame, he dominated the Bowery. Today he would be considered more amusing than dangerous—there was nothing of the gunman about him, and it is even questionable if the real Bowery boy was bad at all. He was a swaggering and bragging personage who loved to assert himself in all possible ways. He wore much jewelry, decked himself in showy cravats, and talked a language that was more familiar in the Bowery than anywhere else. His manner was always defiant, and when he looked at

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Pabst's Restaurant that was removed to make room for the Times Building, 42nd Street and Broadway

you it was with apparent condescension. But the Bowery boy with all these marks of self-assertion would hardly be recognized without a cigar. This was the one pre-requisite to his standing in the Bowery. It marked him off from the rest of his fellow citizens. A good big cigar placed in his mouth at the proper angle to express perfect content with himself and perfect indifference to all the rest of the world put the last and finishing touch to this picturesque and almost forgotten figure.

Near Grand Street, on the Bowery's east side, was Owney Geoghegan's Burnt Rag, which ended its career before slumming parties came along to make it more notorious. A little way above Grand Street on the same side stood, after the elevated road was built, "suicide post," the nearest railroad pillar to McGurk's dive, whence came men and women derelicts to lean against the post while they shot themselves or swallowed poison. Near the Bowery's upper end was Paresis Hall. Various so-called museums of many sorts were located between Chatham Square and the Cooper Union.

The Bowery in those days was a feeder by night for a number of outlying resorts. Chuck Connors met his Chinatown slumming parties at the Bowery and Chatham Square. At Hester Street it was a short westward walk to Armory Hall, where Billy McGlory reigned and drew the line on shooting and stabbing within the hall. One evening McGlory, attended by his principal bouncer as a witness, went to *The Sun* office to complain because the paper had said a man in St. Vincent's Hospital reported to the police that he was stabbed in McGlory's. "He was stabbed just outside of McGlory's," said Billy. "I don't permit stabbing and shooting inside." He was told that *The Sun* was as averse to doing McGlory an injustice as to doing a wrong to any other person, and the next morning, the wounded man in the hospital having been seen, the proprietor of Armory Hall read in the paper that the patient disavowed the assertion that

the stabbing took place on the inner side of the resort's threshold.

Houston Street was the turning off place for Harry Hill's place of "refreshment for man and beast," as one of his indoor signs said, at the northeast corner of Houston and Mulberry Streets. This was the most notorious dive of its day in New York, but the stranger, from no matter how far back in the tall timber, was as safe in Harry Hill's as he would have been at Police Headquarters, a few doors away. Once the visitor was on the sidewalk he took his chances.

The north sidewalk at Bleecker Street led west to the American Mabille, kept by The. Allen. A short time before this dive was opened Mrs. de Barry, wife of a wine agent, had her diamond earrings torn from her ears by a footpad on the Fifth Avenue sidewalk. The story at that time was that Police Captain Byrnes of the Mercer Street station, afterward Inspector Byrnes, was told by Allen that if he would permit the latter to carry on the dive and wouldn't bother him overmuch the arrest of the highwayman who robbed Mrs. de Barry would be an easy matter. The man was caught and sentenced to a twenty-year term.

With the passing of the Bowery boy many of the old landmarks have also disappeared. The old Bowery Theatre, however, first called the American, is still there and houses audiences who listen to plays in the strange dialect of the foreigners called Yiddish. The transformation of the street has been wrought, first by the elevated road, then by the bridges, two of which pour their enormous traffic day and night into this very important artery of city life. The dance halls, pool rooms, cheap gambling houses, and shady places in general have disappeared. We never hear any more of sandbagging, or panel-house robberies, or street outrages of any kind, and there is no doubt that the Bowery is fast becoming one of New York's most important east side business streets. The people who traverse it today are largely strangers, and are as ignorant of its picturesque history as if they still lived in the Steppes of Russia, but these are the people who are going to transform the Bowery.

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Broadway and the Park from Chambers looking South in 1830.

Hamilton Secures the Federal Capitol for New York

John D. Crimmins

Among my interesting items concerning old New York is the following original letter in the handwriting of Washington's great Secretary of the Treasury.

At the time it was written the location of the Capital had not been decided, and the rivalry between the various provinces was very keen. Philadelphia with the powerful backing of Franklin and Rush was well in the lead, though Boston backed by Hancock and Adams was a formidable rival. Hamilton took up the fight for New York, aided by Morris, Lewis, Livingston and others. No contest in our Western states for the county seat in the present day exceeded in bitterness the struggle among the Colonies for this great prize. Hamilton's adroit move in presenting the City Hall to Congress as a gift to be used as a Capitol building decided the day, and New York became the first Capital of the new Republic.

The letter, which follows, is therefore of surpassing interest, giving as it does an inside glimpse of national politics as they were at the very beginning of the City of New York and of our National Administration. It is addressed to Richard Varick, at that time Mayor of the City.

Dear Sr:

It is in my opinion intirely necessary that the Common Council should be convened this day in order to pass an act for appropriating the City Hall to the use of Congress. The act should be published in the papers & notified by yourself, or if you are not well enough by a committee or member of your board to the Senators & representatives as they arrive . . . The Philadelphians are endeavouring to raise some cavils on this point—The thing must not pass to-day. For propriety absolutely requires that the Members should be offered a place by tomorrow which is the day for assembling.

Yrs

Richard Varick, Esq. A HAMILTON.
Tuesday, Mch 3rd, 1789.

Another equally interesting item is the Common Council's action in presenting the freedom of the city to Baron Steuben which follows:

To the honorable Frederic William Baron de Stuben late Major General and Inspector General of the Armies of the United States of America.

The Address of the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York.

In offering Testimonials of the Respect of this Corporation for Individuals who have distinguished themselves in our happy Revolution; We cannot be unmindful of the merits of the Baron de Stuben.

We recollect with Pleasure Sir, among other important Services which you have rendered, that to your well directed efforts this Country is essentially indebted for the Introduction of that System into our military Establishment, on which the Reputation and Success of our Arms so much depended. The Battle of Monmouth, soon after the commencement of your Labours and every subsequent Event of the late War, are memorable—Proofs of the Utility of that System in the Field; and the Records of Congress bear Testimony in how great a Degree it contributed to promote the Interests of national Economy.

As a public Mark of the Sense we entertain of your Services and of our Esteem for you Personally, We present you with the Freedom of the City, within the Limits of which you have chosen your Residence. We shall only add that the interest we take in your Happiness dictates our warmest Wishes that you may experience from the Citizens of the State at large every Species of Distinction and Acknowledgement which can contribute to render that Residence agreeable.

By order of the
Common Council

JAS. DUANE, *Mayor.*

A Half Forgotten Location, Observatory Place, Between 5th and Park Avenues

"Observatory Place" was planned by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1807, to lay out the Island of Manhattan. In 1811 they finished their work and published a map of the Island on which is shown "Observatory Place" located between 89th to 94th Sts. and from what is now Park Avenue to Fifth Avenue. This Observatory Place or square for a reservoir as laid out on the Commissioners' Map contained 26, 3-10 acres. Speaking of this section of the city, the Commissioners in their published report in 1811 make the following comment: "It appeared proper, nevertheless, to select and set apart, on an elevated position, a space sufficient for a large Reservoir, when it shall be found needful to furnish the City, by means of aqueducts, or by the aid of hydraulic machinery, with a copious supply of pure and wholesome water. In the meantime, and indeed afterwards, the same place may be consecrated to the purpose of science, when public spirit shall dictate the building of an Observatory. . . ." The Commissioners' idea is carried out by the Croton Reservoir now in Central Park which is a little west of the ground originally planned on their map.

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Broadway between Park Place and Barclay Street, showing residence of Mayor Hone at right (present side of Woolworth Building).—1825.

Remarkable Description of New York in 1781

The following letters, written by Lieutenant Thomas Anbury, are remarkable not only for the accurate descriptions of the scenes which he depicts, but also for his story of the "signal" set off in New York, by which in relays the news was conveyed to Washington of the departure of the British fleet to succor Lord Cornwallis. Lieutenant Anbury, as one of Burgoyne's prisoners of war, was marched from Saratoga to Cambridge on foot; also, still on foot, to Charlotteville, Virginia, and back again to New York. He was evidently a person of keen observation and of more than usual intelligence. Upon his return to England in 1789, he published these letters written to a friend from New York, entitled "Travels in the Interior of America," based upon his experiences. This volume, however, is little known and as an account of the "signalling" to Washington is the first we have read in any work on New York City. His remarks concerning various phases of the War and of the ultimate favor that was to overtake the Americans, are particularly interesting, in view of what actually happened.

The island of New York, at King's Bridge, is joined to the continent by a small wooden bridge, and the country around is very rocky and mountainous. The river, which separates the island from the continent, is a safeguard against any sudden invasion of the enemy, and the works that are thrown up, which are exceedingly strong, are on such commanding situations, that an army would be cut to pieces in attempting to pass it. This post is fourteen miles from the city of New York.

The city of New York stands on the southern extremity of the island, and its situation is extremely delightful; commanding such a variety of prospects, as are the most charming that can be conceived. The city is mostly built upon the East River, on account of the harbour. In many of the streets are rows of trees on each side, for shelter from the amazing heats in summer. Most of the houses are built with brick, very strong and neat, and several stories high; many of them have balconies on the roof, where company sit in the summer

evenings, to enjoy the prospect of the opposite shores and harbour; and the roofs are covered with shingles. The streets are paved and clean, but in general very narrow; there are two or three, indeed, which are spacious and airy. The length of the town is somewhat more than a mile, and the breadth of it about half a mile. The situation is reckoned healthy, but subject to one great inconvenience, which is the want of fresh water.

There are several public buildings, tho' but few deserving attention. There were two churches, the Old or Trinity Church, and the New one or St. George's Chapel, both very large; the former was destroyed by fire; by the remains it appears to have been in the Gothic taste. The latter is built upon the model of some of the new churches in London, and opposite to it is a spacious square, where stands the park of artillery. Besides these two, there are several other places of worship, consisting of two Low Dutch Calvinist churches, two High, one French; meeting houses for Lutherans, Presbyterians, Quakers, Anabaptists, Moravians, and a Jews synagogue. There is a very handsome charity school for sixty boys and girls, a good workhouse, barracks for a regiment of soldiers, and an exceeding strong prison. The courthouse is not so considerable as might be expected for such a city, and is now converted into a guard-house for the main guard.

The original fort was quadrangular, capable of mounting sixty pieces of cannon, but now there are great additions. In this fort stands the governor's palace, and underneath the fort is a battery capable of mounting ninety-four guns, and barracks for two companies of soldiers. Upon a small island, opposite the city, is an hospital for sick and wounded seamen.

The North River is somewhat more than two miles over to Paulus Hook, where there is an exceeding strong work opposite New York. On account of the exposure to the north winds, and to the driving of the ice, in the winter, ships cannot anchor there at that season of the year, and therefore lay up in the East River, it being the safest and best, though the smallest, harbour.

The sea near New York affords great quantities of oysters, as well as variety of other sea fish. Lobsters were extremely plentiful, of an enormous size; but after the cannonade at Long Island they forsook the coast, and not one has been seen since. The manner they first came upon the coast is rather singular, for although New England abounded with them, none were ever caught here; but this city was supplied by the New Englanders, who brought them in great well-boats. One of these boats coming thro' the Sound, and passing Hell Gates, a very dangerous rocky part, struck and split to pieces, and the lobsters escaped; after which they multiplied very fast, and were caught in great abundance, till frightened away by the noise of the cannon.

This afternoon I went down to the beach, to see the whale

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Supper on the roof garden of New York Hotel.

boat set off with dispatches for Lord Cornwallis's army, and you cannot conceive how elated the crew were, entertaining an idea of conveying tidings that would make them joyfully received.

As these are open boats, and have so many leagues to sail before they reach the Chesapeak, you must necessarily conclude the voyage to be attended with imminent danger. Their intention is to coast along shore, but may be frequently driven out of sight of land; the last boat that came from Lord Cornwallis, was in that situation for three days. They easily evade being taken, as they can sail in shallow water, and keep close in shore. The boats that pass between the two armies have little apprehension of being captured, except in passing through the French fleet at the mouth of the Chesapeak.

On crossing the East River from New York you land at Brooklyn, which is a scattered village, consisting of a few houses. At this place is an excellent tavern, where parties are made to go and eat fish; the landlord of which has saved an immense fortune this war. At a small distance from the town are some considerable heights, commanding the city of New York.

Long Island is the largest island from Cape Florida to Cape Sable. It is one hundred and thirty miles in length and about fifteen miles in breadth, and from its formation derives its name. The south side, next to the Atlantic, is low, level and sandy, with extensive bays within the land, near the length of the island; on that side opposite the continent, the lands are high, hilly and broken, but with a number of fine bays and harbours. A chain of hills runs through the middle of the island, the whole length of it, from which there is an extensive view of the ocean and the adjoining continent.

The Plain is a perfect level, and what is a phænomenon in America, has not a tree growing upon it. The soil is said to be incapable of producing trees, or any vegetation except a coarse grass, and a kind of brush-wood or shrub which seldom grows higher than four or five feet, and that only on a particular part of the plain.

The soil of this plain is a black earth, covered with a kind of moss, and under the earth, which is of a spongy quality, is a bed of gravel, which, consequently absorbing the heaviest rains, prevents the water from remaining on the ground; it therefore naturally follows, that in wet seasons there is abundance of grass, and in dry ones it is entirely parched up.

The plain supports great quantities of cattle, sheep and horses, which are supplied with water from the ponds made by the inhabitants in different places, and, that they may retain the rain, have clay bottoms; for what is equally as remarkable as the plain itself, there are no springs or running water throughout its whole extent. This plain is of the nature of our commons in England, having no inclosures, and almost

uninhabited, except a few public houses for the convenience of travellers.

It is impossible to describe the anxiety of every one when the fleet left this place, in full hopes and expectation, although it had to fight its way through a much superior force, it would have been the means of saving the gallant and brave army under Lord Cornwallis; but language is unable to describe the feelings of every loyal subject, when the fleet returned, unable to effect so noble a purpose; for three days before the fleet made the Chesapeak, that gallant army had surrendered to the combined forces of France and America.

When the British fleet left Sandy Hook, Gen. Washington had certain intelligence of it, within forty-eight hours after it sailed, although at such a considerable distance as near six hundred miles, by means of signal guns and alarms. A very notorious rebel in New York, from the top of his house, hung out the signal of a white flag, the moment the fleet got under way, which was immediately answered by the firing of a gun at a small village about a mile from our post at Paulus Hook; after that a continual firing of cannon was heard on the opposite shore; and about two days after the fleet sailed, was the period in which Gen. Washington was so pressing for the army to surrender. There is a secrecy to be observed in war, necessary to the well-conducting of plans, and the execution of any particular measure that is concerted, which, being disclosed, all is frustrated. This was the case in the present instance: the sailing of the fleet, by a villain under the mask of a Loyalist, was revealed to the Americans; and to similar causes may be accounted the many fatal calamities attending our army upon this continent.

The loss of Lord Cornwallis's army is too heavy a blow to be soon or easily recovered; it evidently must change the face of affairs; for the war which commenced in this country, and ought to have been maintained in the offensive, must now degenerate into a dishonorable defensive; and if Great Britain is determined to overcome the Colonies, she must send out a very numerous reinforcement in the spring, or the surrender of Lord Cornwallis may be considered as the closing scene of the whole continental war in America.

I have taken my passage in the Swallow Packet, which the latter end of the week sails for England. I preferred coming home in the packet rather than in a transport, not only as it is a better sailing vessel, and having more hands is in less danger of being captured; but the transports in general are so exceedingly crazy, and their bottoms so very bad, owing to their laying up such a length of time in rivers, that they are unable to withstand the boisterous winds and waves of a winter's passage.

As this is the last letter you'll receive from me in America, permit me, before I bid a final farewell to it, to make some few reflections on this unfortunate contest.

The famous original life-size Stuart painting of Genl. Washington, owned by Mr. John Jay Pierrepont, of Brooklyn — a family heirloom. Copyright 1900 [illegible] Lovant & Co.

Although America, through France and her naval power, may gain independence, she will find in what an aukward predicament she has involved herself, and how convulsed the provinces must be for a length of years. As a new state she must maintain or establish her public character, and is bound, by every tie of policy, not to desert her allies.

Alas, deluded Americans! When too late, you'll repent your rashness. Let me impartially ask the most sensible among them, When the Independency is established, will they possess that freedom and liberty as under the English government? If their answer is impartial, they must declare, Certainly we shall not; but in a few years *perhaps* we may. That period, I am afraid, is at a great distance.

Much, indeed, are they entangled in the cabals of a French court, which will, sooner or later, not only endeavour to enslave them in reality, but dispossess them of their southern provinces. It is not without just grounds I assert that e'er half a century elapses, America will be suing that protection from the mother country, which she has so ungratefully despised, to screen her from the persecutions and tyranny of France. They are conscious of being happy before this unfortunate revolution, and will feel that they are no longer so; they must inevitably regret the change in sullen silence, or, if they have any thing like spirit left, rouze into arms again.

Our Streets

The streets of New York have been the constant wonder, consternation, despair, etc., of citizens and visitors alike. Volumes could be written of what has been done with them and probably more volumes of what *will* be done with them before we may expect to see them in some positively permanent condition. In the meantime, we can read with complacency this description of them a century ago.

The streets are firmly and neatly paved and the sidewalks are laid with durable flat stones from the quarries of Connecticut, as also the crossings. Almost the whole city is well lighted with lamps, the management of which is not left to the care of greedy contractors, but is under the immediate inspection of the Corporation who have no interest in the matter but a *deal of reputation to lose if they should violate the trust reposed in them.* A regular night watch is also established to give security to the inhabitants and *clear the streets* of improper persons. There are rows of trees planted on many of the streets which in summer afford a cool and refreshing shade from the intense rays of the sun.

* * * We could have wished to avoid censure of every kind, but when *public health* is endangered it would be criminal to have remained silent; yet it is remarked on all hands that the streets of N. Y. are the dirtiest in the U. S. There appears to be one radical cause of this and that is the number of swine which are allowed to go constantly at large. We are aware there is a prohibitory law in existence respecting these animals, but they roam abroad at pleasure, no one considering it his business to interfere with them. We also know the existing regulations as to removal of filth could not be better written than they are. Still so long as immense numbers of swine are allowed to traverse the streets, so long will the inhabitants think themselves justified in throwing out their garbage to them for food; and so long will the streets of N. Y. remain proverbial for their filth . . .

The principal street is Broadway, which runs from the Battery to its extremity in the Bloomingdale Road and measures 3 miles in length. Pearl Street is next in importance, being the principal mercantile mart of the City, where the chief stores and counting houses are situated. In *Wall Street* are situated the Banking-houses, Custom House, Insurance offices, Tontine Coffee House, and Exchange Brokers, etc. This is a *very handsome,* airy street. Towards the bottom in front of the Tontine Coffee House, the public sales by auction are conducted, which renders this quarter extremely busy, and gives a very favorable and correct idea of the extensive trade and commerce of New York. Chatham Street is an elegant street, in which a *good deal of the retail business* is transacted. It leads out of Broadway into the Bowery road, and together they form one of the most spacious streets in the City. Maiden Lane, John Street, Nassau and Broad Streets, Pine, William, Hudson and Cherry Streets though *second rate* are of considerable trade and importance. Fulton Street is remarkable chiefly from its having been lately formed, and so named after the ingenious and patriotic inventor of the Steam Boats, and very appropriately commences on the Hudson River where the Albany and Paylus Hook Steam boats have their stations and terminates on the East River where the Brooklyn and New Haven Steam boats take their departure.

Wells and pumps are to be met with in almost every street —these afford an excellent supply of wholesome spring water to the inhabitants. Most of the private families also have cisterns in their gardens for rain water, which they use in washing clothes. Several *squares* are laid down in the plan of the city which in a few years will prove of great ornament. They are not however in that *state of formation at present* that will admit of any satisfactory description.

Reminiscences of Old Columbia College

Richard T. Bang, M.D., A.B., '76

There have been three Columbias—the older one, founded as "King's College," or "The College of the Province of New York," in 1754, which became Columbia College after the Revolution in 1784, and which flourished at Park Place, Murray and Church Streets, until 1857; the old one, which was located on the square block from 49th to 50th Street, and from Madison to Fourth Avenue, from 1857 to 1897, and the new one, proudly standing, since 1897, on the acropolis of the City on Morningside Heights. In 1890, under President Seth Low, the old modest College was transformed into the present new and magnificent Columbia University, "Nulli Secundus."

My reminiscences are of the Old College at the 49th Street site, where I was a student from 1872 to 1876. In the Seventies the annual number of matriculants at the School of Arts was about 120. At the University now, the number of students attending all the schools is 16,144.

When the removal to the 49th Street site took place in 1857, there were no car-tracks on Madison Avenue above 42nd Street, and there were but few houses in that neighborhood. The old buildings that stood on the block were to be used as the temporary home of the College, the intention of the trustees being to build a permanent home, facing Fifth Avenue, on the block from 49th to 50th Street and from Fifth to Madison Avenue. For many obvious reasons, this project never materialized.

I well remember the first glimpse I had of Old Columbia. I had been prepared at school and by private tutors for a European education and was spending a final delightful evening with my French teacher who lived on 30th Street, near Broadway. It was a balmy night in June, 1872, and about a dozen young gentle-

men had foregathered there. One of these was Rudolph Aronson, afterwards the celebrated musical director and manager of the New York Casino, who had with him the most wonderful collection of autographs I had ever seen. I well remember the reluctance with which I gave up the inspection of this autograph album, in order to accept our host's invitation to attend the Goodwood Cup Celebration of the Class of '73 at Columbia College. We all walked up Fifth Avenue, which was then entirely and exclusively residential, and, on the way, when I deplored the fact to my teacher, that I would soon be obliged to go abroad to stay indefinitely, he suggested to me that I might try the entrance examinations at Columbia, which were to take place during the following week, without saying anything about it at home. I have never forgotten that first evening I spent on the Old College grounds. First and foremost came the students in their caps and gowns, and then the many lovely, beautifully-gowned girls, and the speeches, and the songs, and the cheers, and last, but not least, the dancing to the music of Grafulla's 7th Regiment Band. In those days the music for all festive occasions was furnished by Bernstein, Gilmore, Eben, or Grafulla, and Strauss's waltzes were the chief selections played. It is needless to say, that I was charmed and delighted, and that I required no additional incentive, for I passed my entrance examinations readily, and with the consent of my parents, I became a member of the Class of '76.

In the Fall of 1872 our Freshman year began. All of the students of the College attended Chapel from 9:30 to 10 A. M. and each class had three recitations, or lectures, one from 10 to 11 A. M., another from 11 to Noon, and a third from Noon to 1 P. M. Between hours we drifted around on the Campus, or in the old College buildings, (afterwards so aptly named the "Maison De Punk") and overstayed our limit of five minutes recess between hours, in the Cloak Room in the basement. There were no dormitories in those days, and after one o'clock, everybody, as a rule, went home. Our studies were possibly fewer and less difficult than

UNIV. OF MICH.

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Graduating Class, Columbia College '76

the curriculum the School of Arts demands today. They consisted briefly of English, Greek, Latin, ancient and modern history, chemistry, geology, astronomy, all of the branches of mathematics, including algebra, trigonometry and mensuration, analytical geometry and calculus, physics, etc. The list of professors was not a large one. It was headed by President Barnard, and it included Professors Drisler, Short, Schmidt, Joy, Peck, Nairne, Rood, Merriam, and Van Amringe.

President Barnard was always visible at Chapel, frequently in the President's Room, occasionally at college functions, and once in a while, when he walked across the Campus on his way to and from his residence, which stood on the College grounds, on the Northwest corner of 49th Street and Fourth Avenue. We knew of him, however, as a very learned man who had richly earned the many honorary degrees that had been conferred upon him. He was very deaf and always used a speaking-tube, when carrying on a conversation. He had the reputation of being a most just and amiable gentleman, but at times, he could be decidedly brusque. I remember being in the President's Room in the beginning of my Sophomore year, when the "grande dame" mother of a lazy student who had been dropped from his class was explaining (necessarily, on account of the President's infirmity, in a loud voice,) that she wanted her son reinstated, and that she would provide him with all kinds of special tutors, if this were done. The President, after getting the young man's record from a book on his desk, politely replied, that numerous attempts had been made to induce the youth to keep up with his class, all of which had failed, and he assured the mother, that further efforts would, in his opinion, be useless. When the mother, who was evidently unaccustomed to have any wish she expressed denied her, insisted and repeated her demand, the President quietly laid his end of the speaking-tube aside and said firmly and bluntly, "No, madam, that can not be done. Besides it is a mistake to waste a $4,000 education on a $4 boy." The lady looked daggers and flounced out of the room, while the President calmly returned to the work lying on his desk before him.

Professor Drisler was our especial favorite, and because we were so fond of him, the Greek that he taught so thoroughly, became one of our easiest and pleasantest studies. He had the biggest and the kindest heart of all of the professors, and whenever we were in trouble, he was always ready to advise and assist us. I can best and most briefly describe him in the words of Hamlet, "He was a man, take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again."

Professor Short taught Latin. He was a good scholar and an able teacher, but he was always so dignified and exclusive, that he never became popular with the boys. I am afraid that was one of the reasons why "Saw my leg off-short" was one of the refrains most frequently sung by the students of those days.

Professor Schmidt was our teacher in Greek Antiquities and in German. He also gave us topics, on which we wrote essays, and these essays he kindly and carefully corrected and criticized. Some of his favorite comments, written by him at the end of our compositions, were: "Somewhat too sententious," and "Not always happy in expression." He was a most delightful gentleman, but not a good disciplinarian, of which fact many of the boys took advantage at times.

Professor Joy was a quiet, unassuming lovable man who presided over the Department of Chemistry and Geology. I remember an incident which happened in his class-room, as he was completing his lectures on the manufacture of beer. He had just made the statement, "Thus you see, gentlemen, that the manufacture of beer depends entirely on the germination of the malt," when he was interrupted by an impulsive student who sat on one of the upper benches of the amphitheatre and who blurted out, "And is that the reason, Professor, the German nation is so fond of beer?" After the laughter had subsided, during which the expression on the Professor's face never changed, he went on and concluded his lecture, without taking notice of the interruption.

Professor Peck was a genial, rugged, just man, but his West Point training had made him a martinet. He

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The Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Riverside Drive at 89th Street.

taught us higher mathematics and astronomy, and he succeeded in making those studies most attractive to us.

Professor Nairne was a most erudite Scotch scholar, but the boys quickly discovered that he was no disciplinarian. He taught us English belles-lettres and listened to our recitations and criticized them. Many a notice have I seen on the Cloak-room bulletin-board, announcing the fact that there would be a "matinee" in Professor Nairne's room that day.

Professor Rood was very tall and slender and the fact that he always wore a red neck-tie added, in our opinion, to his Mephistophelian appearance. He taught physics and was master of his subject. He had a peculiar way of shrugging his shoulders, a "French shrug" we used to call it, when asked a question, and if he replied at all, his answer was most laconic. His room was on the top floor of an annex to the old building, and his lectures were attended jointly by a class from the College and a class from the School of Mines. We had three or four flights of stairs to climb, and we always marched up these stairs in lock-step, singing some marching, or rather stamping song, like "The Mulligan Guards," made popular by Harrigan and Hart, who were New York's chief comedians in those days. There was a small ante-room to Professor Rood's amphitheatre, where the sixty or more students left their hats, superfluous books and other impedimenta. It was a common occurrence, at the conclusion of the lecture, to find all of the hats, books, etc., piled up in one heap in the centre of the ante-room floor, where each man would finally get his belongings after much difficulty and exertion.

Professor Merriam was one of our youngest teachers, and he officiated in the departments of Greek and Latin during our Freshman and Sophomore years. He was thorough, kind and painstaking, and we were all very fond of him.

Last, but by no means least, came Professor Van Amringe, who was then in his prime,—about 40 years old. He was the adjunct professor of mathematics under Professor Peck, and he afterwards became the Dean of the College and its "Best-loved Alumnus." So much

has been said and written about "Van Am," in prose and in poetry, during his long and busy life-time and since his recent and deeply-lamented decease, that I could add but little that is new in this necessarily brief recapitulation. Suffice it to say that Cowper's lines in my opinion, describe him well—

> "An honest man, close-buttoned to the chin,
> Broadcloth without, and a warm heart within."

When I entered College, there were about 45 members in my class. Thirty-seven of these were graduated, and about twenty-seven of them are still living. About sixteen of these are lawyers, five are ministers, three studied medicine, and three are educators. This roster includes the following gentlemen: Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, of Brooklyn; Herman Drisler, retired lawyer and educator, of New York; P. Henry Dugro, Justice, Supreme Court of New York; Richard T. Ely, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Wisconsin; Aymar Embury, lawyer, of New York; Louis O. Ivey, retired lawyer and now treasurer of the Whitlock Cordage Co., of New York; Townsend Jones, Edwin C. Kent, and Theodore F. Lozier, lawyers, of New York; Rev. Cornelius W. Morrow, Professor of Psychology at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Frederick Oakes, retired physician and now a member of the New York Stock Exchange; Washington E. Page, lawyer, of New York; Rev. Edward Pratt, of Shoshone, Idaho; Louis C. Raegener, retired lawyer, of New York; Egbert G. Rankin, physician, of New York; James A. Renwick, lawyer, of New York; William F. A. Von Sachs, retired lawyer, now living in Vienna, Austria; Eugene Seligman and George W. Seligman, lawyers, of New York; Isaac N. Seligman, banker, of New York; Du Bois Smith and William E. Ver Planck, lawyers, of New York; Irvin A. Sprague, broker, of New York; William C. Thayer, Professor of English at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.; Rev. Montgomery H. Throop, retired minister, of New York; Rev. Leighton Williams, of New York; and Richard

Fifth Avenue, looking South from 42nd Street to 34th Street in 1880, showing (on right) Reservoir where Library now stands.

T. Bang, physician, of New York. All of our teachers are dead.

The chief student celebrations of Old Columbia were "The Semi-Annuals," "The Burial of the Ancient," "The Goodwood Cup Celebration" and "Class Day."

"The Semi-Annuals" were held every February at the Academy of Music on 14th Street, after the semi-annual college examinations. Two members of each class were elected to deliver original orations, and the topics selected were frequently most weird and uninteresting ones. Grafulla's or Gilmore's music in between the orations was, in my opinion, the chief attraction, serving, as it frequently did, as an invitation to many a delightful dance in the halls, boxes and corridors of the spacious old play-house. I remember, on the one occasion on which I had the honor of speaking at a Semi-Annual, I had selected the cheerful topic, "An Hour in Trinity Church-yard," and as I concluded my oration with the statement "And I cherish amongst my recollections of time spent usefully and well—An Hour in Trinity Church-yard," and listened to the perfunctory applause that followed, I was convinced that the only person in that audience who had been interested and who had appreciated my efforts, was my mother. Some few years after we were graduated, these Semi-Annuals were wisely abandoned and now, I believe, the boys have a dance at Delmonico's instead.

At the end of the Sophomore year, we celebrated "The Burial—or Cremation—of the Ancient." In other words, we burned, with much pomp and ceremony, Boyesen's Book on Grecian Antiquities, because we were glad to get rid of this dry and uninteresting study. Preceded by a band of music playing dirges, a procession of students, in cap and gown, formed at the Worth Monument at 26th Street and marched up Fifth Avenue to the College. On the Campus a large bonfire had been built and there, with a poem, an oration, and much singing and snake-dancing, "old Bo" was properly incinerated. I happened to be the orator at the '76 Burial, and I remember telling my impatient and turbulent auditors, that "inasmuch as he had earned a

reward, we ought to reward him with an urn." The celebration usually ended with a collation and a "song-fest" at Fritz's Hall on 50th Street, between Fourth and Lexington Avenues, which place was the students' rendezvous in those days.

"The Goodwood Cup Celebration" occurred at the end of the Junior year. This cup was a loving-cup given to the most popular man in his class by his class-mates. Bob Townsend was its receipient from my class. Bob afterwards became Colonel Robert Townsend, a member of Governor Hill's staff, and he was also, for many years, an Assistant District Attorney under Colonel Fellows and Delancey Nicoll. When he retired from the District Attorney's office some years ago, I was present at the dinner tendered to him by his friends and colleagues at the Hotel Savoy in this city. On this occasion another loving-cup was presented to him, and I reminded him of the '76 Goodwood Cup. With tears in his eyes he told me how much more he had appreciated the College honor that had been bestowed upon him in his early youth. Colonel Townsend died suddenly only a few short months ago. The "Goodwood Cup Celebration" consisted chiefly of two orations, one delivered by the student who presented the cup on behalf of its donors, and the other, a reply by the Cup Recipient. The rest of the celebration was a dance, with a collation.

"Class Day," was, of course, the Senior year celebration. The exercises consisted in reading a History of the Class, placing a Class Memorial Plate somewhere on the grounds, delivering the Class-Day Oration, reading the Class-Day Poem, planting the Class Ivy, smoking the Class-Pipe and saluting the Old Rooms. In between these exercises three or four songs, with original words, were sung, usually the Class-Song, the Song of the Pipe and the Parting Song. The entertainment always ended with dancing.

There were, I think, two College papers which existed at Old Columbia during the Seventies—"The Cap and Gown" and "The Spectator," both excellent publications, entirely in the hands of the undergraduate body and managed and run by the students. In the Junior

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S. W. Corner Broadway and Dunne Street, now site of the Barclay Building, about 1830.

year the "Columbiad" was published. This was a handsome magazine, sometimes a book, recording all of the occurrences of the past year at College, with full information concerning athletic contests, membership in societies, etc. It was, in short, a College Almanac, and each Junior class tried to issue a Columbiad which was an improvement on its immediate predecessors.

The Literary Societies were, of course, Philolexia and Peithologia. In the later Seventies, a third Society came into existence, the Barnard, named after the President.

There were about eight or ten chapters representing the principal Greek Letter Fraternities of the Country at Columbia in those days, together with many exclusive smaller societies. Amongst the National Greek Letter Fraternities represented were: Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Psi Upsilon, Phi Kappa Psi, Delta Psi, and Delta Phi.

Rowing, foot-ball, baseball and general athletics were our chief pastimes. We had a boat-house on the Harlem River, just below the Railroad Bridge at 125th Street, which was the Mecca of many students on Saturdays and Holidays in the spring and fall of the year. Our crew, although Columbia began its rowing existence at Springfield, Mass., on the Connecticut River in 1873, was victorious at Saratoga in 1874 and came in second at Saratoga in 1875. Three members of my class, Jasper T. Goodwin, Irvin A. Sprague and Isaac N. Seligman, rowed in the '74 and '75 boats. Jasper T. Goodwin was the stroke and did much to bring the colors of Columbia to the front.

Football at Columbia had its beginnings in about 1870, the game in those days being played with twenty men on a side. The only place we had for practice was the so-called Campus, or patch of lawn, skirted by trees, in front of the 49th Street side of the College. Our twenty in the Seventies made a good showing. There was little, or no training done, for we had no gymnasium, and this, in my opinion, was the main reason for the occurrence of numerous accidents. I remember my left shoulder coming in contact with a tree-trunk during one of the scrub-games on the Campus, with the result that

my clavicle was broken. I was assisted across the railroad track on Fourth Avenue to the Women's Hospital, then located on the east side of Fourth Avenue on 49th Street, and there my arm was bandaged to my body in what, in later years, I learned was called a Sayre dressing, which arrangement allowed my coat-sleeve to dangle empty by my side. I also remember coming home with a smile on my face, proud of the fact that I was a football hero, injured in a worthy cause, but oblivious of the impression made upon others by my empty coat-sleeve. My dear mother caught one glimpse of me and fell into a faint, thinking I had lost my arm, which illusion was, however, soon happily dispelled.

Baseball was fairly well played at all colleges in those days. Its beginnings at Columbia were in about '58 or '60. General athletic meets were held annually on the grounds of the New York Athletic Club at Mott Haven, but there were few, if any, inter-collegiate contests.

My chronicle of reminiscences would not be complete without mentioning that old Stephen Weeks, who had been moved up with the College from Park Place, was still the janitor, and, as he loved to be called, the assistant Librarian. Francois and Mike were the sub-janitors who did the real work. Weeks' chief labors consisted in tolling the chapel bell and blowing the whistle at the end of recess.

I could easily prolong my tale, but time and space forbid. Let me fitly conclude my article by giving to the light of day the words of the parting song of '76, written to the air of "Lauriger Horatius" by John E. H. Hyde, later on a prominent patent lawyer of New York, who died several years ago. The only time this fine poem was ever printed was when it was placed on our Class-Day program.

"Hail to the departed years,
Which too soon have left us!
Of the fairest days of life
Has their death bereft us.
Youth, the spring of life, is o'er,

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An old time landmark in New York—the Grand Union Hotel on 42nd Street and Park Avenue, just demolished to make room for new Lexington Avenue subway station. Internationally known as the home of the great and only Simeon Ford.

But the seed is planted,
May our autumn, with its fruits,
Prove a harvest granted!

Of the sparkling glass of life,
Foaming youth is sweetest,
And of all our fleeting years,
Those of youth are fleetest.
Seize the glass and drain it dry,
E'en though one of sorrow,
For the past we breathe a sigh,
While we toast to-morrow.

May our Manhood's coming years,
Still in friendship find us!
Though our class-ties loose to-day,
Yet our mem'ries bind us.
Here we've had our brighest thoughts,
Dreams, which we have cherished,
Thoughts, whose brightness could not last,
Dreams, which long since perished.

Though our early hopes have failed,
Should we then regret them?
Dreaming has no part in life,
Let us then forget them!
May our lives, by noble deeds,
Writ on history's pages,
'Grave the year of seventy-six,
Deeper yet on ages!

The Shopping District

It is interesting to note the shifting scenes of the shopping district of New York. Not long ago the now deserted Twenty-third Street and the district in Sixth Avenue between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets were humming with the busy life of the retail business. The stream of feminine beauty and gayety which flowed through these streets, eddying in and out of the great and little dry goods palaces, has been deflected to other parts and now we find it in the more spacious and aristocratic regions of Fifth Avenue and the cross streets between Madison and Sixth Avenues. Taking Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street as a center and radiating out in every direction from that point we have, without doubt, the most extensive and by far the most luxurious shopping center of any city in the world. The shifting of the scene has been accomplished within a comparatively short time. Since the Waldorf-Astoria succeeded the Astor houses at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street many palatial business establishments have been built in both of these fine thoroughfares, and all of the cross streets have likewise been built up with stores of all kinds for retail business purposes.

In walking along Fifth Avenue one is first of all impressed with the architectural beauty and chasteness of many of these business buildings and afterward with the wonderful combination of modern practicality with classic style. Business and art go hand in hand—the dollar and the ideal in perfect unison, and the New York merchant is proved to be not the sordid money getter he is so often represented to be but a pretty good amalgam of the man who dares and the man who dreams. As an evidence of his artistic taste one need only take a walk through the aisles of any of these fine establishments and witness the good taste and pleasing arrangement of the goods. Perhaps the most attractive features

The old Reservoir, 42nd Street and 5th Avenue, now site of Library.

of the shopping district are the windows. There was a time when the leading retail merchants sent representatives to London and Paris to study the art of window dressing, but that point has long ago been passed and it may be said with perfect truthfulness that the pupil could now give lessons to the former master. A walk along Fifth Avenue is a revelation of taste and beauty unequaled in any city in the world.

A recent development of the retail business in the numerous cross streets is the specialty shop which makes a feature of one particular line of goods only—such as millinery, gowns, gloves, lingerie and other things. These shops find a clientele among women who like the quiet and exclusiveness of these dainty little places and the sort of personal and intimate attention which they receive there. For women whose tastes are fastidious and exacting these specialty places offer an ideal resort. There has also developed very rapidly the antique shop which is found more numerously than any of the others and locates mostly in the cross streets in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue. These are extremely interesting places to visit and contain rare and costly articles from every clime and nation.

In a big city like New York the shopping district cannot be restricted to any given locality. It breaks out in spots and remains there or suddenly moves according to either the necessity or whim, as we choose to call it, of the people. For instance, we have a very important shopping district in the neighborhood of Grace Church which refuses to be stampeded or moved by any of the metamorphoses of this ever-changing city. Here it has been since A. T. Stewart built his magnificent dry goods palace away back in the '70s, and here it flourishes still and increases. And Fourteenth Street also retains its hold and still possesses one of our oldest and best known establishments. As the city extends and localities fill up new districts for shopping spring up and grow into important centers in an amazingly short time. Witness, for instance, the business establishments on Broadway from Seventy-second Street up as far as Straus Park. There are stores in that district which have large stocks

of goods vying with the greater establishments further downtown in variety, beauty and quality of material.

A very large and important shopping district has developed in Brooklyn from Borough Hall along Fulton Street and up Flatbush Avenue as far as Fourth Avenue. This district is not at all restricted to Brooklyn shoppers. Intercommunication between the boroughs has made it possible for shoppers to reach this section as conveniently as the most favored localities of Manhattan, and consequently shoppers come from all parts, even from uptown New York. These Brooklyn establishments are as large as those in New York and as fine in their appointments, and the volume of business done is as great.

The shopping district for the Bronx centers about 149th Street and Third Avenue, one of the busiest sections of the city. The business of this district is very large but is chiefly of a local nature. The amazing growth of the Bronx is having its effect on the retail business and is fast transforming these handsome local stores into business establishments of cosmopolitan importance.

Men's Wear in 1822

White handkerchiefs were worn by men only on special occasions, as when in full dress; at other times red silk was the prevailing material. It was not until this year that false collars to shirts were worn, and only by a few.

There were some other articles of men's wear that are worthy of record. Thus: instead of the single neck-cloths, stiffeners, termed "puddings," were introduced; and soon after an article termed a "stock," composed of stiff, woven horsehair, fully three inches in width, buckled behind; and leather straps from the legs of pantaloons, buttoned at the sides, were worn under the boots.

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The Seamen's Institute—South Street. The lighthouse tower is a memorial to the Titanic victims. A brass tablet on the wall records this fact. The light can be seen twenty miles out to sea.

Memories of Old Brooklyn

In 1816 Brooklyn had a population of nearly 7,000 souls. To-day it has a million and three quarters. Between these two points stretches the wonderful panorama of Brooklyn's development. The quaint old woodcut we often see printed of the ferry that plied between Brooklyn and Peck Slip, New York, in these early days gives hardly a hint of the enormous traffic that surges from shore to shore in our own times; and no one would have predicted then that the tiny little village of low wooden houses clustered about the foot of Fulton Street would expand in a brief century into one of the greatest aggregations of people in the whole world. When we compare our little ferry of 1816 with the immense structures of communication of the present day it gives us pause and we wonder what the future may bring forth.

Although the ferries are almost unknown to the present generation, they filled a very important place in the lives of preceding generations of Brooklynites, and what crowds they carried! There was no more interesting sight than to see these crowds arriving from all directions at the ferry slips. All the car lines focussed on these points and unloaded their thousands there, and streams of hurrying pedestrians poured in from every street until a huge mass of human beings collected, ready to push and hustle for the boat as soon as it was made tight to the slip. We hear much about the bridge crowds, but it is a question if the ferry crowds were not entitled to the palm. There are many Brooklynites living who can remember the exciting and perhaps humorous scenes so often enacted. It was not at all an infrequent occurrence that a few daring souls on the fringes of the crowd would make a bold jump for the ferry boat after it had started out from the slip, and instead of landing on the deck plunge into the foaming waters below. They were always fished up by the ferry

hands not much the worse for the dipping, but sadder and wiser men. These ferry crowds were always good-natured, and they stood jammed in the cabin and on the decks indulging in no more than the usual banter and good-natured fault-finding of the complacent citizen.

There were other crowds in those days that were just as picturesque and interesting and belong in a special sense to the life of Brooklyn—the crowds that besieged Talmadge's Tabernacle in Schermerhorn Street; and old Plymouth Church where Henry Ward Beecher was the idol of the people. To get a seat in the Tabernacle in those days was out of the question. You were lucky if you got inside the building at all. Many a time I have mingled with the crowd on the outside buzzing around the building from one door to another trying to get in. And the crowds still came pouring into Schermerhorn Street from all the intersecting streets until there were more people on the outside than there were in the church. Then we could hear the cornetist and we knew the services were fairly under way. By the time Dr. Talmadge got down to his sermon the crowds in the corridors thinned out and any one who was tall enough could look over the heads of those who jammed the doorways and get a view of the wide platform and the long, thin solitary figure moving dramatically from one end to the other. The great duel of intellects between Col. Ingersoll and Dr. Talmadge created great excitement and attracted greater crowds than ever. The discussions became a subject of world wide interest, and were not always in favor of the great agnostic.

It is often said that you must hear and see a speaker to get the full meaning and spirit of what he says, and this was true of Dr. Talmadge. Nevertheless, his sermons were read by millions of people in every English speaking country on the globe. His enunciation was sometimes execrable—he always said "mulitude" for multitude, but his dramatic movements and poses were so striking and impressive and so perfectly original that his audience sat spell-bound under their force and power. People used to say that his arms and legs and

particularly his fingers were as eloquent as his spoken words.

Old Plymouth Church, of course, is more than a Brooklyn institution. It is a familiar name in every American home and every Sunday, pilgrims from far distant points wend their way through the beautiful old streets of the Heights to this shrine of the Puritans.

When Mr. Beecher was at the height of his fame in the early '70's, the crowds that came to hear him could not have been accommodated in a building twice the size. A continual stream came up Fulton Street from the ferry (there was no bridge then) and a long line of cars was always to be seen discharging their human freight at Orange Street, all bound for Old Plymouth. There were none of those handsome apartment buildings then. Just the fine old Colonial houses of which a few still remain. But all were bent on just the one thing —to hear the master orator of the nineteenth century. And no one was ever disappointed, for Henry Ward Beecher could touch every note of the human heart with a delicacy and power unapproached and unapproachable. Many of us can recall the fine old Puritan gentleman as he briskly ascended the steps to the platform and casting his soft hat on the floor at his side took his place in the center chair and calmly gazed out on the great congregation. A strange quality of Mr. Beecher's voice was that no matter how low he might speak you could hear him distinctly in every part of the church and when he let himself out his voice rang with the clearness and melody of a bell.

It is doubtful if there ever was a more picturesque figure in Brooklyn than Henry Ward Beecher. Countless stories are told of his remarkable personality and I have frequently stood beside him myself crossing the Fulton Ferry on the outward deck even if the day was stormy. It was also a great habit of his to read on the front platform of the horse cars and indulge in conversation with the driver and the conductor. In fact, he was noted for this and used to remark that many of his most interesting observations resulted from this experience. Another eccentricity by which he was noted

was his fondness for precious stones. It was not an unusual thing for him to visit a firm of jewelers in Maiden Lane and leave their office with a pocketful of diamonds of the first water. These he delighted to spread out on his library table, enjoying their wonderful scintillating rays. He seemed to have a perfect passion for the sparkling stones, and after he had them in his possession a few days the firm would send quietly over and get them back again.

Upon one occasion he met his distinguished contemporary, Dr. Talmadge, on Fulton Street, in front of the Brooklyn Furniture Store, before whose premises were displayed a large assortment of armchairs and various other articles for sale. These two distinguished citizens became very much interested in their conversation and sat down in two rockers that were marked down to $1.98 and continued their conversation, oblivious to the fact that a large crowd had been attracted by the spectacle. The police were finally called on to keep the crowd moving and when the conversation finished the two distinguished divines went their way with no further thought of the incident.

To Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the eloquent successor of Mr. Beecher, is due the credit of the Beecher Memorial, a dream of Dr. Hillis' ever since he came to Brooklyn nearly seventeen years ago. It resulted in the Arbuckle Institute, a school for the education of young men and women in technical subjects. The buildings are the munificent gift of the late John Arbuckle and his sister, Catharine, still living. A fine monument to Beecher, showing him as he appeared on the platform speaking, has been erected on the grounds facing on Orange Street.

One other noted divine of these days was Dr. Richard Salter Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims, a masterly speaker and a man of fine presence and voice but rather cold and reserved in manner. His oration at the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge was a masterpiece of classic English and will always hold an important place in the history of the borough. Next to President Arthur he was the most noted man at that event. President Arthur

A. H. C. BROWN 1936

The old Square-riggers, with their bowsprits that spanned clear across South Street almost into the office windows opposite, would be a queer sight these days. But many can remember them well, and recall with keen regret the passing of the famous American Clippers that were the marvel of the Seven Seas.

himself we can remember as a man of exquisite taste. He was known to be the "pink of perfection" in all matters pertaining to dress and manners—a gentleman of the first water. But on the occasion of the opening of the bridge there was consternation and amazement when the President appeared in an old "topper" which had lost its luster and looked as if it had seen much service.

Many Brooklynites can remember when Flatbush Avenue from the Willink entrance to Prospect Park was a beautiful country road, embowered in old and stately trees. There were no cars beyond the Willink entrance at that time but on Sunday afternoons the Nostrand and Franklin Avenue cars, the only two lines running so far out, brought their thousands to the Park and many of us who loved the more secluded roads would wend our way leisurely through Flatbush Avenue out as far as Flatlands. The old Dutch Reformed Church dating from 1654 and the oldest on Long Island and Erasmus Academy now entirely enclosed by the magnificent buildings of Erasmus Hall High School were the chief landmarks and here and there on either side of the road were the old mansions of the early Dutch settlers, some of which still remain quaint and beautiful as ever. We did not think then that Flatbush was so soon to become the most populous and important suburb of Brooklyn, and indeed, as many visitors say, by far the most beautiful suburb of any city in the United States. Perhaps the proximity of Prospect Park has something to do with this.

A peculiarity of the young people of Brooklyn before the advent of elevated roads and subways was the custom of promenading through the beautiful and shady paths of Greenwood on the Sunday afternoons. A continuous stream passed through the Fifth Avenue entrance and up the hill toward the famous Charlotte Canda monument and thence through Central Avenue to the Lake. It was an odd fancy that took young people gallanting through the city of the dead in their best bib and tucker and chatting and smiling with the lightheartedness of youth, but it was not done either in irrever-

ence or careless neglect of the proprieties. Something in the beauty and charm of the winding paths and roadways no doubt had much to do with it, and perhaps, too, the want of parks and the general barrenness of the streets made the walk through the cemetery the only really enjoyable one in the neighborhood. Whatever the reason, the Sunday afternoon crowds were a surety. Now all that is changed, the walks are given over to the meditative and the young people hie themselves to Coney Island. There were no street cars to Coney Island at the time of which we write and none of the present-day attractions there. Transportation was afforded by a train consisting usually of one car, which was not always crowded and Vanderveer's Hotel was the great rendezvous for visitors. This was before the days of Brighton or Manhattan Beach and when Dreamland and Luna Park were still afar off. As boys we used to go in swimming where lately stood the famous Oriental Hotel, and many a struggle with the strenuous undertow was experienced by the youths who adventured into these treacherous waters. Since then Ocean Parkway—one of the finest driveways in the country, and Ocean Avenue with its handsome homes and many other great highways have been finished all the way down to the Island.

Old frequenters of Coney Island will tell you how the first site of the Brighton Beach Hotel and the beach itself have long ago disappeared in the all-consuming maw of old ocean. When the hotel was first built it stood several hundred yards further out than it does to-day and there was a splendid beach stretching all along the coast on either side for miles. The relentless and never-ceasing encroachment of the sea first compelled the moving of the hotel far inland and then the building of bulwarks to keep the remorseless waters back, but nature was not to be balked of her prey, and the original site was soon swallowed up and is now far out and fathoms deep under the sea, and the end is not yet! It would be interesting to watch the struggle between nature and man during the next two or three generations. At Manhattan Beach Estates they have

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The Crystal Palace (first of our great Expositions), which stood on the site now occupied by Bryant Park, on Sixth Avenue between 40th and 42nd Streets. Our view shows 42nd Street in a remarkably complete way and suggests the striking improvements that have since developed in this, now the heart of the city's activity. The tall tower is the Latting Observatory from which a splendid view of the city was obtained. The peculiar light construction of this building has since found expression in other similar structures, notably the Eiffel Tower.

already erected the first line of forts but it has yet to be be seen if they can withstand the pounding of an enemy that never gets tired.

It scarcely seems like twenty-five years since Ocean Parkway was alive with bicycles rushing in pell-mell speed to and from Coney Island. These were the days of real sport, real excitement; and it looked sometimes as if the entire population of the city with little old New York thrown in had only one purpose in view and that was getting to Coney Island and getting there quick. The nights were made merry with the shouts and laughter of the joyous riders and their lamps shed a maze of light up and down the road as far as the eye could see. They came from everywhere and came in thousands, for here was the finest and longest bicycle path that was ever built and it led to the very edge of the ocean. And the glorious morning rides! How many enthusiasts discovered the extraordinary enjoyment of these morning rides? Skimming over the smooth roadways of beautiful Prospect Park, along the edge of the lake and past the Wheelmen's Rest into the splendid highway that stretched out before you perfectly smooth and flat—nothing could be finer. And at the end of the journey a cup of coffee or a glass of soda and a biscuit or sandwich in the little wooden refuge on the sands. They can't do much better in these later times.

In the other direction—due north—I can only remember one place that attracted the Brooklynite and he had to share it with the East Side New Yorker—that was Bowery Bay. It was a long, long way in these days and the journey had to be taken in installments, first to Greenpoint, then across the creek in a little bob-tail car to Long Island City, and from there to Astoria, from which point we had to foot it; but the latter part of the journey was the most pleasant, as it was through beautiful country roads leading on to the sandy shores of Bowery Bay. This is now North Beach, the great pleasure ground of that section of Brooklyn lying north of Grand Street.

The most conspicuous monument of Revolutionary days in Brooklyn is Fort Greene, now a beautiful little

city park. This fort was a strong point in the long battle line extending from Gowanus to Wallabout Bay in the famous battle of Long Island. There has been erected recently on this site a very handsome column commemorating the sailors and soldiers who perished during the Revolution in the prison ships of Wallabout Bay.

Not far south of this historic spot is the Pratt Institute, a college of technical education for men and women founded by Charles Pratt in 1884. The library is an exceptionally fine one and contains over 100,000 volumes. The manual and industrial training of this institution is a special feature and has carried its fame to all parts of the world. Charles M. Pratt, a son of the founder, is president; George D. Pratt, present Commissioner for the Conservation of Public Lands, is treasurer; and Frederick B. Pratt, secretary. Herbert Lee Pratt, the well known collector, is a trustee. In this neighborhood also is Adelphi College, which also benefited by Mr. Pratt's munificence and is the best beloved perhaps of any institution in Brooklyn. It was established in 1869 as Adelphi Academy, but is now a college for women. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, the brilliant pulpit orator and scholar, was the acting president until recently when Dr. Frank Dickinson Blodgett was made president.

Almost opposite Adelphi are two famous churches of Brooklyn—Emmanuel Baptist and St. James' Episcopal, both old churches but comparatively new buildings far famed for the beauty of their structure and interior arrangements. And only a very short distance west is perhaps the most chaste and dignified ecclesiastical building in the borough—the chapel of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Queen of all Saints. The Masonic Temple is on the next corner, a new and handsome addition in architecture to this section of Brooklyn, and the Church of the Messiah in Greene Avenue whose graceful spire is one of the most admired in this city of churches.

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Forty-second Street, looking West from Madison Avenue to Sixth Avenue, showing Hotel Wellington

The Long Island Historical Society

To those who are interested in the historic events of Brooklyn and Long Island, a visit to the Long Island Historical Society in Pierrepont Street would pay. There he would find a wealth of material relating to local affairs. An excellent library, a fine collection of prints, relics and memorials of Colonial life and other interesting articles pertaining to this subject are at his disposition. The Long Island Historical Society is also entitled to a very high place among the original discoverers and publishers of historical documents pertaining to New York City. It was owing to their enterprise that we have the Journal of Dankus & Sluyter, a narrative of a voyage to New York and Brooklyn and a tour in several of the American Colonies in 1679-80, edited by Mr. Henry C. Murphy, one of the members of the society. Mr. Murphy also discovered in the archives at the Hague the original letter of the first Dutch minister, John Megapolensis, who continued a settled ministry in New York until he died in 1669, a period of 27 years. A valuable possession of the Society is a collection of one hundred and twenty-three original letters of George Washington, a portrait of Washington, and a fine bust of the same. Judge Willard Bartlett, the president of the Society, and Mr. John Jay Pierrepont, the treasurer, are both men intensely interested in all Long Island lore and give ungrudgingly of their time and knowledge to its affairs. The other officers are William B. Davenport and Joseph E. Brown, vice presidents; Tunis G. Bergen, corresponding secretary; and Cyril H. Burdett, recording secretary. Miss Toedtleberg is librarian.

Crossing on the Ice, 1821

On the 21st of January the North River from the Battery up was so wholly frozen over that many thousand persons crossed from the foot of Cortlandt Street to Paulus Hook (Jersey City). On the 25th foot passengers crossed the East River to Brooklyn and to Governor's Island; on the 26th a boat was brought up from Staten Island on the ice, and persons walked to Staten Island from Long Island.

Preparedness Seventy Years Ago

There is much excitement at the present time about compulsory preparedness and judging from comments and conversations one hears it would seem as if the idea was something entirely new to our people. As near as the '40s they were quite accustomed to the idea that every man owed a debt to his country in the matter of military training. Here is an interesting account of "general training-day" from *"A Tour Around New York,"* by John Flavel Mines, and published by Harper & Brothers.

The present generation has much to boast of in its advance upon the traditions and inventions of the fathers, but it has forever missed some delights whose memories are still redolent of pleasure to us who are tottering down the western slope of the hill. To the boy of today the once magic words "general training-day" have no meaning. To the Oldboys they still convey through memory's kaleidoscope rare pictures of the past. The "June training" was a holiday whether the school-house kept its doors open or not. At one time it covered the space of three days; later on a single day was devoted to the public instruction in the manual of arms. And a blithesome day it was. It never rained during those twenty-four hours. Very early in the sweet summer morning the victims and votaries of Mars used to assemble on the gravelled sidewalk of St. John's Park and in other convenient places, and go through the manual in awkward array. Short and tall, old and young, shabby and well dressed, the motley crew were ranged in line, while the instructor in tactics, sword at side and with rattan in hand, endeavored to switch them into order and swear into their dull heads some idea of military discipline. It was a spectacle for which all New York prepared itself for weeks in advance with a broad grin. A virtual holiday, it always culminated in a carnival. When the hour arrived for the display of this motley crew in parade, all New York poured forth into the streets through which its awkward army marched, and laughed until its sides ached.

The fun of training-day was phenomenal, but it had to be paid for. After the glory of the review came the terrors of the court-martial. In a few weeks those who had failed to turn out for inspection, as by law directed, and those who had not equipped themselves in such martial array as the statute required, found themselves standing in the impressive presence

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A general view of Fifth Avenue, looking South from the Brick Church at 37th Street, in 1872. Note the countrified appearance of the private houses and remember that in 1845 John Hunt bought the corner of 36th Street and Fifth Avenue for $2,400. He was deemed insane and this and other similar purchases were brought up in court as evidences of his insanity. "Who's looney now?"

of a circle of epauletted officers, whose sternness was equalled only by the amount of gold lace that bedizened them. Then woe befall the unlucky wight who had hoped to escape detection as an artful dodger of his duty, or the careless trainer, whose bayonet, cartridge-box, or musket had not materialized itself to the inspector's eye. All delinquents were incontinently fined in sums varying from 25 cents to $5, and those who had not the money to pay were promptly filed off under guard and consigned to the iron grasp of Marshal Davids. The unhappy defender of his country's honor had no alternative but to furnish the hard cash, or to rest his martial bones in Eldridge Street Jail until such time as his fine had been liquidated at the rate of one dollar for each day of imprisonment. 'Twas ever thus, that those who would dance must pay the piper.

Records of Trinity Church

Generally speaking, the records of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Trinity Church are not available for publication. Persons, however, who are in search of specific information are provided with a copy of any particular item which the church may possess.

The parish registers having been destroyed in the great fire of 1776, a new set of books was commenced. The destruction of those old registers cannot be too deeply deplored. One only, a Register of Marriages, escaped destruction; and that goes back only to 1746, the time of a previous fire. In marriages they have no records prior to that date; in baptisms and burials they can go as far as 1777.

The Social Center Shifts Again

Fifth Avenue between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets is the centre of population of the prominent families of New York. Two years ago the centre was at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.

Park Avenue has more prominent families than any other thoroughfare, 702. Fifth Avenue has 438 families and Madison Avenue has 330. Of the 702 families living in Park Avenue 606 are housed in fifty apartment houses. In one apartment house alone, that at 375 Park Avenue, there are forty-nine families.

Below Central Park there are 3,942 families, on the east side above Fifty-ninth Street 2,277 families, and on the west

side above Fifty-ninth Street 1,156 families, a total of 7,375 families. The 7,375 families mentioned as living in Manhattan are only 60 per cent. of the total number of prominent New York families. The other 40 per cent. is divided between those living in the country, 3,097 families, abroad 713 families and at miscellaneous places 1,200 families. There are 110 prominent New York families wintering at Washington, 89 in California, 204 in Paris and 169 in London.

In 1888 Twenty-first Street, which boasted more prominent families than any other, had 292 families, while Thirty-second Street came next with 111 families. It is an interesting fact that Washington Square and Gramercy Park have about the same number of well-known families now as in the year 1888.

Passenger Traffic—Subway and Elevated

The greatest number of passengers ever transported by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in one day went over the subway and elevated lines December 20, 1915. On that day, according to President Theodore P. Shonts, 2,468,970 passengers were carried, of whom 1,385,253 rode in the subway.

From December 1 to December 27 the total number of passengers carried on both the subways and the elevated lines was 53,351,275, 3,000,000 more than were carried during the corresponding period last year. During the week ended December 18 the number of passengers carried was 14,018,126, and during the week ended December 25 the total was 13,658,849.

The handling of the passengers on December 20, the record day, was accomplished without a single accident.

Steamboat Replaces Horse Boat on East River Ferry

September 11th, 1826, the Williamsburgh Ferry Co. petitioned the Common Council to allow them to replace their horse-boat with a steamboat, as a steamboat was not provided for in their grant.

First Tow Boats

Up to this year, 1825, when tow or tug boats were introduced, sailing vessels were navigated from Sandy Hook around the city, and even through Hell Gate, under their canvas alone. Vessels of war, beating from the Navy Yard down the East River and Bay, were a frequent and interesting sight.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK GAZETTEER No. 44.

PEACE! LIBERTY! and INDEPENDENCE!

PHILADELPHIA March 24, 1783.

YESTERDAY arrived, after a paſſage of 32 days from Cadiz, a French ſloop of war commanded by M. de Queſne, with the agreeable intelligence of PEACE. The particular Articles reſpecting this happy and glorious Event are as follows. The principle articles of the preliminaries of the Peace of the 20th January, 1783.

FRANCE to retain *Tobago* and *Senegal*.

FRANCE to reſtore to GREAT-BRITAIN *Grenada*, *St. Vincents*, *Dominico* and *St. Chriſtophers*.

St. Euſtatia, *Demarara*, *Barbice* and *Iſiquibo* to be reſtored to the DUTCH.

GREAT-BRITAIN to reſtore to FRANCE, *Goree*, *St. Lucia*, *St. Pierre*, and *Miquelon*.

The fiſhery of France and England on the Coaſt of Newfoundland, to remain on the ſame footing on which they were by the treaty of 1763, except that part of the Coaſt *Cape Bonavoſta* at *Cape St. Johns*, ſhall belong to the Engliſh.

FRANCE to be re-eſtabliſhed in the *Eaſt-Indies*, as well in *Bengal*, as on the Eaſt and Weſt Coaſt of the Peninſula, as regulated by the treaty 1763. The articles of preceeding treaties, concerning the demoliſhing of *Dunkirk* to be ſuppreſſed.

SPAIN to retain *Minorca* and *Weſt-Florida*.

GREAT-BRITAIN cedes *Eaſt-Florida* to SPAIN.

An agreement to be entered into between Spain and Great-Britain, about the cutting of wood in the Bay of Honduras.

GREAT-BRITAIN to retain the Dutch Settlements of *Negapatam* in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

GREAT-BRITAIN to reſtore *Trinquemale* to the DUTCH, if not retaken.

St. Euſtatia, *Demarara*, and *Iſiquibo* to be reſtored by the FRENCH to the UNITED PROVINCES.

GREAT-BRITAIN acknowledges the Sovereignty & Independence of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

The Limits of the UNITED STATES to be agreed upon in the proviſional articles between them and Great-Britain, except that they ſhall not extend further down the river Miſſiſippi than the 32d degree of North Latitude, from whence a line is to be drawn to the head of the River St. Mary, and along the middle of that river down to its mouth.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT THAT PEACE HAD BEEN DECLARED BETWEEN AMERICA AND ENGLAND THUS ENDING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR (LAST TWO PARAGRAPHS).

The City Government

In the following pages an attempt has been made to present in concise and intelligible form the more important facts relating to the city government, and this information should prove of value not only to the citizens of New York but also to officials and citizens elsewhere who are interested in the administration of our great city.

THE MAYOR

John Purroy Mitchel

Term Expires December, 1917

The Mayor of New York is the chief executive officer of the city. He is responsible for the entire municipal administration with the exception of the Department of Finance and the departments under the jurisdiction of the five borough presidents. His salary is $15,000 per annum and his term is four years.

The Comptroller

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST

The Comptroller is elected by the voters of the city at the same time as the Mayor, and likewise for a four-year term. His salary is $15,000. The Comptroller is the chief financial officer of the city. His functions and duties are best indicated in the description of the work of the Department of Finance.

The President of the Board of Aldermen

FRANK L. DOWLING

The President of the Board of Aldermen is elected by the city at large for a term of four years and, as his title implies, is the presiding officer of the board.

The charter provides that the President of the Board of Aldermen shall be Acting Mayor during the Mayor's absence and shall become Mayor in case of a vacancy in that office. His salary is $5,000.

Borough Presidents

MARCUS M. MARKS, Manhattan
LEWIS H. POUNDS, Brooklyn
DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Bronx
MAURICE E. CONNOLLY, Queens
CALVIN D. VAN NAME, Richmond

UNIV. OF MICH.

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The City Hall.

The City of New York is divided into five boroughs—Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—whose limits are conterminous respectively with the counties of New York, Kings, Bronx, Queens and Richmond. Each of these boroughs elects a borough president for a term of four years, who is in a measure a local mayor responsible to a large degree for matters relating to local improvements and administration.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment

This board is, in fact, the board of directors of the municipal corporation of New York, and as such determines the policies of the city with reference to all financial matters, assessable public improvements, franchises, privileges and permits. Its control over these matters is almost absolute.

The board of estimate now consists (in accordance with the provisions of the revised charter of 1901) of eight members, all of whom are officials elected for four-year terms. The Mayor, who is Chairman, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen have three votes each, the presidents of the boroughs of Manhattan and of Brooklyn have two votes each, and the presidents of the boroughs of The Bronx, Queens and Richmond have one vote each—a total of sixteen votes.

Board of Aldermen

FRANK L. DOWLING, President
P. J. SCULLY, Clerk

The Board of Aldermen consists of (1) seventy-three members elected by districts for two years; (2) the President of the Board of Aldermen elected at large for four years; and (3) the president of each of the five boroughs. The head of each city department is entitled to a seat but not a vote in the Board and must attend its meetings when required. The law compels the Board of Aldermen to meet at least once a month except during August and September. Its stated meetings are held in the City Hall, Tuesdays at 1:30 P. M. The minutes of each meeting are printed in the *City Record* on the subsequent Thursday.

The most important powers of the Board of Aldermen are the following:

1. To codify and revise the ordinances.
2. To adopt a building code.
3. To make, amend, or repeal all police, park, fire and building regulations and ordinances.
4. To initiate the issue of special revenue bonds for certain specified purposes supplementing budget appropriations.
5. To authorize purchases in excess of one thousand dollars without public letting of contracts.
6. To exercise general legislative control over bridge tolls, water rates, street traffic and the establishment of public markets.
7. To reduce or eliminate during the twenty days allowed for its consideration any item in the budget as passed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.
8. To elect from its own number by majority vote a Vice-Chairman, who acts as President in case of a vacancy in that office and who becomes Acting Mayor if vacancies occur simultaneously in the offices of Mayor and President.
9. To elect from its own number by majority vote a Chairman of the Finance Committee who is *ex officio* a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund.
10. To appoint a City Clerk for a term of six years.
11. To appoint for terms of two years four Commissioners of Elections.
12. To appoint Commissioners of Deeds.

Names of Aldermen and Districts for 1916-17

Dist.

MANHATTAN

1—Bernard E. Donnelly.
2—Michael Stapleton.
3—Patrick H. Sullivan.
4—William H. Burns.
5—Joseph M. Hannon.
6—Emanuel I. Silberstein.
7—Frank L. Dowling.
8—Moritz Tolk.
9—John F. McCourt.
10—Frank Dostal.
11—Louis Wendel, Jr.
12—William P. Kenneally.
13—John McCann.
14—William T. Collins.
15—William F. Quinn.
16—John T. Eagan.
17—Thomas A. Williams.
18—Thomas M. Farley.
19—Michael J. Shields.
20—Edward Cassidy.
21—Augustus M. Wise.
22—Edward V. Gilmore.
23—S. Clinton Crane.
24—Frank Mullen.
25—Charles Delaney.
26—Henry H. Curran.
27—Isaac Gutman.
28—Louis F. Cardani.
29—Frederick Trau.
30—Lauren Carroll.
31—John McKee.
32—Charles J. McGillick.
33—Samson Friedlander.

THE BRONX

34—Edward W. Curley.
35—Peter Schweickert.
36—Robert L. Moran.
37—James R. Ferguson.
38—Harry Robitzek.
39—William J. Daly.
40—Clarence Y. Palitz.
41—Thomas W. Martin.

BROOKLYN

42—M. J. Hogan.
43—James J. Browne.
44—Frank A. Cunningham.
45—John S. Gaynor.
46—John Wirth
47—John Diemer.
48—James J. Molen.
49—Francis P. Kenney.
50—Charles W. Dunn.
51—August Ferrand.
52—William W. Colne.
53—Frederick H. Stevenson.
54—Alexander Bassett.
55—Frank T. Dixson.
56—William P. McGarry.
57—John J. Ryan.
58—Fred Smith.
59—Arnon L. Squiers.
60—George Hilkemeier.
61—Francis P. Bent.
62—Harry Heyman.
63—Charles H. Haubert.
64—Charles J. Moore.
65—Alexander S. Drescher.

QUEENS

66—Samuel J. Burden.
67—Edward W. Cox.
68—Frank J. Schmitz.
69—Charles A. Post.
70—John Kochendorfer.

RICHMOND

71—William K. Walsh.
72—John J. O'Rourke.
73—Charles P. Cole.

Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund

The Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, composed of the Mayor (chairman), the Comptroller, the Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen is a board of trustees charged with the duty of administering the several sinking funds of the city which provide for the redemption of the city debt and the payment of interest. It is also the custodian of the city's real and personal property.

Department of Finance

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller

Under the charter there are six bureaus of the Department of Finance:—the bureau for the collection of the city revenue and of markets; the bureau for the collection of taxes; the bureau for the collection of assessments and arrears; the auditing bureau (with fourteen divisions); the bureau of the Chamberlain and the bureau of municipal investigation and statistics.

The Division of City Paymaster, one of the divisions of the Auditing Bureau, pays every employee in the service of the City of New York and the five counties therein. The labor group is paid weekly; the others are paid monthly or semi-monthly, as the employees of the several departments have elected. Of the eighty-five thousand permanent employees, eighty-eight per cent are paid by check, involving the issuing of 130,000 checks a month; the other twelve per cent are paid in cash at or near their work by deputy city paymasters. About 1,560,000 checks are issued each year and about 556,000 cash payments are made.

In addition to the eighty-five thousand permanent city employees there are about twenty thousand whose services are temporary. These comprise election officers, lecturers of the Board of Education, teachers in recreation centers, etc Thus the paymaster's office pays in cash, or by check, about 105,000 persons a year, a number greater than the population of many cities.

Aside from issuing the checks the city paymaster cashes checks for employees in the clerical force who call at his office on pay days. About $400,000 in currency is used for this purpose each month. Through an arrangement with 150 banks and trust companies of New York the city pay-checks are made as good as currency. Formerly city employees were obliged in many instances to pay discounts to shopkeepers and others for getting their checks cashed. There is no need whatever, under the revised procedure, for this abuse. The banks cash upon identification the pay check of any city employee without discount. The checks are so designed as to carry a specimen signature which in effect is certified by the city, and in general use corresponds to a traveler's check. Thus identification is made automatic.

"Pay-As-You-Go" Policy

On September 11, 1914, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted a resolution approving the terms of an agreement between the city and the underwriters of the $100,000,000 loan by which there was established with respect to the financing of non-revenue producing public improvements what is familiarly known as the "pay-as-you-go" policy.

That portion of the agreement dealing with this new "pay-as-you-go" policy involved the adoption of a plan whereby an annually increasing proportion of the cost of permanent improvements of the non-revenue producing class will be defrayed from the tax budget until after 1918 the entire cost will be so defrayed.

This plan provided that all non-revenue producing improvements authorized during 1915 should be financed, three-quarters by fifteen year corporate stock and one-quarter by one year bonds payable from the 1916 tax budget; that those authorized during 1916 should be financed, one-half by fifteen year corporate stock and one-half by one year bonds payable from the 1917 tax budget; that those authorized during 1917 should be financed, one-quarter by fifteen year corporate stock and three-quarters by one year bonds payable from the 1918 tax budget; that those authorized during 1918 and subsequent years should be financed wholly from the annual tax budget.

While such a plan will materially increase the tax budgets of the immediate future the ultimate effect upon the city's finances will be most beneficial. Every dollar borrowed on a 4½ per cent fifty-year bond costs $2.69 before repayment. By financing public improvements from the tax levy instead of by means of long term bonds, their cost to the city will be one dollar for each dollar spent instead of $2.69, so that ultimately the budget will be relieved of much of its present huge burden for interest and sinking fund payments.

The Chamberlain

HENRY BRUERE

The Chamberlain is the city and county treasurer. Although his office is a bureau of the Department of Finance, he is appointed by the Mayor. His salary is $12,000. His most important duty is the care of the city's funds.

Department of Taxes and Assessments

LAWSON PURDY, President

The Department of Taxes and Assessments is administered by a board of seven commissioners who are appointed by the Mayor and whose duty is the assessment for the purposes of taxation of all real and personal property within the city.

There are three classes of real property: (1) land, (2) buildings or improvements, and (3) special franchises of corporations; and two classes of personal property: (1) tangible property, such as household goods, merchandise, machinery, tools etc., and (2) intangible property, such as mercantile credits, chattel mortgages, promissory notes, cash, etc.

The tax department's estimate of the value of a parcel of land is derived chiefly from records of sales, mortgages and leases. Values thus determined are entered in the tax books and are made the basis of tax maps which show for any given locality the distribution of front foot values. The purpose of these maps is to prevent the levying of disproportionate assessments on adjoining parcels. All complaints as to illegal or excessive assessments are made to the Board of Tax Commissioners and acted upon before the completion of the assessment rolls. Their action is subject to review by the Supreme Court under certiorari proceedings.

Buildings or improvements are assessed separately from the land. The value of a building is determined by applying to its floor area a unit value per square foot. This unit is chosen and adjusted with reference to the kind of building involved, the height between floors, present condition and the amount of initial cost that should be written off because of obsolescence and depreciation, the proportion of the lot area covered, etc.

For several years the city has endeavored to assess property at a fair market value with the result that valuations throughout the city are now a full one hundred per cent of market value. In many sections of the State this policy does not obtain. The tax levied by the State for State purposes, however, is based not upon assessed values but upon adjusted values determined by the State Board of Equalization.

Taxpayers' Calendar

February 1—Assessment rolls made up.

March 1—Assessment rolls delivered to Board of Aldermen.

March 13—Board of Aldermen fixes tax rate.

March 28—Assessment rolls delivered to Receiver of Taxes before this date.

April 1—Work of assessing for the next year begins.

May 1—All personal taxes and half of the real estate taxes payable in May. If first half has been paid, final half of tax may be paid from now until November 1, with a rebate at the rate of 4 per cent per annum for the time intervening between date of payment and November 1.

May 31—Last day to pay first half of real estate or personal tax without interest.

June 1—Interest at 7 per cent commences to run from May 1 on unpaid taxes due in May.

June 30—Last day to begin proceedings under certiorari to review determination of the Tax Commissioners on application for reduction of assessed valuation.

October 1—Tax day: Tax books are opened, showing assessed valuation of real and personal estate for the following year. Applications for reduction of valuations of real estate can be made until November 15, and of personal estate until November 30.

October—Generally last week: Public hearings on tax budget.

November 1—Second half of real estate taxes payable. Payment can be made during the month without addition of interest.

November 15—Last day to file claims for reduction of real estate valuations.

November 30—Last day to correct personal tax valuation.

December 1—Interest at 7 per cent commences to run from November 1 *on second* half of real estate tax, if unpaid.

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The New Post Office on Eighth Avenue, 31st to 33rd Streets.

Board of Assessors

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Chairman; JACOB J. LESSER, WILLIAM C. ORMOND

The chief duty of the Board of Assessors (composed of three members appointed by the Mayor) is the levying of assessments to defray the original cost of local improvements, such as the grading, curbing and paving of streets, the laying of sidewalks and the laying of sewers.

Department of Education

William G. Willcox, President of Board; William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools.

Control of the public school system is vested in an unpaid Board of Education, consisting of forty-six members appointed by the Mayor for terms of five years. These forty-six commissioners are divided among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 22; Brooklyn, 14; The Bronx, 4; Queens, 4, and Richmond, 2. Direct responsibility for school management rests with the Board of Superintendents, which consists of the City Superintendent and eight Associate Superintendents.

In addition, there are forty-six local school boards, each composed of five members appointed by the borough president, a member of the Board of Education designated by the president of that board, and the district superintendent assigned to duty in the district. These local boards visit the schools in their neighborhood and make recommendations to the Board of Education.

Every child between seven and fourteen years of age is required by law to attend school throughout the school year. Children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen who have completed the work of Grade 6B, or an equivalent course of study, may leave school and obtain employment if upon examination by the physicians of the Department of Health they are granted the necessary employment certificate. Those children, however, between fourteen and sixteen who have obtained employment certificates but who have not graduated from the elementary school, are required to attend evening schools or day continuation classes for six hours a week not less than sixteen weeks in the school year.

The work of the evening elementary schools consists chiefly in teaching English and civics to foreigners. The pupils of the evening high and trade schools receive instruction in the regular academic work of the high school and in the commercial, professional or industrial work in which they are employed.

Vocational training is provided by three vocational or trade schools—two for boys and one for girls.

Among its other activities the Board of Education maintains vacation schools and playgrounds, operates free baths in thirty-seven school buildings, conducts a series of free public lectures and has established recreation centers in sixty-two schools.

Teachers in the public schools are appointed from eligible lists established as the result of examinations held by the Board of Education. The names on an eligible list must be exhausted or three years must have elapsed before appointments can be made from new lists. In the elementary schools the teachers' salaries range from $720 to $1,820 and in the high schools from $900 to $3,150.

The supervising and teaching staff of the day schools consists of 2,701 men and 18,404 women.

The average daily attendance of pupils in day schools is 702,856 and the number of day schools 549.

In addition to the educational facilities provided by public schools there are many parochial and private schools in the city and thirty-nine corporate schools or societies. These corporate schools are the incorporated charitable institutions in which the city maintains dependent children. These institutions receive from the city two classes of appropriation, one for the maintenance of the children and the other for their education. The Department of Education pays $15.00 per year for each child enrolled in the corporate schools. There are about 16,000 such children.

The College of the City of New York

S. E. MEZES, President

The Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York consists of nine residents of the city, appointed, each for a term of nine years, by the Mayor. The President of the Board of Education is an *ex officio* member of this governing body.

This college, established in 1848, is maintained by the city as part of its system of free education. The educational and social services rendered by the institution are as follows:

(1) The day session of the college offers courses leading to the degrees of B.A. and B.S. The education here provided is freely granted to male residents of the city who meet the entrance requirements common to colleges of high standard.

(2) The evening session of the college, with organization, aim and regulations similar to those of the day session, is conducted at night for qualified male students who are employed during the day.

(3) Special courses in the day and evening sessions are offered for non-matriculated students who are city employees. These courses are designed to improve the quality of municipal service. Fees may be charged for these special courses.

(4) Extension courses for teachers (male and female) are held in professional and cultural subjects. Credit for work done here is allowed by the City Superintendent of Schools.

(5) A preparatory school—in Townsend Harris Hall—offers work so arranged that able and earnest students may complete their preparation for college in a minimum of three years.

(6) Public organ recitals are given on Sunday and Wednesday afternoons, in the Great Hall. Fifty-eight recitals were given last year at which the average attendance was over 1,500.

(7) The stadium and gymnasium are given over to social service of an educational and recreational character. Greek plays, other outdoor theatricals and pageants, as well as athletic contests and exhibitions, are presented here to the public.

Hunter College of the City of New York

GEORGE S. DAVIS, President

Hunter College, formerly the Normal College, was established in 1870 and is administered by a board of eleven trustees consisting of the Presidents of the Board of Education and of Hunter College and nine members appointed by the Mayor. It is a free college for women residents of the city.

The course of study requires four years' academic work after graduation from high school and leads to the degrees of A.B. One of the chief purposes of the institution is the preparation of women who intend to become teachers in the elementary and high schools of the city. In order to provide such students with practical training in teaching, a high school and a model elementary school form part of the college organization. The college also maintains a school for training students in kindergarten work.

Public Libraries

EDWIN H. ANDERSON, Director, New York
F. P. HILL, Chief Librarian, Brooklyn
J. F. HUME, Chief Librarian, Queens

There are three public library corporations in the City of New York: (1) the New York Public Library, consisting of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, which serves the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond; (2) the Brooklyn Public Library; and (3) the Queens Borough Public Library. These three library systems maintained 93 branches in 1914 and circulated 15,856,109 books.

In 1901, Andrew Carnegie offered the city $5,200,000 for the construction and equipment of free circulating libraries provided the

city should furnish the sites and should also provide adequately for the maintenance and operation of the buildings when erected, the annual expenditure by the city for such purposes to be not less than ten per cent of the amount expended by Mr. Carnegie. The agreement further provided that the total number of libraries to be erected should not exceed 78, unless by mutual consent.

Metropolitan Museum of Art

5th Ave. at 82d St.

OFFICERS: Robert W. De Forest, *President;* Joseph H. Choate, *First Vice-President;* Henry Walters, *Second Vice-President;* Howard Mansfield, *Treasurer;* William L. Andrews, *Honorary Librarian;* Henry W. Kent, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: V. Everit Macy, Henry Clay Frick, John G. Johnson Francis L. Leland, Robert W. De Forest, George F. Baker, Henry Walters, Samuel T. Peters, Joseph H. Choate, George Blumenthal, Howard Mansfield, Daniel C. French, William Church Osborn, J. Pierpont Morgan, William L. Andrews, Edward D. Adams, R. T. Haines Halsey, Elihu Root, Edward S. Harkness, Lewis Cass Ledyard.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: William L. Andrews, Elihu Root, Daniel C. French, William Church Osborn, Edward D. Adams, John W. Alexander, George Blumenthal, Edward S. Harkness.

FINANCE COMMITTEE: Edward D. Adams, *Chairman;* George F. Baker, Henry Clay Frick, *The Treasurer* (Ex-officio).

AUDITING COMMITTEE: Francis L. Leland, *Chairman;* J. P. Morgan, Samuel T. Peters.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is managed by a self-perpetuating board of twenty-one trustees chosen for seven-year terms, and by the Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Park Board and the President of the National Academy of Design as *ex officio* members. The Museum is maintained from endowments, contributions and dues, admission fees and appropriation by the city.

The chief departments of the museum are the following: paintings, classical art, Egyptian art, decorative arts, arms and armor, and the library. Each one of these departments maintains representative collections which are continully augmented by gift, by purchase, and some of them by the discoveries made by the museum's field expeditions. The library contains 28,000 volumes and 37,000 photographs.

The museum can be reached directly by Fifth Avenue motor-bus. It is open week days, in summer, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; in winter, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays from 1 P. M. to 6 P M.; and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission is free except on Mondays and Fridays, when a charge of twenty-five cents is made.

American Museum of Natural History

Columbus Ave., 77th St. and Central Park W.

OFFICERS: Henry Fairfield Osborn, *President;* Cleveland H. Dodge, *First Vice-President;* J. P. Morgan, *Second Vice-President;* Henry P. Davison, *Treasurer;* Adrian Iselin, Jr., *Secretary.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Arthur Curtiss James, J. P. Morgan, John B. Trevor, Percy R. Pyne, Walter B. James, Charles Lanier, Anson W. Hard, R. Fulton Cutting, Seth Low, Frederick F. Brewster, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, Ogden Mills, Madison Grant, Cleveland H. Dodge, A. D. Juilliard, Felix M. Warburg, Henry C. Frick, Archer M. Huntington, George F. Baker, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Joseph H. Choate, James Douglas, George W. Wickersham.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: J. P. Morgan, *Chairman;* Henry Fairfield Osborn, *ex officio;* Charles Lanier, Cleveland H. Dodge, A. D. Juilliard, Felix M. Warburg, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Arthur Curtiss James. Ogden Mills.

AUDITING COMMITTEE: George W. Wickersham, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, Frederick F. Brewster.

FINANCE COMMITTEE: J. P. Morgan, Charles Lanier, George F. Baker, Henry C. Frick.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE—Percy R. Pyne, R. Fulton Cutting, Madison Grant.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDING AND PLANS—Percy R. Pyne, Walter B. James, Madison Grant. Cabot Ward, *Commissioner of Parks.*

The American Museum of Natural History was incorporated in 1869 as an educational corporation for the purpose of encouraging and developing the study of natural science. It is governed by a self-perpetuating board of twenty-five trustees who hold office for terms of five years and by the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Park Board, who serve as trustees *ex officio.*

The Museum is supported by endowments, by contributions and dues, and by appropriations from the city. The permanent endowment fund now amounts to nearly $7,500,000, including the recent Jesup bequest of $5,000,000.

In order that the collections may be kept as complete as possible and to further scientific knowledge the trustees support many expeditions for the purposes of exploration. In 1914 twenty-nine field parties or agents were actively engaged in the interests of the museum in various sections of North America, South America and Africa.

The museum has recently undertaken another form of extension work in the public schools, namely, the loaning of lantern slides to teachers for class room use. The purpose of this extension work is to facilitate the instruction of children in natural science and to promote their interest therein. For a number of years the museum has maintained circulating collections of nature study material for schoolroom use. In 1914 about four-fifths of the public schools were regularly supplied with these collections. Another valuable feature of the educational work of the museum is its provision for the instruction of the blind. Large relief globes, showing the physical features of the earth, have been prepared and are made the basis of the instruction of blind children in physical geography. Special casts of North American mammals have also been made for the teaching of the blind.

The museum is open to the public without charge on week days and holidays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.; and Tuesday and Saturday evenings 7 to 10 P. M.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences

CHARLES D. ATKINS, Director.

OFFICERS: A. Augustus Healy, *President;* Robert B. Woodward, *First Vice-President;* George D. Pratt, *Second Vice-President;* Walter H. Crittenden, *Third Vice-President;* Daniel V. B. Hegeman, *Treasurer;* Herman Stutzer, C.E., *Secretary.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Elijah R. Kennedy, E. Le Grand Beers, Julian D. Fairchild, Charles Jones Peabody, David A. Boody, Martin Joost, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, George D. Pratt, John W. Frothingham, Rev. Charles C. Albertson, D.D., William J. Coombs, Dick S. Ramsay, Henry L. Batterman, John Thomas Underwood, Frank L. Babbott, Jacob G. Dettmer, Horace J. Morse, Albert De Silver, John Hill Morgan, A. Augustus Healy, Alfred T. White, Walter H. Crittenden, Edward C. Blum, Rev. Alfred Duane Pell, R. R. Bowker, Herman Stutzer, C.E., Arthur M. Hatch, Clinton W. Ludlum, Luke Vincent Lockwood, William B. Davenport, Lysander W. Lawrence, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., Frank S. Jones, P. A. Valentine, William A. Putnam, William T. Evans, Daniel V. B. Hegeman, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Edward W. McCarty, LL.D., Gates D. Fahnestock, Francis H. Sloan, George W. Brush, M.D., Henry H. Benedict, Frank Healy, Samuel P. Avery, William C. Courtney, Edwin G. Warner, Ph.D.

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A view of Park Row about 1870, showing French's Hotel, present site of World Building, and before completion of Bridge entrance.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is governed by a self-perpetuating board of fifty trustees. The Mayor, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn park commissioner are *ex officio* members of the board. The expenses of the Museums are met in part by appropriations in the city's budget and in part by admission fees, members' dues, contributions and income from endowments. The work of the Institute is carried on by three divisions—the Department of Education, the Museums and the Botanic Garden.

New York Zoological Society

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, Director

The New York Zoological Society is governed by a board of 36 managers elected by the Society for terms of three years. The Mayor and the President of the Park Board are also members of the board. The Zoological Park in the Bronx and the Aquarium in Battery Park are under the control of the Society and are maintained in part from endowment funds and in part by the city.

The Zoological Park opens at 9 A. M. from April 15th to October 15th and at 10 A. M. during the rest of the year, and closes throughout the year a half hour before sunset. Admission is free, except on Mondays and Thursdays, when a fee of twenty-five cents is charged. The park can be reached most easily by taking a Bronx Park Subway express to the end of the line.

The Aquarium

CHARLES H. TOWNSEND, Director.

The Aquarium, located at the Battery, is open daily without charge in summer from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and in winter from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

New York Botanical Garden

NATHANIEL L. BRITTON, Director

The New York Botanical Garden is under the control of a board of 26 managers of which the Mayor and the President of the Park Board are members. The expenses of the institution are met in part from the city's budget and in part from members' dues, contributions and income from endowment.

The main building contains a scientific and economic museum, a herbarium, a library and a lecture hall. In the conservatory there are plants from tropical and warm temperate regions, and in the 400 acres of grounds there are plantations of shrubs, trees and hardy herbaceous plants in addition to the natural woodlands.

The grounds and buildings are open daily to the public without charge. The museum building is open in summer from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. and in winter 10 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. The conservatories are open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; free public lectures on botanical subjects are given in the museum building every Saturday afternoon from April to November.

The Botanical Garden is a part of the Bronx Park system and can be reached most easily by taking the Third Avenue Elevated to the end of the line.

Parks

CABOT WARD, President; RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, THOMAS W. WHITTLE, JOHN E. WEIER

The park system of New York City is under the control of the Park Board, which consists of four commissioners appointed by the Mayor.

The Park Board controls 8,500 acres of park land assessed at $641,000,000, maintains 120 miles of parkways, operates 94 play-

grounds and 9 recreation piers, in addition to public baths, gymnasia and bathing beaches.

Park land is devoted to many uses,—some of the parks, particularly those in The Bronx and in Queens, include many acres of woodland and in addition to such natural advantages, park property has been developed for more specific forms of recreation. Four public golf links are maintained by the park department, three in The Bronx and one in Queens. Permits for the use of these links are granted for a nominal fee.

Public tennis courts are located in Central Park, Prospect Park, Van Cortlandt Park, Forest Park, Highland Park and other parks.

Baseball diamonds are maintained in many parks and playgrounds.

Provision is also made by the park department for basket-ball, cricket, polo, skating and many other recreational activities.

Another use to which park property is put is camping. In Pelham Bay Park (The Bronx) and Rockaway Park (Queens) the city furnishes to campers, at a nominal charge, a small lot for the erection of a tent. In Pelham Bay Park the fee charged is $10 for the season (June to September) and includes $3 for water rent. The areas of the larger parks are:

Central	843 acres	Pelham Bay	1,756 acres
Prospect	526 "	Forest	536 "
Bronx	719 "	Seaside	263 "
Van Cortlandt	1,132 "	Highland	102 "

One of the most modern and most thoroughly equipped of these playgrounds is the Betsy Head playground, located in a densely populated section of Brooklyn. The area of this playground is about ten acres. It includes a children's playground, with wading pool, sand piles, slides, etc., an athletic field with grandstand seating 15,000, a swimming pool 150 feet long, with bath house, a running track, a soccer field, and a gymnasium for men and women. It also contains 500 school farm plots and a model farmhouse.

The park department maintains six children's school farms containing seven acres. Two crops are grown and harvested each year on these farms and 6,300 children were assigned last year to individual plots 8 feet by 4 feet. The farm plots are also used by school teachers as demonstrating stations for farm work. Last year some 25,000 children received practical instruction by visiting the farms and by studying in the classroom samples of beans, beets, carrots, lettuce and corn grown on the farms.

Band and orchestral concerts are given during the summer in many of the parks.

Bronx Parkway Commission

This commission was established to acquire and lay out a park reservation on the banks of the Bronx River and to preserve the river from pollution. The parkway that has been approved has an area of 1,130 acres, begins at the north end of Bronx Park and extends 15½ miles to the new Kensico Lake reservation. A highway is to be constructed along the full length of this reservation to serve as a link between the park system of New York City and the city's holdings in the watersheds.

Department of Health

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D., President

The Board of Health, composed of the Health Commissioner, who is president, the Police Commissioner and the Health Officer of the Port of New York (a State official), is the head of the Department of Health of New York City. It enacts the Sanitary Code, issues emergency health orders and has very broad powers in all matters affecting public health.

The official in direct charge of the enforcement of the Sanitary Code and other health laws and responsible for the administration of the Health Department is the Commissioner of Health, who is

appointed by the Mayor and who is *ex officio* President of the Board of Health.

The work of the department is carried on by a Bureau of Administration, a Bureau of Records, a Sanitary Bureau and the Bureaus of Preventable Diseases, Child Hygiene, Food and Drugs, Laboratories, Hospitals, and Public Health Education.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals

JOHN W. BRANNAN, M.D., President

The Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals is controlled by a board of eight trustees, seven appointed by the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Charities *ex officio*. The Department operates five hospitals, as follows:

Bellevue Hospital, foot of East 26th Street, Manhattan.
Gouverneur Hospital, Gouverneur Slip, corner of Front Street, Manhattan.
Harlem Hospital, Lenox Avenue and 136th Street, Manhattan.
Fordham Hospital, Southern Boulevard and Crotona Avenue, The Bronx.
Ocean Beach Hospital for Children, Rockaway, Queens.

These hospitals care for acute cases of all kinds. In general, the three allied hospitals (Gouverneur, Harlem and Fordham) receive patients from the ambulance districts in their immediate neighborhood. They have a bed capacity of about 200 each. Bellevue Hospital, however, with a bed capacity of about 1,200, is the receiving hospital for accident cases and acute cases from the entire lower portion of Manhattan. Ocean Beach Hospital at Rockaway Beach is for the care of children suffering with non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Department of Public Charities

JOHN A. KINGSBURY, Commissioner

The Commissioner of Public Charities is appointed by the Mayor, and, as the local overseer of the poor, is responsible for the care and treatment of the city's dependents.

The department operates a Municipal Lodging House, a hospital and schools on Randall's Island for the care of feeble-minded and epileptic children, five general hospitals,—two on Blackwell's Island (Metropolitan and City Hospitals), and three in Brooklyn (Kings County, Coney Island, and Cumberland Street Hospitals),—a home for convalescing mothers at Hunter's Island, two homes for the aged and infirm (Blackwell's Island and Clarkson Street, Brooklyn), a colony for homeless men and vagrants at Staten Island, a tuberculosis hospital on Staten Island, and two mortuaries.

Board of Ambulance Service

The Board of Ambulance Service, composed of the Police Commissioner, the Commissioner of Public Charities, the President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and two citizens appointed by the Mayor, has supervision and control over the ambulances of all public and private hospitals (except the hospitals of the Department of Health).

Tenement House Department

JOHN J. MURPHY, Commissioner

The Commissioner of the Tenement House Department is appointed by the Mayor and charged with the duty of enforcing the Tenement House Law. This law defines a tenement as any house or part of house occupied or arranged to be occupied by three or more families living independently of each other and doing their own cook-

ing on the premises, so that the Tenement House Department has jurisdiction not only over what are commonly called "tenement houses" but also over the most expensive apartment houses of the city.

On January 1, 1915, there were in the City of New York 78,366 old law tenements and 24,573 new law tenements, a total of 102,939 buildings under the jurisdiction of the Tenement House Department.

Department of Street Cleaning

J. T. FETHERSTON, Commissioner

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning, appointed by the Mayor, is responsible for the cleaning of streets and the removal and disposition of ashes, garbage, rubbish, street sweepings, snow and ice within the limits of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn. In Queens and Richmond these duties are performed by the borough president.

The city's streets are for the most part swept by hand but in certain sections sweeping, flushing and squeegee machines are used. When the water supply is adequate the streets are flushed. It is the endeavor of the department to perform its work during the hours when the traffic is least heavy and so the business section and more congested portions of the city are given their thorough cleaning at night.

The department has recently established a "model district" in Manhattan, bounded by Twelfth Street, Forty-second Street, Sixth Avenue and East River, in which it is experimenting with the most modern types of cleaning and carting devices. The results of this trial will determine the extent to which the work of the department will be developed along the lines of machine cleaning and carting.

One of the greatest problems confronting the department is that of snow removal. In Manhattan, particularly, the demands of traffic are such that if snow is not removed immediately the business of the city is seriously impeded. In an endeavor to prevent the recurrence of conditions arising from the severe blizzard of March, 1914, the Department of Street Cleaning organized during the summer an emergency snow squad of 40,000 men. The names and addresses of these men were catalogued according to the districts in which they would be employed, and arrangements were made whereby the Police Department would notify the men to present themselves for work. During the fall certain groups of these emergency workers were drilled in their new duties and instructed in the plan which the department had worked out for using the sewers as a means of snow removal.

Two storms of the winter of 1914-1915 afforded sufficient opportunity to prove the efficacy and relative economy of this scheme by which a large squad of emergency street cleaners is called out during a snow storm and by shoveling and sweeping the snow into the sewers almost as fast as it accumulates, the streets are cleared without clogging the sewers. This method of snow removal costs less than half as much as and takes only half the time required by the former method of carting in trucks.

The Department of Street Cleaning employs about 5,400 regular and 1,600 temporary employees. A street sweeper cleans from 8,000 to 13,000 square yards of pavement a day, according to the character of the district, and a driver collects daily about five tons of waste material.

The annual wages paid to street sweepers range from $720 to $792—the great majority receive $780. Drivers are paid from $768 to $864.

Police Department

ARTHUR WOODS, Commissioner

The Police Department is under the control of a commissioner appointed by the Mayor for a term of five years and is removable by either the Mayor or the Governor.

The authorized strength of the several ranks of the uniformed force in May, 1915, was:

One Chief Inspector, 19 Inspectors, 97 Captains, 524 Lieutenants, 726 Sergeants and 9,387 Patrolmen.

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The Grand Central Depot on 42nd Street as it appeared after it was first opened in 1871. Note the entire absence of other buildings and the vacant corners now occupied by some of the most important hotels and office buildings in the city.

For the purposes of administration and supervision the city is divided territorially into 89 precincts, each under a captain, and 17 inspection districts (made up of from 4 to 7 precincts), each under an inspector.

Traffic regulations are enforced by a special squad assigned exclusively to that work. There are 588 members of the Traffic Squad; 47 are mounted and 24 have motorcycles.

The Marine Police keep 7 boats constantly in service patrolling the waterfront and have 3 boats for emergencies. It is their duty to prevent and suppress the operation of thieves along the docks, on the boats anchored in the harbor, and on islands which are not patrolled by the regular force.

The Detective Bureau maintains a central office at Police Headquarters and 9 branch offices (each covering from 7 to 13 precincts). At the central office is located the Bureau of Criminal Identification with its "Rogues' Gallery," Bertillon, finger-print, and criminal records, and also a system of files containing records of all criminal cases reported to the police, of stolen property, and of pawned valuables.

Fire Department

ROBERT ADAMSON, Commissioner

The Fire Department is under the control of a Commissioner, appointed by the Mayor. On May 1, 1915, the fire fighting force consisted of 4,983 men, including chiefs, deputy chiefs, captains, lieutenants, etc.

In March, 1915, a rescue company was organized for use at specially hazardous fires. These men are equipped with smoke helmets and oxygen tanks and can operate under conditions where an unequipped fireman could not live. The company is particularly valuable in coping with fires where the smoke is unusually heavy or where fumes from chemicals render the air dangerous.

Department of Correction

BURDETTE G. LEWIS, Commissioner

The Department of Correction is under the control of a commissioner appointed by the Mayor. It has jurisdiction over nearly all city institutions for the custody of criminals and misdemeanants. These institutions include the New York County Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island; the Workhouses on Blackwell's, Riker's and Hart's Islands; the City Prisons of Manhattan (The Tombs), Brooklyn and Queens; the New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants and the ten district prisons located in Manhattan and The Bronx. The department has no authority over the conviction or commitment of prisoners but is charged solely with their custody after commitment.

Board of Inebriety

WILLIAM BROWNING, M.D., B. B. BURRITT, T. J. COLTON, JOHN DORNING, M.D., REV. J. J. HUGHES, C.S.P.

The Board of Inebriety, consisting of five members appointed by the Mayor, and the Commissioner of Public Charities and the Commissioner of Correction *ex officio*, was established in July, 1911.

Under the law a court of record may commit an inebriate to the custody of the board for a period varying from one to three years, upon his own application, or on the petition of a relative, the Commissioner of Public Charities, or the trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. For the purpose of the law, inebriety is held to include addiction to alcohol or drugs, and the evidence required includes certificates by two physicians.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Commissioner

The Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is under the control of a commissioner appointed by the Mayor. The Department has jurisdiction over (1) the sources of supply, the distribution and the quality of water; (2) the collection of revenue from the sale of water; (3) the high pressure fire service in Manhattan and Brooklyn; (4) the regulation of the rates charged by the private water companies in Queens; (5) the lighting of streets, parks and public buildings; (6) the use and transmission of gas and electricity in or under the streets; (7) the construction of electric mains, conductors and subways in or under the streets; (8) the inspection of electric wires and appliances in all buildings; (9) the licensing of operators of moving picture apparatus. This work is carried on by three principal bureaus: (1) water supply, (2) water revenue collection, (3) gas and electricity.

The Bureau of Water Supply is responsible for the water supply of the city. Its jurisdiction, including the Croton, Brooklyn and Staten Island watersheds, extends over an area of more than 600 square miles.

Kensico reservoir, north of White Plains, will store 29,000,000,000 gallons and is 75 per cent completed. Hill View equalizing reservoir, with a capacity of 900,000,000 gallons, is located just north of the city and is 91 per cent completed. On Staten Island, Silver Lake terminal reservoir, with a capacity of 400,000,000 gallons, is 42 per cent completed.

The 92 miles of Catskill aqueduct north of the city, together with the 18 miles of tunnel and the 15 miles of large pipe lines within the city, are structurally complete, and will be ready to deliver 250 million gallons of water daily during 1916.

Catskill water will be delivered by gravity under pressure sufficient to cause it to rise to elevations from 225 to 275 feet above sea level. Much of the pumping which now costs yearly about $1,500,000, may therefore be dispensed with upon completion of the system.

The cost of the new Catskill system will be about $177,000,000 and the amount of water supplied will be about 500 million gallons daily.

Department of Docks and Ferries

R. A. C. SMITH, Commissioner

The Department of Docks and Ferries is administered by a commissioner appointed by the Mayor. The commissioner has exclusive control, subject in certain particulars to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of all waterfront property belonging to the city. This control includes the granting of permits for the use of wharf property and the regulation of wharfage and dockage rates (except those fixed by law). The dock commissioner may also set aside piers for recreation purposes and assign waterfront for the use of other city departments.

Department of Bridges

F. J. H. KRACKE, Commissioner

The Commissioner of Bridges, who is appointed by the Mayor, has control over the administration of the Department of Bridges. He has jurisdiction over the construction, repair and maintenance of all public bridges crossing navigable streams

There are forty-two such bridges, representing an investment on the part of the city in land and structures of over $135,000,000. The four bridges which cross the East River (Williamsburg, Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queensboro) cost about $88,000,000. The Williamsburg, Manhattan and Brooklyn bridges are the longest suspension bridges in the world. The Queensboro Bridge is the second longest cantilever bridge in the world.

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The Metropolitan Tower and Dr. Parkhurst's Church, Madison Square.

Public Service Commission

OSCAR S. STRAUS, Chairman

The State of New York is divided into two public service districts, the first district consisting of the five counties in the City of New York.

The jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of the First District extends over all railroads, street railroads and other common carriers, as well as over gas and electric corporations within its district, but it has no authority over telephone or telegraph companies, such authority being vested in the Public Service Commission of the Second District.

The Public Service Commissions have power to examine into the general condition, capitalization, franchises and management of all common carriers; to prescribe the form of annual reports; to investigate accidents; to fix rates and service; to order repairs, changes or improvements; to order changes in time schedules and to compel the increasing of the number of trains or cars. The approval of the Public Service Commission must be obtained prior to commencing construction or extension of a railroad. The commission also has power to control the consolidation or merger of the public service corporations and to supervise the financing of such corporations.

Transit Facilities

The street railways in the city, including subway and elevated lines, operate 1,576 miles of single track. During the year ended June 30, 1914, these railways carried 1,813,204,692 passengers and received in fares $94,153,673. This sum, on the basis of the city's population, represents a per capita expenditure of $17.43.

SUBWAYS

The present subway, which is owned by the city, consists of 25.63 miles of road and 73 miles of track. Although built to accommodate only 400,000 passengers per day it now carries frequently more than 1,000,000 passengers per day. The construction of the subways was undertaken in 1901, the main line being opened for traffic in 1904 and the extension to Brooklyn in 1908. The total cost was $56,129,785.76.

The new lines now under construction call for 44.55 miles of new subway with 257 miles of single track; 53.19 miles of new elevated road with 57 miles of single track and 19.8 miles of third track and other additional tracks on the existing elevated roads, making the total single track mileage of new lines 333.7 and the total for the whole dual system, 629.7.

A new subway is also being built in Broadway, Seventh Avenue and 59th Street, Manhattan, connecting a new tunnel between Brooklyn and the lower end of Manhattan with the Queensboro Bridge, so that trains from Brooklyn will cross under the East River, continue up Broadway to 42nd Street, then up Seventh Avenue to 59th Street through 59th Street to the Queensboro Bridge and across into Queens.

The cost of these extensions of the rapid transit system including equipment, will approximate $325,000,000. The companies are to bear the entire cost of equipment although it ultimately will become the property of the city, the entire cost of reconstruction and extension of their own lines, and also to contribute toward the cost of construction of the city lines.

The new system will probably be completed in 1917. When in full operation the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains will be able to enter Manhattan by means of four bridges and two tunnels and can be operated northward through Broadway and Seventh Avenue to 59th Street and eastward through 59th Street and over the Queensboro Bridge to Astoria and Corona in Queens, and on the Brooklyn side the system will include the lines to Coney Island and other remote parts of the borough. Over the whole Brooklyn system the fare will be five cents and transfers will be given so that it will be possible for a passenger to take a train at Corona near Flushing, ride through to Manhattan at 59th Street, then south to Canal Street and then across

the Manhattan Bridge and through the Fourth Avenue Subway and its connections to Coney Island, all for a single fare. As soon as the new roads are completed and it is possible for the Brooklyn company to operate trains from Manhattan to Coney Island direct over the New Utrecht and Gravesend Avenue lines, the five-cent fare to Coney Island will be assured.

On that part of the system to be operated by the Interborough Company the length of the five-cent ride will also be greatly extended. A passenger will be able to ride from Pelham Bay Park through The Bronx, down the whole length of Manhattan, under the East River to Brooklyn and out Eastern Parkway and Livonia Avenue to New Lots Road for a single fare. Transfers will also be given between all parts of the Interborough system, except that the transferring privilege between elevated roads and the subway will not be extended.

Law Department

LAMAR HARDY, Corporation Counsel

The Corporation Counsel, appointed by the Mayor, is the head of the Law Department.

One of the most important duties of this department is to give legal advice to the Mayor and other city officials. The Corporation Counsel is also charged with the duty of preparing and approving the form of all legal instruments, such as contracts, leases, bids, bonds, agreements and releases.

Courts of Record

The Court of Appeals is the highest court of the state. Its jurisdiction is exclusively of an appellate character. Cognizance is taken by this court only of questions of law, except in criminal cases where a capital offense has been committed.

The Supreme Court of the state, composed of 102 justices elected by districts for fourteen-year terms, is divided into four judicial departments. The First Department consists of New York and Bronx counties; Kings, Queens and Richmond counties form part of the Second Department. The work of each department is apportioned between the Appellate Division, the Appellate Term, and the Special and Trial Terms.

The County Courts have jurisdiction in criminal cases not punishable by death and in civil cases involving amounts less than $2,000. The judges are elected for six-year terms by the respective counties.

The Surrogate's Courts have jurisdiction over the estates of infants and deceased persons and over matters incidental to the administration of such estates. Each of the five counties of the city has a Surrogate's Court, presided over by a surrogate, except that in New York County there are two surrogates and in Richmond County the County Judge acts as Surrogate. The surrogates of New York County are elected for fourteen-year terms by the electors of the county. In the other counties their terms are six years.

The City Court is found only in New York County. It was formerly a marine court, but now has jurisdiction over all civil actions instituted for the recovery of property or damages to the extent of $2,000. It is composed of ten justices elected for ten-year terms, one of the justices being designated by the whole as Chief Justice. The court holds special and trial terms, the trial terms being devoted to jury cases.

The Court of General Sessions is found only in New York County. It is a criminal court with a jurisdiction extended even to cases punishable with life imprisonment and death. The court has seven judges who are elected by the voters of the county for fourteen-year terms.

The Municipal Courts have jurisdiction over civil actions involving sums not exceeding five hundred dollars. There are twenty-five justices in Manhattan, three in The Bronx, eleven in Brooklyn, four in Queens and two in Richmond.

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The Hudson Terminal Buildings on Church and Cortlandt Streets—one block from Broadway. St. Paul's Churchyard and the offices of Trinity Church Corporation in foreground.

UNIV OF CALIF

Courts Not of Record

The Court of Special Sessions has exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine in the first instance all charges of misdemeanor (except libel) and all bastardy proceedings.

The Children's Court has exclusive jurisdiction in the City of New York to hear and adjudicate all misdemeanor charges against children (defined by law as persons under sixteen years of age), all charges of juvenile delinquency and all other cases in which the court or a City Magistrate has power to commit children.

The City Magistrates' Courts are held by the Board of City Magistrates consisting of a Chief City Magistrate and thirty-eight City Magistrates, each of whom is appointed by the Mayor for a term of ten years.

All male persons arrested after the day courts are closed (except on a charge of felony) are brought to the night court for men. All females arrested after the close of the day courts (except on a charge of felony) are brought to the night court for women. The Domestic Relations Courts have jurisdiction in cases involving non-support of wives, children or poor relatives.

All persons convicted in these courts of prostitution, vagrancy, jostling for the purpose of picking pockets, begging, "mashing" (men annoying women in public places) and degenerates are finger-printed. A copy of each of these prints is sent to the finger-print bureau, where sufficient photographic copies are made to furnish one to each of the district courts, so that the following day a record of the conviction is on file in every one of the courts. The professional pickpocket, prostitute or beggar is immediately disclosed upon being finger-printed.

Probation officers are the confidential agents of the judges, the justices and the magistrates. Their duty is to ascertain facts in cases coming up for judgment and to keep the court informed as to the actions of each individual placed in their charge. They are furthermore expected to help in every way the probationers under their care.

City Marshals

There are sixty-eight city marshals, all of whom are appointed by the Mayor for six-year terms and are removable by him on charges after a hearing. Their duties consist chiefly in executing dispossess warrants and municipal court judgments and in preparing affidavits of attempted service. They also serve summonses, orders of arrest and writs of attachment, summon jurors and advertise the sale of property. The fees which they receive are retained by them in lieu of regular salary.

Coroners

There are eleven coroners: four in Manhattan, two in each of the boroughs of The Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, and one in Richmond. They are elected from their respective boroughs at the general election for terms of four years. It is their duty to investigate all unusual, accidental or suspicious deaths, to take ante-mortem statements, and to hold inquests to determine the cause of death. They act in the capacity of magistrates to the extent that after an examination of persons arrested for homicide they decide whether they shall be held, with or without bail, to await the result of the inquest.

Commissioners of Accounts

LEONARD M. WALLSTEIN, Commissioner

The Commissioner of Accounts makes investigations at the direction of the Mayor, as well as on his own initiative, into specific departmental conditions and special matters affecting the welfare of the city. The office has popularly been referred to as "The Mayor's Eye," but in reality it is the Mayor's agency for administrative investigation.

Municipal Civil Service Commission

HENRY MOSKOWITZ, President

The members of the Municipal Civil Service Commission are appointed by the Mayor and removable by him at pleasure or after a hearing on charges by the unanimous vote of the State Civil Service Commission, subject to the approval of the Governor. The law provides for the appointment of three or more commissioners, not more than two-thirds of whom may be of the same political party. The present commission consists of three members.

The chief duties of the Civil Service Commission are as follows: (1) examination and rating of candidates for admission to the city's service; (2) certification of names from appropriate lists established as the result of examination; (3) examination and rating of employees seeking promotion; (4) certification of all city pay rolls.

Board of City Record

DAVID FERGUSON, Supervisor

The Board of City Record, consisting of the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel and the Comptroller, has charge of the publication of the official journal of the City of New York, the *City Record*, which is issued daily except Sundays and legal holidays.

Board of Elections

E. F. BOYLE, President

The Board of Elections is a bi-partisan board composed of four commissioners appointed by the Board of Aldermen for a term of two years upon the nomination of the county committees of the two most important political parties. The board has entire charge of all primary, special and general elections held in the five counties constituting the City of New York.

Department of Licenses

GEORGE H. BELL, Commissioner

The department is charged not only with issuing licenses and collecting fees therefor, but with the enforcement of regulations relative to licenses. Motion picture theatres, for instance, are not licensed unless ventilation, fire escapes and the character of entertainment offered conform to the standards prescribed by the department. Licenses are not issued to dance halls or pool rooms until a report on the application has been made by the police. Employment agencies are restricted to properly conducted business offices and are not permitted to charge fees where no service is given. Taxicabs are not licensed unless approved as sanitary and safe. Licenses may be withdrawn or withheld from shows, dance halls or pool rooms admitting minors unaccompanied by *bona fide* guardians. Motion picture theatre licenses may be suspended or revoked for violation of these provisions. Licenses are withheld from peddlers and others dealing in or handling food, fruits, confections, etc., until they present a certificate from the Department of Health as evidence that they are not afflicted with tuberculosis, venereal or other communicable diseases. The inspectors of the Department of Licenses have the power of arrest which is conferred upon them by the Police Department.

Public Employment Bureau

In the fall of 1914 a free public employment bureau was organized under the Department of Licenses.

Applicants for employment are carefully examined as to their fitness for different kinds of work. Males are divided into the follow-

The old University of New York, as it formerly stood on the East side of Washington Square. Morse, who invented the telegraph, and Draper, who invented photography, were both teachers here

ing general classes: professional, technical, industrial, agricultural, culinary, mercantile help and laborers. Female applicants are classified according to their fitness for office, store, factory, hotel, restaurant, institution, professional employment, etc. By means of advertisements in New York and other papers, personal solicitation, circulars, etc., the needs of employers are ascertained and applicants best fitted to meet such needs are certified to them. During the period from November 19, 1914, when the office was opened, to May 1, 1915, 25,048 persons registered for employment; 5,001 were referred to positions and 1,879 are known to have secured employment.

Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures

JOSEPH HARTIGAN, Commissioner

This bureau is under the supervision of a commissioner appointed by the Mayor. It is designed to protect the interests of both consumers and dealers through systematic regulation and inspection of weighing and measuring apparatus.

Central Purchasing Committee

The Mayor's Central Purchasing Committee, of which the City Chamberlain is Chairman, was appointed in November, 1914, to secure for all departments the advantage of the city's best experience in the purchase and handling of supplies, materials and equipment.

Public Markets

The old established municipal markets in the City of New York are as follows:

Names	Locations
Washington Market	Fulton and West Streets.
Jefferson Market	Greenwich Street and Sixth Avenue.
West Washington Market....	Gansevoort and West Streets.
Gansevoort Market	Little West 12th and Gansevoort Sts.
Delancey Street Market.....	Pitt and Willett Streets.
Wallabout Market	Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Art Commission

ROBERT W. DE FOREST, President
GEO. L. RIVES, Vice-President
WALTER H. CRITTENDEN, Secretary
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Assistant Secretary

The Art Commission is composed of the Mayor, the presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Public Library, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, or their appointed representatives, and six members appointed by the Mayor at the nomination of the Fine Arts Federation.

The Art Commission must approve all paintings, mural decorations, stained glass, statues, sculptures, monuments, fountains, arches or other structures of a permanent character before the city can acquire them either by purchase or by gift.

The Commission also has jurisdiction over the plans and location of buildings, bridges, approaches, gates, fences, lamps or other structures erected by the city or upon city land, except that where the cost of such structure does not exceed $250,000 the approval of the Art Commission is not required, if the Mayor or the Board of Aldermen requests the commission not to act.

No existing work of art may be removed, re-located or altered except with the Commission's consent. The lines, grades and plotting of public ways and grounds come within the jurisdiction of the Art Commission.

Armory Board

CLARK D. RHINEHART, Secretary

The Armory Board is composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, the Commanding Officer of the Naval Militia, and the two senior ranking officers (of or below the grade of Brigadier General) in command of troops of the National Guard quartered in New York City.

It is the duty of the Armory Board to select sites for and erect new armories and to superintend the alterations, repairs and improvements of existing armories.

National Guard and Naval Militia

The National Guard of the State of New York consists of approximately 17,000 officers and men, representing all arms of the service.

That portion of the National Guard of the State which is stationed in the City of New York consists of two brigades of infantry; two regiments of field artillery (less two batteries); one regiment of cavalry (less one squadron and two troops), one squadron of cavalry, and one machine gun troop of cavalry; one pioneer battalion and one pontoon battalion of engineers; one battalion of signal corps; one field hospital; one ambulance company; and three coast defense commands (thirty-two companies). The troops stationed in New York City aggregate about 11,000 officers and men.

The Naval Militia now consists of three battalions under the command of a commodore. Two of the battalions are located in New York City—one in Manhattan and the other in Brooklyn. The present enlisted strength is about 1,550.

Examining Board of Plumbers

JAMES M. MORROW, Chairman

The members of the Examining Board of Plumbers are appointed by the Mayor to examine and certify to the fitness of all persons desiring to practice plumbing in the city.

The Board of Examiners

GEORGE A. JUST, Chairman

The Board of Examiners renders final decision in disputes involving more than $1,000, arising from (1) the disapproval by a Superintendent of Buildings of a form of construction or kind of material to be used in the erection or alteration of a building; (2) the claim that the rules of a Bureau of Buildings or the provisions of the law are not applicable; (3) the claim that the form of construction contemplated is as good as, or better than, that provided by law.

New York the Premier City of the World

John Wanamaker

The biggest, busiest, healthiest, wealthiest and happiest agggregation of people in the whole world is now living and working together in the city of New York.

New York has become the metropolis of the world —first in population, in wealth, in business, in commerce, in finance, in education, in music, in charity, in achievement, in power.

Believing that this sovereignty is not generally known to the people of our city, I have collected a few statistics.

These statistics are monumental. They are almost bewildering. They shall be presented as simply and as plainly as possible.

On January 1, 1914—before the war, which has affected the growth of both cities—New York had already passed London in population.

Administrative London counting the 28 boroughs under one city government, then had 4,517,172 residents; New York, with only five boroughs, 5,518,752.

Metropolitan London, with 693 square miles, had 7,448,-681; New York, with 683 square miles, 7,454,296.

Today New York, according to the latest estimate, made by the City Board of Health, has a population of about 5,800,000 actually within her city limits, and approximately 8,000,000 in her metropolitan zone, counting the people who live in the suburbs but who work in New York.

* * *

New York is increasing in population at the rate of 18,000 a month, adding every three months a new city as large as that which Washington knew when he was President of the United States and the national Capitol was on Wall Street.

Averaging every three minutes there is a birth in New York. Every seven minutes there is a death. Every ten minutes there is a marriage.

One in every nineteen persons in the United States lives in New York. One in every thirteen lives or works here.

More people live in New York than in all the cities of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol,

Bradford, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Oldham, Croydon, Brighton, Norwich, Birkenhead and Plymouth, the fifteen largest English cities next to London.

More people live in New York than in the combined cities of Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Dresden, Stuttgart.

More people live in New York than in all of the twelve States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, North Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

* * *

There are approximately a million individual families in New York, and 400,000 buildings of all kinds.

Manhattan has 25,000 one-family houses, 2,700 two-family houses, and 40,000 multiple type houses.

Brooklyn—the great home borough—has 63,000 one-family houses, 51,000 two-family houses, and 46,000 multiple type houses.

Bronx—fastest growing of all the boroughs, having increased 225 per cent. in population since 1900, due largely to the extension of the rapid transit system—has 14,000 one-family houses, 2,000 two-family houses, and 10,000 multiple type houses.

Richmond has 15,000 one-family houses, 1,500 two-family houses, and 500 multiple type houses.

Queens—largest of all the boroughs in area—has 38,000 one-family houses, 14,000 two-family houses, and 5,100 multiple type houses.

* * *

In a business way, the figures are also impressive.

With one-twentieth of the population of the United States New York produces one-tenth of her manufactured products.

With 26,000 manufacturing plants, employing three-quarters of a million of people, paying half a billion dollars in wages, the city turns out over two billion dollars of goods annually.

In addition, one billion dollars more of goods go out through the port of New York and one billion dollars more come into the port every year—in normal times.

Busiest Corner in the World

The question was recently asked as to the busiest corner in the world and the reply was made that while no exact figures were available several experts considered it to be Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Attention is, therefore, called to the figures collected by the New York police and published December 12. This traffic count showed the city's busiest corner to be Park Row and Frankfort Street, where for twenty-five days an average of 296,200 pedestrians and 6,700 vehicles passed daily between 8:20 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street averaged 113,780 pedestrians and 18,800 vehicles.

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Fifth Avenue from 35th to 33d Street, showing the Wm. Astor, corner 34th Street, and Wm. Waldorf Astor houses, corner 33d Street, since demolished to make room for the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

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The City's Coat-of-Arms

While New York has not always been mindful of her Colonial treasures it is a source of satisfaction that her coat-of-arms, with a trifling alteration, remains the same as when granted to the city by the last of the Stuart Kings to reign over New York.

The design of the seal denotes the commercial superiority of New York. That supremacy grew out of a law prohibiting the bolting of flour outside the city limits, and this gave to its people a monopoly of the export trade in breadstuffs and biscuits. This monopoly, with the export of furs, really made New York the center of trade in America, a proud position she will ever retain.

An excellent representation of this seal adorns the cover of this volume. It shows the shield argent charged with four sails of a windmill proper; between their outer ends two beavers proper, one in chief and one in base, and two flour barrels proper in fess, one on each side. The crest shows a bald eagle proper rising from a demi-terrestrial globe. An Indian and a sailor support the shield.

The change to which we refer was made by the Common Council after the Revolution. At a meeting held March 16, 1784, it was ordered that the crown which had hitherto formed the crest be removed and the eagle substituted.

With this slight exception New York's seal has remained unchanged for over two and a half centuries.

The city also rejoices in a special flag for its own use. This emblem bears the original colors of the Dutch—orange, white and blue in perpendicular stripes. On the white stripe is shown the coat-of-arms of the city as described above. This flag was adopted on the 250th anniversary of the first meeting of the Board of Aldermen, or Schepens.

New York in 1816

Wonderful Changes in the City of Today as compared with a Hundred Years Ago. Interesting Description of Its Size, Streets, Theatres, Etc., Etc.

A century in the life of a municipality is a very short time. London is over a thousand years old and Paris nearly as many. At the most our own city is scarcely a hundred and fifty, counting from 1789, when we elected our first President, while another similar period takes us back to the days when Hudson anchored the Half Moon in our waters for the first time.

And yet today we are the first city in all the world —the first in population, in wealth and in commercial importance. In the height of our buildings, the daring originality of our architecture, the length of our subways, the size of our parks, the number of our bridges, the importance of public and private buildings we stand absolutely alone. Incredible as it may seem there is no more beautiful business building architecturally in any city in the world than the Woolworth on our own Broadway. A dozen others are entitled to almost equal praise. New York builds not only for utility but for beauty as well and its general color scheme of white combined with its brilliant sunshine makes it one of the most dazzlingly beautiful cities in the world.

In the matter of transportation alone the difference between today and a hundred years ago almost surpasses belief. Within a few months at most when you leave your business for the day it will be *un fait accompli* to enter the subway at South Ferry, and boarding an express train, select a comfortable seat, with perfect heat and light, devote yourself to your favorite newspaper for about forty minutes, and you will have been transported to the other end of the city, say at Pelham Bay Park, a distance of very nearly twenty miles.

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The old Middle Dutch Church, which formerly stood on the corner of Fulton and William Streets—now occupied by De Voe, Raynolds & Co. The "Fulton Street Daily Prayer Meetings" are still held in this building at noon to conform with the conditions under which the land was originally donated for church purposes.

In other directions changes have been equally important. But our readers who know the city as it is today would no doubt like to know what it was a hundred years ago and the following selections from newspapers and other publications of that period will no doubt be found of great interest, as they relate to exactly the same city in which they now live. Our first quotation therefore is from a Guide Book of the city of unusually careful compiling and consequently of great value in its descriptions of the city in various directions. These guide books were well edited and were depended upon by the stranger for information regarding the city. This one begins with the following description of the city, its size and other details.

"In extent the city measures in length from the Battery to 31st Street about four miles. The whole of this space is not yet covered with buildings, but the greater proportion of it is, and probably as new houses are rapidly appearing, the plan of the City will be filled up in the course of a few years."

Should it happen that you do live near Pelham Bay Park and are fond of fishing, hunting, skating, etc., you may have these at hand, but by no means to such an extent as in the neighborhood of Thirty-first Street a hundred years ago, when it was the extreme outskirts of the flourishing City of New York and even now there are still living some old citizens who can tell you of the snipe, etc., to be had where the Public Library stands, and the fishing where the Park Avenue Hotel is.

The same writer goes on to say:

"The number of Dwelling Houses is estimated at 17,000. The population exceeds 100,000, which gives about six inhabitants to each house. In consequence of the many destructive fires which happened in New York, all houses erected within a certain district must now be built of brick or stone, with party or fire walls at least six inches above the roof. This regulation has introduced much neatness and regularity in the general aspect of the dwelling houses."

Apropos of the population at this time a very curious prediction was made as to its future increase; it was

estimated that every five years would see 25 per cent. added and which computed to 1900 made a grand total of 5,247,493! A commentator had this to say:

"The ratio however will by no means continue in the same proportion, as here given, from various causes, but especially from the want of adequate building room to accommodate suitably such an enormous increase on this island. It is barely possible that the year 1850 may see this city with a population of 4 to 5 hundred thousand but beyond that number the increase must be more limited yearly!"

Of course Greater New York has outgrown the limits of Manhattan Island and has arrived at the distinction of being the most populous city of the world, and the word of the prophet has come true almost exactly, the population for 1916 being 5,685,000.

But what of the estimate of six inhabitants to each dwelling? Our conservative friend could not possibly foresee a single building housing thousands of the inhabitants at one time, as is quite possible now in several of New York's hotels and apartment buildings.

New York boasted of its hotels, etc., in 1816 just as we do now. Note the gorgeousness of one of them at least and compare it mentally with the Biltmore or the Waldorf and remember that for a decade the City Hotel was the leading hotel of New York's exclusive society and rejoiced in everything pertaining to a first-class hostelry in this country at that time.

"The City of N. Y. is amply provided with these for the accommodation of visitors. There are no lodging houses or furnished apartments here as in England. Strangers must board in the place where they lodge. Unfurnished rooms may sometimes be had, but these have been difficult to procure of late, owing to the rapid increase of the population. These are the Hotels:—City Hotel, B'way—Merchants' Hotel, Wall Street—Mechanics' Hall, B'way—Tontine Coffee House, Wall St.—Bank Coffee House, Pine Street—Tammany Hall, Nassau Street—Washington Hall, B'way—Commerce Hotel, Pearl St.

"The principal of these is the City Hotel—it is an *immense* building 5 stories in height, and contains 75 rooms of various dimensions, fitted up and furnished in a tasteful and elegant manner. Every luxury of the table to be obtained is provided for the patrons."

G. H. C. BROWN 1916

Forty-second Street during the transition period from residential to business, 1880-1890

It was at the City Hotel in 1816 the first savings bank in New York was organized and here was held the first meeting of citizens for promoting the Erie Canal as here set forth:

At a numerous and respectable Meeting of the citizens held agreeably to public notice at the City Hotel on Saturday eve., Dec. 30, 1815, for the purpose of taking into consideration the measures proper to be adopted in order to promote a Canal Navigation between the great Western Lakes and the tide waters of the Hudson River—Wm. Bayard, Esq., in the chair—John Pintard secretary,

De Witt Clinton, Esq., from committee appointed for that purpose at a former meeting, reported that in their opinion it would be proper to present a memorial to the Legislature in favor of a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, and that the committee had prepared such memorial for the consideration of this meeting.

Resolved unanimously that the same be adopted. And

Resolved that De Witt Clinton, Cadwalader D. Colden, John Swartwout, Thomas Eddy, and William Bayard, Esquires, be a general committee . . . to promote the undertaking.

The proprietor of a hotel not mentioned in the Guide Book to New York thus addresses himself to the public through the columns of the *Evening Post*:

Miles Greenwood having made arrangements for the accommodation of an additional number of boarders at the Union Hotel, 68 William St., begs leave to solicit the patronage of those gentlemen desirous to economize in their expenses. He hopes however that those not so desirous will not be discouraged from honoring him with a visit, by the humble terms on which he proposes to serve them, but that they will estimate his house according to the quality of its provisions and conveniences.

Boarders can be accommodated at 3.50 a week.

And those in search of a good roadhouse as far away as Twenty-sixth Street, might be accommodated here:

Bellevue Coffee House—Nicholas Thompson, late of 147 Water Street, informs his friends and the public that he has opened that agreeably situated House on the banks of the East River, a few yards east of the new Alms House (26th Street), called the Bellevue Coffee House, where he will pay every attention to the accommodation of those who visit it. Dinners,

Breakfasts, and Suppers and Relishes furnished in a handsome style and at moderate prices. A Boat with fishing tackle, etc., is kept for the use of Customers, also an elegant Bathing House.

Ladies, Your Attention, Please

Mrs. Barber, Corset, Dress and Habit Maker has removed from No. 80 to No. 96 Broadway and will use her best endeavors to obtain the earliest European fashions.

Introducing Franklin Street

On the petition of the owners and inhabitants of property on Sugar Loaf Street, the name of said street was changed to that of Franklin Street.

Evening Post, July 10, 1816.

The Goal for Fast Horses

Macomb's Stone Dam, across the Harlaem River. The subscriber announces that Colonel Macomb's Stone Dam, across the Harlaem River is completed; and that it is so constructed as to answer all the purposes of a bridge, being brought up to a surface of twenty-four feet in width in the clear. The roads connected therewith are so far finished as to open a direct route to Williamsbridge, White Plains, etc.

JOHN MARSHALL, Superintendent.

Evening Post, July 12, 1816.

From a Member of the Anti-Noise Society

COMMUNICATION—Our city has of late taken a very *musical turn.* In the day time we are entertained with trumpets by New Jersey buttermilk blacks, and New York rusk-boys—in the night by the smutty ditties of the nightly scavengers. Would it not greatly add to the harmony, to have the bells of all the churches rung at every half-hour in order that the sick and dying may keep an account of their last moments?

The Gazette, July 9, 1816.

Never remedied except during the administration of the late lamented Col. Waring, the best Street Commissioner New York ever had.

The practice of sweeping the STREETS in dry windy weather, without previously sprinkling, ought to be prohibited by the civil authority. No person can walk during sweeping hours without being almost suffocated.

Columbus Circle. Junction of Broadway, Eighth Avenue and 59th Street.

[In reply to the above we have to remark that there is an ordinance of the corporation forbidding this practice. It is evident no notice is taken of the constant infringement of the law.]

The wood sawyer pursuing his occupation was a common sight.

CORONER'S REPORT—A man unknown about 35 years old, while *sawing wood* in Pearl Street, dropped down dead.

Demand for pews in the fashionable St. George's Church in Beekman Street.

WANTED—Either the whole or half of a Pew, on the ground floor of St. George's Church, contiguous to the pulpit; for which a liberal rent will be paid.

City Parks in 1816

Comparatively very few of the citizens of New York have any adequate idea of the extent of the Public Parks that have been provided by the city. The subject, as it well deserves, has been treated at great length elsewhere in this volume—although it would necessitate a very large book of itself to do proper justice to the wonders and beauties of these vast areas reserved for all time for the delectation of our citizens. From a comparison with the very limited Park Property of 1816 it would appear that New York had greatly increased in this direction, and greatly to its credit. The following descriptions of such parks as were in existence in 1816 are of unusual interest, so great are the changes that have occurred in the various sections since that time:

THE BATTERY WALK—Is the most delightful promenade in the city. It is an open space on the south-west point of the island to which everyone has access; originally this point of land was fortified by the Dutch who threw up embankments, upon which they placed some pieces of cannon. Such was the origin of this renowned walk, *the battery*, devoted to the purpose of war, but which has ever since been consecrated to the sweet delights of peace. * * * The ornament of New York, and the pride of the lovely island of Manhattan. (Knickerbocker.)

BOWLING GREEN, formerly a place of amusement for the citizens, who used to play here at ball, quoits and other diversions.

THE PARK (Present City Hall Park). This is a very elegant, pleasant and fashionable resort. Its extent is about 4 acres, and its situation in the middle of the city, on the right hand as we ascend Broadway, renders it easy of access. * * * Rows of trees, interspersed with walks afford a cool and agreeable shade from the heat. The whole is enclosed by a railing, the City Hall greatly enhances the beauty of the place, and as it is in contemplation to remove the Jail and Bridewell to some other quarter, these improvements will greatly add to the attractions of a spot so highly and deservedly prized by the citizens of New York.

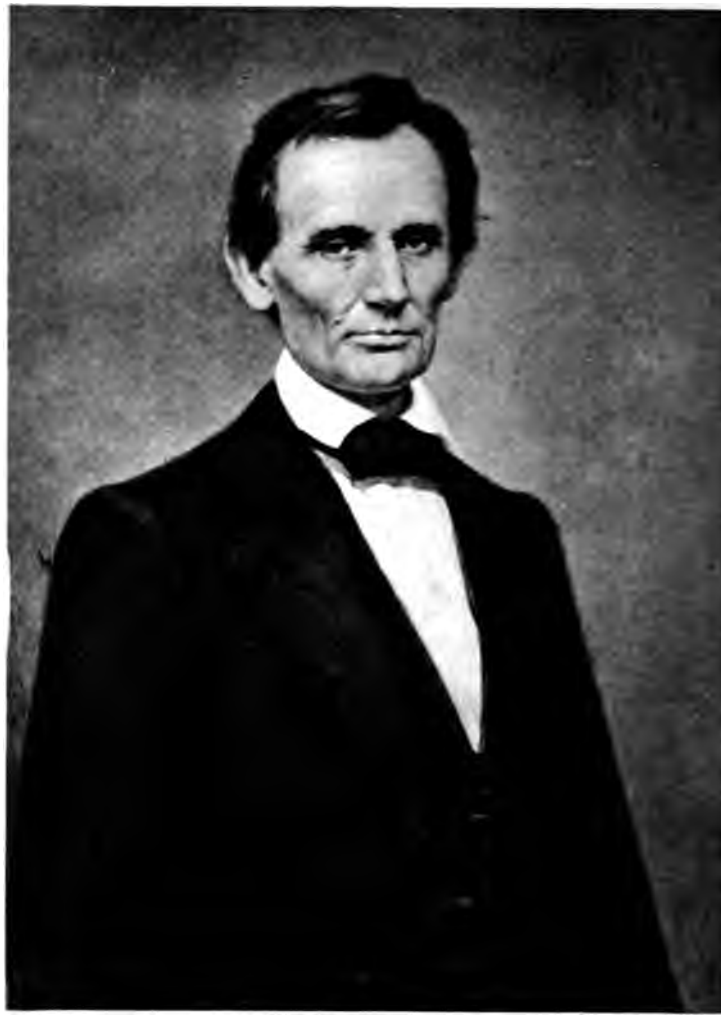
Much has been written of these three City Parks since 1816 as they loom large in the early history of New York. They were the scenes of many important public events and are also our first public breathing spots. As such they are entitled to the love and veneration of all our people.

Old Time Amusements

There was one theatre only in New York a century ago, therefore it is called *The* Theatre in the accompanying list of six places of amusement "where money for admission is received." The New Yorkers of that day undoubtedly found a great deal to amuse them outside of the play house—one popular form of dissipation being the book auctions that were held in the evening. The New Yorker of today would find little excitement in the rival bids for a copy of Baxter's "Saints Rest" or Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." Tastes have changed.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT where money for admission is received: 1. The Theatre (Chatham Street, afterwards called the Park Theatre). 2. Vauxhall Gardens. 3. The Circus. 4. The Gallery of Paintings. 5. The Mechanical Panorama. 6. The Naval Panorama.

THE THEATRE is a large and substantial stone and brick structure well adapted for the drama which is liberally supported in New York. In fitting up the interior much taste has



The most interesting of all the Lincoln portraits. Taken at Cooper Union, New York, on the occasion of his first appearance in the East after the famous Lincoln-Douglass debates.

been displayed and the hand of the artist is obvious in the painting of the scenery. The house will hold 2500 spectators and is generally open from the 1st of September to 4th July.

VAUXHALL GARDENS is situated near the top of the Bowery and is a pretty general resort. Music and fire-works are the principal attractions. In the centre of the garden is an equestrian figure of Washington, and the orchestra, erected in the midst of trees, has a romantic effect.

THE CIRCUS is a large wooden building near the stone bridge in Broadway (Canal Street) erected only in August last (1815). It is called the "New Circus," there having been former attempts to establish a place of amusement of this description here, but without effect. The present is under the guidance of Mr. West, who, if he does not meet with better success than his predecessors, will not have to blame himself for want of *variety* of entertainments. Astonishing horsemanship, wonderful performances on the tight rope, the liliputian poney, flying horseman and the hunted tailor are the principal items in the bill of fare which excites the wonderment of the inhabitants of this populous city.

The Palisades Interstate Park

It will doubtless be some years yet before New Yorkers in general realize what a wonderful addition has been made to their resources for health and pleasure through the opening and development of the Palisades Interstate Park. On a recent Sunday more than five thousand foot-passengers crossed over at the Dyckman Street ferry alone and this number will greatly increase during the coming summer.

The development of this immense pleasure ground was greatly accelerated by the generous gift of Mrs. E. H. Harriman of 10,000 acres of land and $1,000,000 in cash, when the project was still in its beginnings. One of the great features of this splendid park will be the Henry Hudson Drive to be located under the Palisades with approaches to the top of the cliffs.

The Society Library

The New York Society Library continues to prosper. In 1900 the subscriptions amounted to only $200, while for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, this amount had grown to $5,588.

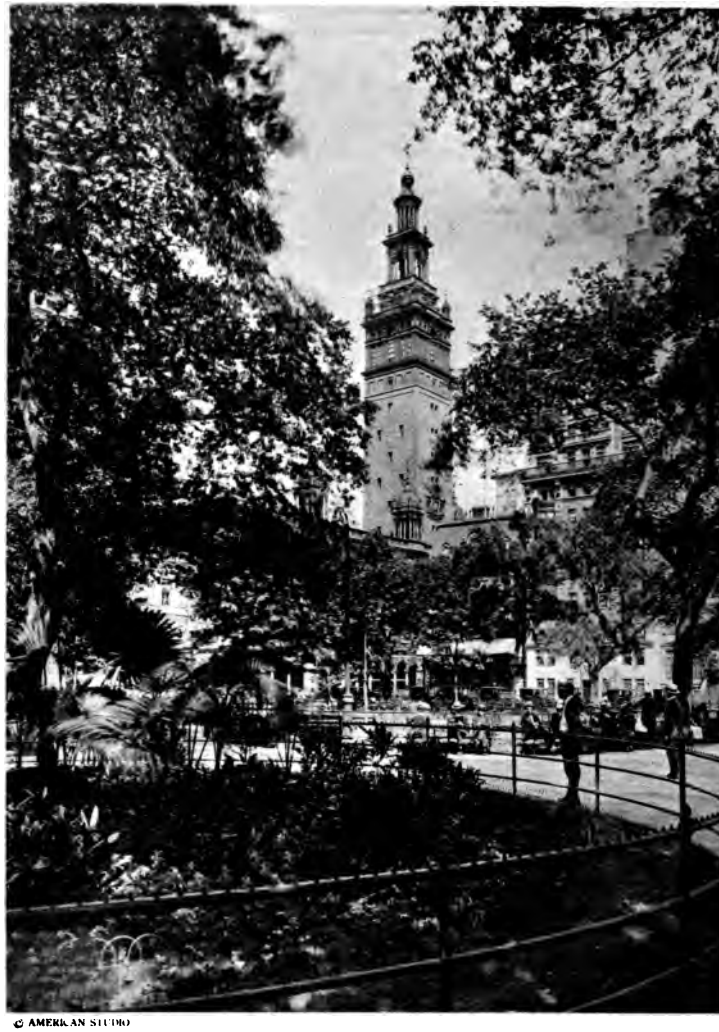
F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Charles C. Haight, David B. Ogden, Paul Tuckerman, and Charles de Rham were elected trustees for a term of three years.

The Leonard Lispenard House

Elsewhere in these pages the quaint marriage notice of Leonard Lispenard to Ann Rutgers is recorded. We would not be able to locate exactly the home of Lispenard to which he took his bride were it not for the fact that Washington spent one night there while on his way from Philadelphia to Cambridge to assume command of the American Army. News of the battle of Lexington had already reached New York and, while not regarded seriously by the King's officers, it was, nevertheless, taken as an indication of the serious resistance of the Americans. But the startling news of the battle of Bunker Hill and the presence of British war vessels in the harbor caused Washington and his advisers grave concern regarding his route through New York. Ordinarily speaking there were three main traveled roads from Philadelphia to New York. One by way of Perth Amboy, the Arthur Kill, Kill Von Kull and New York Bay, or crossing by Perth Amboy to Staten Island, and thence by boat to New York, or from New Brunswick to Elizabethport and thence by boat to New York, or what was most feasible of all, continuing through Newark to Jersey City, then called Paulus Hook, and from that point to the foot of Courtlandt Street, N. Y. All of these routes landed the traveler at the lower end of the city.

However, as the Royal Governor Tryon had already arrived at Sandy Hook, it became a delicate matter how to avoid an embarrassing situation. Up to this time there had been no formal declaration of war and the Royal Governor was entitled to a formal reception from the people as a whole, while Washington's appearance, representing the new nation in the making, was likely to arouse a counter demonstration by the people.

Washington's advisers wisely concluded that by going up to Hoboken and crossing there they would avoid



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Diana's Tower on Madison Square Garden seen from Fifth Avenue and 24th Street.

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possible trouble. This naturally led to a landing on the New York side at about the present Laight and Greenwich Streets near Leonard Lispenard's place. The American troops were disposed accordingly and Washington received with full honors.

To the fact that Washington spent the night at Leonard Lispenard's mansion we are indebted for the exact location of the homestead, which is now definitely determined to have been 198 Hudson Street. A tablet has therefore been affixed to this location reading as follows:

Opposite this Tablet
in Hudson Street stood the
House of Leonard Lispenard
in which
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON
was Entertained June 25, 1775,
while en route
from Philadelphia to Cambridge
to Assume Command of the Continental Army.
This Tablet was Erected
By the Empire State Society
Sons of the American Revolution
June 25, 1914.

Mr. Lispenard had already given many proofs of his devotion to the American cause and this selection of his home as an abiding place over night was perfectly natural. A Loyalist, writing of the event and referring to Washington and his hosts, says the former was received by shouts and huzzas from the rebellious, and was escorted to town in the same tumultuous and ridiculous manner.

Washington Irving Introduces American Literature to the Old World

The nineteenth century had hardly opened when New York gave signs of being the coming literary centre of the New World. As yet, however, nothing had been produced of exceptional merit. Alexander Hamilton had founded the *Evening Post,* a daily paper that was destined to have much influence on American letters and had imparted to its columns a scholarly standard that has been maintained to the present day. It remained for Washington Irving, one of its early contributors, to gain recognition for American literature in the great cultured centres of Europe. Irving was a native New Yorker and was born at 128 William Street and christened in St. George's Chapel, then in Beekman Street. He lived a long and useful life and for many years was the first citizen of New York. He was largely instrumental in persuading John Jacob Astor to found the Astor Library. He was one of his executors, president of the commission which created Central Park and held many other positions of dignity and trust in the city. Elsewhere in these pages Mr. Poultney Bigelow has written an appreciation of Irving which is of great interest.

But it is as the first author to receive recognition abroad for American letters that his chief distinction lies. His list of works is a long one, but the book which is best known to our citizens is his inimitable "Knickerbocker's History of New York." The popularity of this work shows no signs of diminishing and today its sales are greater than at the time of its first publication. This edition brings today $285.00 per copy if nicely bound. What he wrote as a whimsical ephemeral production has now become a classic and the good-natured badinage with which he records the doings of our solemn Dutch ancestors has gained in popularity as time has passed.

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Greeley Square—about 1870. Before the elevated railroad was built. Now the site of Gimbel's store.

Irving was evidently not unaware of the advantages of clever advertising and conceived the idea of printing a number of letters designed to excite curiosity regarding Diedrich Knickerbocker. These appeared in the *Evening Post,* at weekly intervals prior to the appearance of his book and a glance at the collection will readily prove that our amiable friend was vastly superior to the many so-called experts in this field today. We print these letters in the succession in which they appeared, and our readers, we think, will agree with us that they are well worth a place among the beginnings of American literature. As will be seen, they were excellently adapted to arouse interest and sympathy regarding the fate of old *Diedrich* and readily excited considerable curiosity regarding the book which he was supposed to have left with the irascible Innkeeper. The result amply justified Irving's expectations, as all New York was agog to see what sort of a "very curious kind of a book" he had written.

Distressing

Left his lodgings some time since, and has not since been heard of, a small elderly gentleman, dressed in an old black coat and cocked hat, by the name of *Knickerbocker.* As there are some reasons for believing he is not entirely in his right mind, and as great anxiety is entertained about him, any information concerning him left either at the Columbian Hotel, Mulberry Street, or at the office of this paper, will be thankfully received.

From the same, November 6, 1809.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

SIR,—Having read in your paper of the 26th October last, a paragraph respecting an old gentleman by the name of *Knickerbocker,* who was missing from his lodgings; if it would be any relief to his friends, or furnish them with any clew to discover where he is, you may inform them that a person answering the description given, was seen by the passengers of the Albany stage, early in the morning, about four or five weeks since, resting himself by the side of the road, a little above King's Bridge. He had in his hand a small bundle tied in a red bandanna handkerchief: he appeared to be travelling northward, and was very much fatigued and exhausted. A TRAVELLER.

From the same, November 16, 1809.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

SIR,—You have been good enough to publish in your paper a paragraph about Mr. *Diedrich Knickerbocker,* who was missing so strangely some time since. Nothing satisfactory has been heard of the old gentleman since; but *a very curious kind of a written book* has been found in his room, in his own handwriting. Now I wish you to notice him, if he is still alive, that if he does not return and pay off his bill for boarding and lodging, I shall have to dispose of his book to satisfy me for the same.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

SETH HANDASIDE,

Landlord of the Independent Columbian Hotel, Mulberry Street.

From the same, November 28, 1809.

Literary Notice

INSKEEP & BRADFORD have in the press, and will shortly publish,

A History of New York

In two volumes, duodecimo. Price three dollars.

Containing an account of its discovery and settlement, with its internal policies, manners, customs, wars, etc., etc., under the Dutch government, furnishing many curious and interesting particulars never before published, and which are gathered from various manuscript and other authenticated sources, the whole being interspersed with philosophical speculations and moral precepts.

This work was found in the chamber of Mr. Diedrich Knickerbocker, the old gentleman, whose sudden and mysterious disappearance has been noticed. It is published in order to discharge certain debts he has left behind.

From the American Citizen, December 6, 1809.

Is this day published

By INSKEEP & BRADFORD, No. 128 Broadway

A History of New York

etc., etc.,

(Containing same as above.)

Among other brilliant literary men who were soon to shed glory in American letters and who lived in New York were: Fitz-Greene Halleck, Dr. Joseph Rodman Drake, Edgar Allan Poe, Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward), Fitz-James O'Brien, Godfrey Saxe, Benjamin P. Shillaber, Theodore F. Tuckerman, Charles G. Halpin, Miles O'Reilly, Henry Brevoort, James K. Paulding, Charles Ferro Hoffman, Henry Ogden, Peter and Gouverneur Kemble, Peter and William Irving, brothers of Washington Irving.

This group in a degree recalled the days of Garrick, Johnson and others in Grub Street. They were Bohemians of the better sort and made their headquarters in a porter house at John and Nassau Streets when their finances were low—an ordinary, and, in fact, chronic condition. Here they enjoyed "blackguard suppers," as they affectionately termed their humble repasts, but when fortune smiled upon them they hied them forth in ghoulish glee to their "country estate," an ancient residence on the banks of the Passaic not far from Newark, to which they gave the playful name of "Cockloft Hall." To this day Cockloft Hall remains Newark's most treasured literary possession, and its glories will be revived in the celebration of that city's 250th anniversary, which is to be held this year.

In 1820 Halleck mourned the death of Drake, who was buried in Hunt's Point in the Bronx. Returning from the funeral he composed that famous monody which begins:

> **Green be the grass above thee,**
> **Friend of my better days,**
> **None knew thee but to love thee,**
> **None named thee but to praise.**

It is an exquisite poem and a fitting tribute of the love he bore his friend. "There will be less sunshine for me hereafter now that Jo is gone," he remarked to his friend De Kay that evening, and so it proved.

Events now move swiftly even in literary circles in New York. Irving goes to Spain, there to further enhance his reputation by the Conquest of Granada. At the Madrid Court he met the future Empress of the

French, then a mere child of eight years. It is a singular fact that Eugenia is still alive, though nearly sixty years have passed since Irving died and is the last link that connects Irving with any known living person. The late John Bigelow, for many years New York's first citizen, who died at 94 only three years ago, was the last living American to remember Irving in life.

The little cottage in which Poe lived is fortunately still preserved, and the City has done itself credit by purchasing also part of the ground surrounding it and setting it aside as Poe Park.

The list of men and women of later years who have shed lustre on American letters is a long one. They may not have been native sons, but wherever born it was in New York that their talents were recognized and their worth appreciated.

Where Washington Took Farewell of His Officers

FRAUNCES' TAVERN, on the southeast corner of Broad and Pearl streets, contains on the second floor the famous "long room," in which General Washington took affecting leave of his officers and aides Dec. 4, 1783, before proceeding to Congress to surrender his commission. It was originally a private house built in 1700 by Etienne De Lancey. It was opened as a tavern by Samuel Fraunces in 1762. The building has been restored by the Sons of the Revolution to its original proportions. The first floor is still a tavern; or more properly speaking a modern restaurant where good meals can be obtained by the stranger. The second floor contains a display of historical relics.

Next to the Jumel Mansion this building is more closely associated with the memory of Washington than any other on the island, and is the Mecca of many a patriotic pilgrimage. The Chamber of Commerce was organized here in 1756, and the Tavern was the scene of many spirited meetings by the Sons of Liberty prior to the Revolution.

H. C. BROWN, 1916

Madison Square — showing the torch of the Statue of Liberty, which was erected there prior to the completion of the figure on Bedloe's Island. A good view of Fifth Avenue looking north before the invasion of business.

President Washington's Life in New York

The Presidential Residence in New York was not a place of great hilarity. In fact, it was rather dull and uninviting. Although President Washington entertained much, the dinners he gave were considered rather dull affairs and it was a habit of his, while the guests at the table were conversing freely, to toy with a fork or spoon, saying nothing and looking very much like a man who was greatly bored. He was imperious and peremptory and very exact as to his rules of life. Such a thing as waiting for a guest was out of the question. His hour for dining was observed to the minute. It is related that on one occasion when he expected two noted public men to dine with him the hour struck but the guests did not appear. Nevertheless Washington went in to dinner punctually on time and, when the two gentlemen arrived fifteen minutes late, he greeted them with his usual urbanity, and said "Gentlemen, we are punctual here. My cook never asks if the company has arrived but if the hour has."

There were times, of course, when Washington threw off the stiff and dignified manner of the hero and appeared just like the ordinary human being and in such a mood would become very genial and quite talkative. But he rarely melted out sufficiently to become humorous, although he got to the point of being chatty and cheerful. At levees and social functions the ladies surrounded him as often as there was opportunity and Washington, although not a ladies' man, would be quite entertaining and attractive. One young woman writes to a friend of having met Washington on such an occasion, and adds, "when General Washington throws off the Hero and takes up the chatty, agreeable Companion, he can be down right impudent sometimes—such impudence, Fanny, as you and I like."

We can hardly imagine the Presidential Mansion being dull and prosy; but such it was and we have Martha Washington's own testimony to that effect. In a letter she wrote from New York to her friend at Mt. Vernon she says: "I live a very dull life here and know nothing of what passes in the town. I never go to any public place. Indeed, I think I am more like a State prisoner than anything else; and, as I cannot do as I like, I am obstinate and stay at home a great deal. Kiss Marie. I send her two little handkerchiefs to wipe her nose."

So it is not all gold that glitters and we can easily imagine that, after the long and trying services he had rendered his country and the years of arduous toil in consolidating and establishing the Republic, Washington was glad to retire to the quiet and seclusion of Mt. Vernon.

In Provincial Congreſs,

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 8th, 1775.

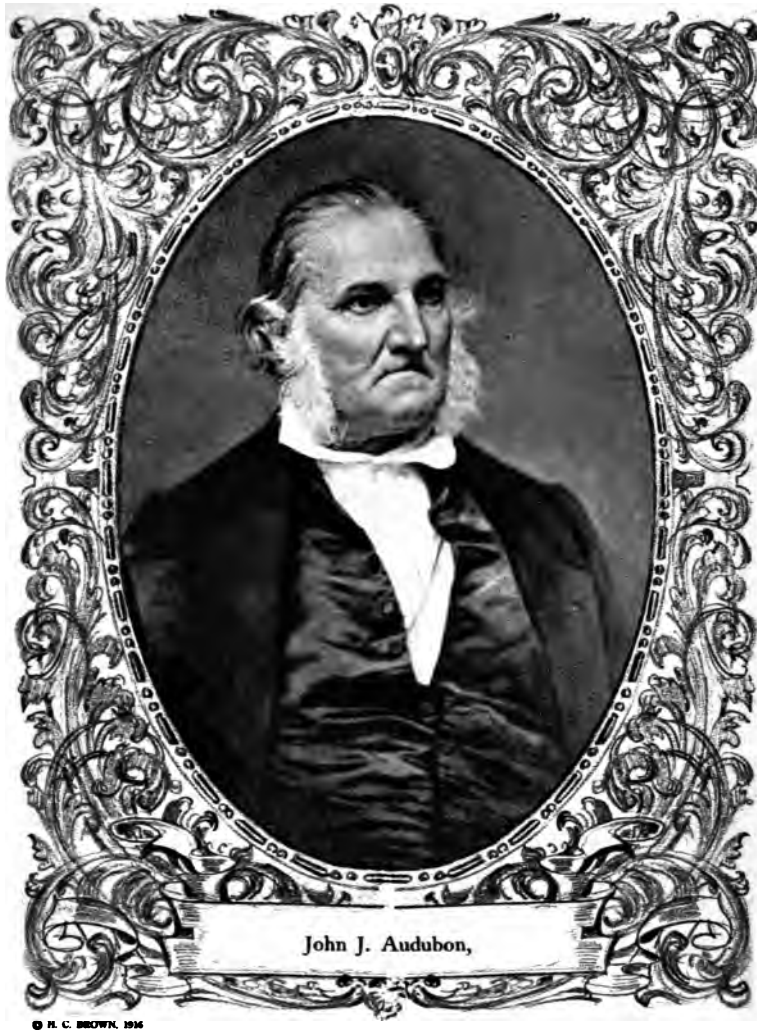
RESOLVED,

THAT the ſeveral Committees and Sub-Committees of the different Counties within this Colony, be directed immediately to purchaſe or hire all the ARMS, with or without Bayonets, that are fit for preſent Service (on the Credit of this Colony) and to deliver them to the reſpective Colonels in this Colony employed in the Continental Service, or their Order, for the Uſe of the CONTINENTAL ARMY.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Secry.

REVOLUTIONARY BROADSIDE GIVING FIRST NOTICE OF ARMED RESISTANCE TO THE CROWN



© H. C. BROWN, 1916

Great naturalist and author of "Audubon's Birds."
Another beloved citizen of New York,

Hunting Bears in Pearl Street

From Wooley's Journal of New York.

[In 1678 Charles Wooley, A.M., a young graduate of Cambridge College in England made a trip to this country spending two years in New York and vicinity. The city itself he describes as "poore unsettled and almost without trade; small in size and scanty in population; its buildings mostly wood; some few of stone and brick; 10 or 15 ships of about 100 tons burthen each frequented the port in a year; four of these being New York built." A trader worth $2,500 to $5,000 was "accompted a good substantial merchant; a planter whose moveables were valued at half that sum was esteemed rich." Editor.]

Wooley left England May 27th, 1678, on board the *Blossom,* Richard Martain, Master, and arrived in N. Y. the following August 7th. Although he spent considerable time in other parts of the country besides New York, we are only concerned with his sojourn here, as he records an actual Bear Hunt in the City of New York.

"I was one with others that have had very good diversion and sport with them; in an orchard of Mr. John Robinson's of New York, where we followed a Bear from Tree to Tree upon which he could swarm like a Cat; and when he was got to his resting place perch'd upon a high branch, we despatch'd a youth after him with a Club to an opposite bough who knocking his Claws, he comes grumbling down backwards with a thump upon the ground, so we after him again."

Note.—The John Robinson referred to above was a merchant in New York as early as 1676 and at the time of the incident above referred to, his orchard, as near as can now be judged, extended along Pearl Street just north of Pine. (N. Y. Book of Deeds, V, 113, VI, 208, 414.) Also Minutes of Common Council 1680. Resolved that water lots between John Robinson's and William Beekman's lands along the Smiths Valley be sold at auction to pay some public assessments. (Smiths Valley extended from Cedar nearly to Beekman St.)

Mr. Robinson was a brother-in-law of Dirck Van der Cliff through whose farm the present Cliff St. runs.

Nevertheless, James Riker in his excellent book "History of Harlem" disputes the location of this farm so far down town and gives excellent proof that it really was up town at about the foot of 75th to 80th Sts. In any event it seems to show beyond a doubt that Bears were hunted in the city.

New York's Great Universities

New York is justly proud of her great educational institutions. In recent years the increase in the number of students has been phenomenal and New York may now claim to have the largest university in the world. Columbia a few years ago had only about 6,000 students—the latest report shows nearly 16,000; and the others are growing at a corresponding rate. We have not space in this article to give a detailed account of their activities but we give in brief a synopsis of their work and the men who are responsible for them.

Columbia University

Morningside Heights

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Ph.D., Jur.D., LL.D., D.Litt., *President*

The Schools and Colleges composing the University are Columbia College, the oldest part of the University; Barnard College for Women; the Graduate Schools; the School of Law; the College of Physicians and Surgeons; the School of Mines; the School of Engineering; the School of Chemistry; the School of Architecture; the School of Journalism; Teachers College; the College of Pharmacy.

The University also maintains a Summer Session and a system of Extension Teaching.

TRUSTEES: George L. Rives, *Chairman;* John B. Pine, *Clerk;* Gerard Beekman, Hermann H. Cammann, William Barclay Parsons, Francis Sedgwick Bangs, Benjamin Aymar Sands, Nicholas Murray Butler, T. Matlack Cheesman, Horace W. Carpentier, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Rev. William T. Manning, Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Benjamin B. Lawrence, Willard V. King, William Fellowes Morgan, Stephen Baker, James Duane Livingston, Frederic R. Coudert, William Douglas Sloane, Walter Mendelson, Charles F. Hoffman, George L. Ingraham, Ambrose D. Henry.

The University Library, the central feature of the entire group of buildings, is the gift of Seth Low, LL.D., president of the University from 1889 to 1901.

St. Paul's Chapel was given by Olivia E. P. Stokes and Caroline Phelps Stokes in memory of their parents.

Avery Library is the gift of Samuel P. Avery.

Fayerweather Hall is the gift of Daniel B. Fayerweather.

Schermerhorn Hall is the gift of William C. Schermerhorn.

Havemeyer Hall is the gift of the family of Frederick Christian Havemeyer.

Earl Hall is the gift of William Earl Dodge.

School of Mines Building is the gift of Adolph Lewisohn.

John Stewart Kennedy gave the University Hamilton Hall, the home of Columbia College, and the two residence halls, Hartley Hall and Livingston Hall.

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The Low Memorial Library of Columbia College.

Furnald Hall, the third residence hall, is the gift of Joseph Pulitzer.

The South Building and the Middle Building of the Medical School at 59th St. between 9th and 10th Aves., are both the gift of William H. Vanderbilt.

The North Building, the Institute of Anatomy and the Vanderbilt Clinic, also at 59th St., are the gifts of Cornelius, William K., Frederick W. and George W. Vanderbilt.

The Sloane Maternity Hospital is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL: Nicholas Murray Butler, Ph.D., Jur.D., LL.D., D.Litt., *President of the University;* Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, A.M., LL.D., *Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science;* Frederick Paul Keppel, A.B., D.Litt., *Dean of Columbia College;* Frederick Arthus Goetze, M.Sc., *Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science;* Harlan S. Stone, A.M., LL.B., *Dean of the Faculty of Law;* Samuel W. Lambert, M.D., *Dean of the Faculty of Medicine;* Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Ph.D., *Dean of Barnard College and Adviser of Women Graduate Students;* James Earl Russell, Ph.D., LL.D., *Dean of Teachers College;* Henry H. Rusby, M.D., *Dean of the College of Pharmacy;* William H. Carpenter, Ph.D., *Provost of the University;* William T. Brewster, A.M., *Provost of Barnard College;* James C. Egbert, Ph.D., *Director of the Summer Session and of Extension Teaching;* Talcott Williams, LL.D., L.H.D., D.Litt., *Director of the School of Journalism;* Austin W. Lord, *Director of the School of Architecture.*

TRUSTEES OF BARNARD COLLEGE: Silas B. Brownell, *Chairman;* Mrs. A. A. Anderson, *Vice-Chairman;* Frederick B. Jennings, *Clerk;* George A. Plimpton, *Treasurer;* Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Alfred Meyer, Mrs. James Talcott, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Edward W. Sheldon, The Very Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Mrs. Henry N. Munn, President Butler, Albert G. Milbank, Miss Clara B. Spence, Howard Townsend, Mrs. Gino C. Speranza, John G. Milburn, George L. Rives, Miss Charlotte S. Baker, Horace W. Carpentier, Pierre Jay, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid.

The munificent gift of $500,000 recently given by Jacob H. Schiff to Barnard College is for the purpose of erecting Students' Hall, which will serve as a center for the social, philanthropic and religious activities of all women in Columbia University.

TRUSTEES OF TEACHERS COLLEGE: V. Everit Macy, *Chairman;* Frank R. Chambers, *Vice-Chairman;* Newbold Morris, *Secretary;* Clark Williams, *Treasurer;* Arthur Turnbull, *Assistant Treasurer;* Peter B. Olney, B. Talbot B. Hyde, James Speyer, James E. Russell, Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Arthur Iselin, Horace E. Andrews, Felix M. Warburg, William B. Osgood Field, Dunlevy J. Milbank, Philip A. Rollins, Richard M. Hoe, David Snedden.

TRUSTEES OF COLLEGE OF PHARMACY: Nicholas Murray Butler, *President;* Charles F. Chandler, *Vice-President;* William Jay Schieffelin, *Vice-President;* Albert Plaut, *Vice-President;* Clarence O. Bigelow, *Treasurer;* Thomas F. Main, *Secretary;* Edward W. Runyon, *Assistant Secretary;* W. B. Simpson, *Clerk of the College.*

The New York University

University Heights

ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN, Ph.D., LL.D., Chancellor

The New York University offers instruction in nine schools and faculties offering degrees and in three divisions offering extension work:—University College, Law School, Medical College, School of Commerce, School of Pedagogy, Graduate School, School of Applied Science, Washington Square College, Veterinary College; the Summer School, the Extramural Division and Woman's Law Class.

The Council of the University

The Council of New York University, incorporated the 18th of April, 1831, is a self-perpetuating body, consisting of thirty-two members, each holding office for four years or until his successor is elected. One-fourth of the members go out of office each year on the fourth Monday of October, when their successors are elected by the council.

OFFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL: George Alexander, D.D., *President;* Eugene Stevenson, *Vice-President;* George A. Strong, *Secretary;* William M. Kingsley, *Treasurer.*

ROLL OF THE COUNCIL: William S. Opdyke, George Alexander, D.D., Henry M. MacCracken, D.D., LL.D., John P. Munn, M.D., Willis Fletcher Johnson, L.H.D., Thomas E. Greacen, William M. Kingsley, James G. Cannon, Clarence H. Kelsey, William H. Porter, John H. MacCracken, Ph.D., Eugene Stevenson, James Warren Lane, Frank A. Vanderlip, David A. Boody, Henry W. Hodge, George A. Strong, James Abbott, Henry M. Brown, D.D., Scott Foster, Cleland B. McAfee, Benjamin T. Fairchild, Alexander S. Lyman, Robert Mackenzie, D.D., LL.D., Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Ph.D., LL.D., Finley J. Shepard, William R. Willcox, LL.D.

The Memorial Library at University Heights, one of the most notable library buildings in the United States, is the gift of Miss Helen Miller Gould (now Mrs. Finley J. Shepard).

Gould Hall is also the gift of the same generous giver in memory of her parents.

The Carnegie Laboratory, adjoining the College Building on E. 26th St., is the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

The Law Library has been very largely enriched by collections presented by Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard in memory of her husband.

The Hall of Fame—New York University

The Hall of Fame, which extends in semi-circular form just west of the Library, is unique among college buildings. The building is two stories in height, the first of which consists of a long corridor and six separate rooms which are finally to constitute the Museum of the Hall of Fame. The second story is the Colonnade, the exclusive use of which is to serve as "the Hall of Fame for Great Americans." Here are to be found the inscriptions of those who have been elected by vote of the One Hundred Electors of the Hall of Fame. Provision is made for the commemoration of Americans of foreign nativity and of famous American women. Elections are held every five years. The following are the names of Famous Americans elected to the Hall of Fame:

"The Little Church Around the Corner," on 29th Street, east of Fifth Avenue.

Famous American Men

	1900	1905	1910	1915
George Washington	97	..	..	..
John Adams	62	..	..	..
John Quincy Adams	48	60	..	..
Henry Clay	74	..	..	..
Benjamin Franklin	94	..	..	..
Andrew Jackson	48	46	53	..
Thomas Jefferson	91	..	..	..
Abraham Lincoln	96	..	..	..
James Madison	49	56	..	..
Daniel Webster	96	..	..	..
Ralph Waldo Emerson	87	..	..	..
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow	85	..	..	..
Washington Irving	83	..	..	..
Nathaniel Hawthorne	73	..	..	..
James Russell Lowell	..	59	..	..
John Greenleaf Whittier	..	53	..	..
George Bancroft	..	40	53	..
William Cullen Bryant	49	43	59	..
James Fenimore Cooper	30	43	62	..
Oliver Wendell Holmes	..	49	69	..
John Lothrop Motley	41	47	51	..
Edgar Allan Poe	38	42	69	..
Horace Mann	67	..	..	..
Jonathan Edwards	82	..	..	..
Henry Ward Beecher	64	..	..	..
William Ellery Channing	58	..	..	..
Phillips Brooks	..	49	60	..
Peter Cooper	69	..	..	..
George Peabody	74	..	..	..
John James Audubon	67	..	..	..
Asa Gray	51	..	..	..
Robert Fulton	86	..	..	..
Samuel F. B. Morse	82	..	..	..
Eli Whitney	69	..	..	..
David Glascoe Farragut	79	..	..	..
Ulysses Simpson Grant	93	..	..	..
Robert E. Lee	68	..	..	..
William Tecumseh Sherman	..	58	..	..
James Kent	65	..	..	..
John Marshall	91	..	..	..
Joseph Story	64	..	..	..
Gilbert Charles Stuart	52	..	..	..
Mark Hopkins	48	40	45	69
Francis Parkman	..	47	45	68
Louis Agassiz	..	..	..	64
Elias Howe	47	29	28	61
Rufus Choate	47	31	28	52
Daniel Boone	..	..	..	52
Joseph Henry	..	..	..	56
Alexander Hamilton	..	..	..	70

Famous American Women

Frances E. Willard	..	..	55	..
Mary Lyon	20	59	..	..
Emma Willard	..	50	..	..
Harriet Beecher Stowe	..	..	74	..
Maria Mitchell	7	48	..	..

Fordham University

Fordham Road

REV. JOSEPH A. MULRY, S.J., PRESIDENT

Fordham University includes the following schools and colleges:

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
THE REV. JOSEPH A. MULRY, S.J., PRINCIPAL
THE REV. ROBERT H. JOHNSON, S.J., VICE-PRINCIPAL AND PREFECT OF STUDIES
THE REV. CHARLES J. MULLALY, S.J., PREFECT OF DISCIPLINE
THE REV. JOSEPH T. KEATING, S.J., TREASURER

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
WILLIAM P. HEALY, PH.B., M.D., DEAN

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
WILLIAM P. HEALY, PH.B., M.D., DEAN

SCHOOL OF LAW
140 Nassau Street, New York
JOHN WHALEN, LL.B., DEAN

College Life in 1849

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his reminiscences, says:

In the New York University there was very little college life. There were compulsory college prayers, but, of course, no Sabbath services, and no religious organization comparable to a college church. There was no effective attempt to regulate conduct outside of college walls.

We did not know where our professors lived; that they did not know where we lived I judged from the fact that I repeatedly changed my residence during my four years of college life, and was never asked to report the change. We could eat and drink and amuse ourselves as we pleased, so long as we behaved ourselves with propriety in the three or four hours under the college roof.

The Hispanic Society

The Hispanic Society of America to which New York is under lasting obligations for the famous Sorolla Exhibition, has equalled this notable performance by the public display of the works of Cervantes. The Society possesses every known edition of Cervantes's work, including the first editions. Other notable works are also among the treasures of the Society—Don Quixote, Orlando Furioso, Amadis de Gaula, Reynald of Montalban, etc.

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42nd Street, North Side, Looking from 6th to Madison Avenue, 1875

Cathedral of St. John the Divine

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, when completed, will be the largest edifice for worship on this continent and the third largest in Christendom—a magnificent free temple for the people, seating 7,000 worshippers. Its site on Morningside Heights, 125 feet above the level of the sea, is imposing and impressive and commends a far-reaching view of the city over whose inhabitants it is to have a molding and directing influence for all time. The corner stone was laid on St. John the Evangelist's day, Dec. 27th, 1892 by Bishop Henry C. Potter assisted by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

The choir and crossing are completed and work is now proceeding on the nave and transepts, but it will be many years before this great structure stands forth in all its magnificent and imposing proportions. Compared with St. Peter's in Rome, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be a little less than half in area, and will almost equal the Cathedral of Seville, surpassing all other cathedrals of the world in area. The Duomo of Milan and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine are about equal in size, but the latter is a little larger, giving it third place among the great temples of the world. Notre Dame, Westminster Abbey and all the great edifices of France and Germany and other lands will be dwarfed in comparison with the splendid and imposing structure which is slowly rising on Morningside Heights.

Among the most conspicuous and beautiful features of the choir are the two sections of exquisitely designed and carved choir stalls; the magnificent white marble reredos; and the great organ. These were provided for out of the munificent gift of $750,000 made by Hon. Levi P. Morton and Mrs. Morton. The stately dignity of the architectural features of the interior, the wealth of color of the mosaic floor patterns, the splendor of

the long perspective terminating in the magnificent uplift of the eight towering granite columns and showing glimpses of the Italian tapestries between, is a revelation of supreme beauty.

The choir is enclosed by the Chapels of the Tongues, a semi-circle of seven chapels, planned to provide services for seven nationalities, that each might worship in its own tongue. The interiors of all the chapels are beautifully suggestive of the sacred purposes to which they have been dedicated. Five of these chapels are entirely finished and are constantly in use for worship; the other two, at the respective ends of the semi-circle, are nearing completion.

St. James' Chapel is erected in memory of Bishop Potter and is the gift of Mrs. Potter. St. Ambrose's is the gift of Mrs. Sara Whiting Rives; St. Martin of Tours was given by Miss Furniss in memory of her brother; St. Saviour's, beautiful in harmony and perfection of detail, is the gift of Mr. August Belmont; St. Colomba's is the gift of Mrs. Edward R. King; St. Boniface's was finished by Mrs. Julia Grinnell Bowdoin, and given in memory of her husband Mr. George Sullivan Bowdoin; the Swedish chapel was given by Grace Church in memory of Dr. Huntington, long the rector of that famous church.

New York may well be proud of this great building which places it in the first rank of the cathedral cities of the world.

Easter Services in 1816

Lent and its services were then very indifferently observed. The service on Easter Day in some of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches differed from the usual services only in the introduction of an anthem; flowers were not displayed either in churches or private dwellings; in fact, the contribution of all the florists, possibly two in number, would not have been equal to the usual display in any one church at this time. "Easter bonnets" and cards were unknown, and colored eggs were limited to schoolboys, who, with the aid of the cooks in their families, were enabled to produce some.

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View of Trinity Church in 1848. The first drawing made after its reconstruction. Note the low lying buildings surrounding it.

UNIV. OF MICH.

Famous Churches in New York

Trinity

New York has some very famous sacred edifices. Unquestionably the one which appeals most to strangers is the historic Gothic pile at the head of Wall Street on Broadway—old Trinity. Although it is now almost entirely surrounded by massive buildings, some of which tower far above the spire, the dignity and beauty of Trinity have in no wise been diminished. The contrast between its restful repose and the turmoil of Broadway is as grateful to-day as ever; and the open gate still as persuasively invites us to turn aside for a moment within the twilight of its aisles, or to stroll amid the headstones where so many thousands are sleeping the last long sleep.

The present church building is the third one which has been erected on this site since 1697. The first one was burned in the great fire of 1776, which destroyed 500 buildings, and the second one, built in 1788, having become unsafe, was pulled down to make way for the present edifice, which was completed in 1846. It is of brown sandstone and is regarded as a fine specimen of the Gothic style. In the belfry is the famous chime of bells, so familiarly and fondly known to all New Yorkers. The thousands who throng Broadway on New Year's eve to hear the chimes of Trinity ringing out the old year and ringing in the new is a unique spectacle, and a wonderful tribute to the historic value of Trinity church in the life of New York.

In the northern part of the ground near Broadway stands the handsome Gothic memorial commonly called the MARTYRS' MONUMENT. The inscription reads:

Sacred to the memory of those brave and good men, who died whilst imprisoned in this City, for their devotion to the cause of America's Independence.

On the left, as we enter at the lower Broadway gate,

is the monument, "In memory of Captain James Lawrence, of the United States Navy, who fell on the 1st day of June, 1813, in the 32d year of his age, in the action between the frigates Chesapeake and Shannon." The tribute on the pedestal reads:

The heroic commander of the frigate Chesapeake, whose remains are here deposited, expressed with his expiring breath his devotion to his country. Neither the fury of battle, the anguish of a mortal wound, nor the horrors of approaching death could subdue his gallant spirit. His dying words were, "Don't give up the ship."

Alexander Hamilton's tomb is marked by the conspicuous white marble monument in the south grounds near the Rector street railing. The oldest tombstone is dated 1681—the grave of a little child.

It would be impossible in a work of this nature to mention all the interesting things about old Trinity. Suffice it to say that there are memorials in abundance, both in the church and in the grounds, to testify to the intimate and affectionate part this famous old church has taken in the life of the city from the beginning to the present day.

The scholarly discourses of Dr. W. T. Manning, the Rector, have made him familiarly known to all New Yorkers.

St. Paul's Chapel

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, on Broadway between Vesey and Fulton streets, is of sufficient historical interest to deserve a short chapter to itself. Curiously enough, the Broadway end of the building is the rear, for the church was built fronting on the river; and in the old days a pleasant lawn sloped down to the water's edge, which was then on the line of Greenwich street. One effect of St. Paul's thus looking away from Broadway is to give us at the portal an increased sense of remoteness from the great thoroughfare and of isolation from its strenuous life, so that all the more readily we yield to the pervading spell of the churchyard's peaceful calm.

St. Paul's is a cherished relic of Colonial days. Built in 1766 as a chapel of Trinity Parish, it is the only church

edifice which has been preserved from the pre-Revolutionary period. After the burning of Trinity in 1776, St. Paul's became the parish church; here worshipped Lord Howe and Major André and the English midshipman who was afterward King George IV. After his inauguration at Federal Hall in Wall street, President Washington and both houses of Congress came in solemn procession to St. Paul's, where service was conducted by Bishop Provost, Chaplain of the Senate, and a *Te Deum* was sung. Thereafter, so long as New York remained the Capital, the President was a regular attendant here; his diary for Sunday after Sunday contains the entry: "Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon." WASHINGTON'S PEW remains to-day as it was then; it is midway of the church on the left aisle, and is marked by the Arms of the United States on the wall. Across the church is the pew which was reserved for the Governor of the State, and was occupied by Governor Clinton; above it are the State Arms. The pulpit canopy is ornamented with the gilded crest of the Prince of Wales, a crown surmounted by three ostrich feathers. It is the only emblem of royalty that escaped destruction at the hands of the Patriots when they came into possession of the city in 1783.

In the wall of the Broadway portico, where it is seen from the street and is observed by innumerable eyes daily, is the MONTGOMERY MONUMENT, in memory of Major-General Richard Montgomery, of Revolutionary fame. It consists of a mural tablet bearing an urn upon a pedestal supported by military accoutrements. General Montgomery commanded the expedition against Canada in 1775, and on December 31 of that year, in company with Colonel Benedict Arnold, led the assault upon Quebec. Just after the exclamation, "Men of New York, you will follow where your General leads!" he fell, mortally wounded. Aaron Burr bore his body from the field, and the Englishmen gave it soldier's burial in the city. Forty-three years later, in 1818, Canada surrendered the remains to the United States.

The monument had been ordered by Congress as early as 1776. It was bought by Benjamin Franklin in Paris,

and was shipped to America on a privateer. A British gunboat captured the privateer, and in turn was taken by an American vessel, and so at last the monument reached its destination. The inscription reads:

This Monument is erected by order of Congress, 25th Janry, 1776, to transmit to Posterity a grateful remembrance of the patriotic conduct, enterprise and perseverance of Major General Richard Montgomery, who after a series of successes amidst the most discouraging Difficulties Fell in the attack on Quebec 31st Decbr, 1775. Aged 37 years.

The State of New York caused the remains of Majr. Genl. Richard Montgomery to be conveyed from Quebec and deposited beneath this monument the 8th day of July, 1818.

At that time Mrs. Montgomery, in the forty-third year of her widowhood, was living near Tarrytown on the Hudson. Governor Clinton had told her of the day when the steamboat "Richmond," bearing her husband's remains, would pass down the river; and sitting alone on the piazza of her home, she watched for its coming. With what emotions she saw the pageant is told in a letter written to her niece:

"At length they came by with all that remained of a beloved husband, who left me in the bloom of manhood, a perfect being. Alas! how did he return? However gratifying to my heart, yet to my feelings every pang I felt was renewed. The pomp with which it was conducted added to my woe; when the steamboat passed with slow and solemn movement, stopping before my house, the troops under arms, the Dead March from the muffled drums, the mournful music, the splendid coffin canopied with crêpe and crowned with plumes, you may conceive my anguish. I cannot describe it."

The most conspicuous monuments in the churchyard near Broadway are those of Thomas Addis Emmet and Dr. William J. MacNevin, both of whom participated in the Irish rebellion of 1798, came to New York and achieved distinction, Emmet at the bar and MacNevin in medicine. The inscriptions are in English, Celtic and Latin. West of the church is the urn with flames issuing

from it, which marks the resting place of George Frederick Cooke, the distinguished tragedian; born in England 1756; died in New York 1812. The monument was erected in 1821 by the great English actor, Edmund Kean, and has been the subject of pious care by Charles Kean, who restored it in 1846, Edward A. Sothern in 1874, and Edwin Booth in 1890. The epitaph is by Fitz-Greene Halleck:

Three Kingdoms claim his birth,
Both hemispheres pronounce his worth.

St. Paul's is dear to the heart of every New Yorker and will ever so remain.

St. Peter's

A block or two from St. Paul's, on Barclay Street stands St. Peter's, the oldest Catholic church in the city. Established in 1786 and rebuilt in 1839, the church is still one of the most largely attended in New York. Although many of the old parishioners have followed the trend uptown, there is still an enormous Catholic population between Canal Street and the Battery to whom this church brings the ministry of peace and good will. St. Peter's has also had its influence in the civic life of New York. A tablet has recently been placed in this church to the memory of one of the early Governors of the State, Thomas Dongan, a devoted Catholic and the author of the Charter of Rights granting religious freedom to all.

St. John's

St. John's Chapel in Varick Street was at one time the center of the most beautiful and fashionable neighborhood in New York. To-day, although the church still preserves its former dignity and sacredness, the surroundings have degenerated into freight houses, storage warehouses and other business buildings, and the former glory of this renowned church has been dimmed. It is still the spiritual habitation of a remnant of people who are compelled to make their abode in this neighborhood,

but it is feared that this historic old church will soon disappear. Old New Yorkers will sorely regret its going and the city will surely lose a treasure long closely related to its social and religious life. It is the third oldest church in Manhattan and was modelled after St. Martin's in the Field in London. The interior is almost exactly as it was over a hundred years ago, and the bell is the same which was brought from London when the church was built in 1803.

St. Mark's

St. Mark's, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, is the second oldest church building in Manhattan. This church was the center of the religious and social life of New York when society began to move uptown. Here is the tomb of Peter Stuyvesant, and the first burial place of the great New York merchant, A. T. Stewart, whose body was stolen from the grounds.

St. George's

St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, is a large and handsome building, and is one of the most active and popular churches in the city. Many of our prominent business men worship here. The late Mr. J. P. Morgan was an active member and the leading vestryman at the time of his death. He was regular in his attendance and unwearied in his labors in all the activities of the church.

Madison Square Presbyterian

This church is noted for the beauty and simplicity of its design. It is the work of the late Stanford White and one of his masterpieces. The interior is quiet and rather somber—the exterior conforms to the style of ancient Grecian architecture. Dr. Parkhurst, the pastor, is known far and wide for his work in uncovering the underworld of New York and exposing the methods and

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Union Square 1849. Dr. Springler Institute and Church of the Puritans at the left.

sources of graft from which unscrupulous politicians derived much of their wealth. Many notable men have been connected with the church, among them being the late Senator Platt.

Marble Collegiate Reformed Church

This church, at Fifth Avenue and 29th Street, has descended to us from the "Church on the Fort," and can claim a continuous history contemporaneous with that of the city. The church has kept pace with the city also in its growing importance, and has a number of our prominent citizens in its membership. The collection of memorabilia is interesting and among them is the bell used by the old North Church in Fulton Street until it was razed.

The Brick Presbyterian Church

At the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, is interesting as being a continuation of the church which stood in Park Row before the Revolution and was one of the most influential at that time. The building is a very interesting one to visit and contains a collection of historical portraits and other articles relating to the old church.

Temple Emanuel

This is the largest of the Jewish places of worship and is a fine specimen of Moorish art. Although not so impressive from an architectural point of view as some of its neighbors, it presents a quiet dignity and strength in keeping with the ancient faith of the Hebrew people. It is always well attended and many of our leading bankers and brokers worship here. It was from this church the body of Charles Frohman, who was a victim of the Lusitania horror, was carried to its last resting place. The church is at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

St. Bartholomew's

This church, on Madison Avenue at Forty-fourth Street, is justly famous for the beauty of its interior and for the sublimity of the mural painting which overlooks the altar. The magnificent bronze doors were a gift of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The church will soon move further uptown, a site having already been selected on Park Avenue. The choir of St. Bartholomew's is the finest in the city and its musical services are almost as celebrated as the scholarly discourses of Dr. Parks himself.

Fifth Avenue Baptist Church

Sometimes spoken of as Rockefeller's church, is an unpretentious building on Forty-sixth Street near Fifth Avenue. One of the things which has made this church a powerful influence for good in the community is the large Men's Class, and its fame has gone out to all sections of the country. The congregation is large, and of course the most conspicuous member is Mr. Rockefeller, who is regular in his attendance. When the services are over he mingles with the congregation, taking a lively part in the conversation. There are no marks of great wealth about Mr. Rockefeller, and when listening to him you would not think this genial, unpretentious and democratic gentleman was the money king of the world. Mr. Rockefeller's great wealth does not seem to have transformed or metamorphosed his nature at all.

Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church

This is another church descended from the "Church on the Fort" and retains something of the flavor of the Dutch period. It is situated at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. It still possesses the bell which was made in Amsterdam in 1728 and bequeathed to the church by one of the De Peyster family when the church was in Nassau Street and known as the Middle Dutch Church. This latter building was used as the New York Post

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Corner 42nd Street and Park Avenue, Schoonmaker's Drug Store — now Belmont Hotel.

Office as late as the '70s. There is an interesting collection of pictures and books pertaining to the church and incidentally to the city to be seen here.

St. Patrick's Cathedral

The first look at St. Patrick's Cathedral carries us back in memory to the cathedrals of Europe, and the picture of the great Gothic pile at Cologne rises to mind. Although not so massive in its size as that edifice, nor perhaps so well situated to command interest, our first impulse is one of unqualified admiration for the simplicity and chasteness of the structure and of reverence for the spirit it exhales. This is one of the really great buildings of New York and is meant to be a permanent possession for the people in which all creeds and nationalities may take pride. We can understand what it means to our Catholic brethren when we see the constant flow of worshippers coming and going every Sabbath day. In the rear of the cathedral is the residence of Cardinal Farley.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church

This is the largest church of the Presbyterian denomination in the world, and by far the most important. The congregation numbers among its members many of the best known and wealthiest men in the country. The influence of the church in religious and charitable work extends far beyond the city limits. Dr. Hall in his day was probably the most beloved pastor as well as the greatest preacher in New York, and now after about twenty years a successor has been found who amply fills his place. Dr. Jowett is a great preacher, a fine scholar and a splendid exponent of all that is best in Presbyterianism. As a friend and pastor he has won his way into the hearts of his people, as the large audience which gathers every Sunday testifies.

St. Thomas'

Among Episcopal churches St. Thomas' may easily rank first as a perfect type of ecclesiastical architecture. Indeed, it may fitly be classed with our two magnificent cathedrals. To any one who sees in church architecture an expression of the spiritual ideals of man this church appeals with extraordinary power. And the interior is no less effective. Its atmosphere is restful and inspiring. It was in this church (the old building) that Consuelo Vanderbilt was married to the Duke of Marlborough, and here Ada Rehan, the star actress of Daly's Company and a first favorite of New York and London audiences, attended regularly every Sunday when in the city.

"The Little Church Around the Corner"

"THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER" is a familiar name for the Church of the Transfiguration, on East Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. The story goes that when in 1871 Joseph Jefferson endeavored to arrange for the funeral of George Holland, a brother actor, at a church on Madison avenue, the pastor said that he could not hold burial services over the body of an actor. "But," he added, "there is a little church around the corner you can go to." "Then all honor to the little church around the corner," replied Jefferson. "We will go there." From that time the church and its rector, Rev. George H. Houghton (who died in 1897), were held in affectionate regard by the theatrical profession. Many actors have been buried from the church, among them Lester Wallack, Dion Boucicault and Edwin Booth. There is a memorial window given by The Players (the actors' club), in loving memory of Booth.

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St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue, 50th and 51st Streets.
The residence of His Eminence Cardinal John M. Farley,
in the rear.

UNIV. OF MICH.

Hospitals of New York

A feature of the humanitarian work of the city is its hospitals. Although these institutions make a charge for treatment they also admit patients free. There are 76 hospitals in the city supported by endowments, bequests and contributions, of which we give below a list of the principal ones:

St. Luke's Hospital

Cathedral Heights, 113th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

OFFICERS: George MacCulloch Miller, *President;* John B. Pine, Charles Howland Russell, *Vice-Presidents;* H. D. Babcock, *Treasurer;* Hoffman Miller, *Secretary.*

MANAGERS: Henry D. Babcock, Stephen Baker, George M. Miller, Rev. Henry Mottet, D.D., A. Gordon Norrie, Edmund M. B. Roche, Henry C. Swords, Rogers H. Bacon, Edmund L. Baylies, George Blagden, George F. Crane, William A. Greer, J. Van Vechten Olcott, John B. Pine, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, William E. Curtis, William C. Demorest, William Fahnestock, Anson W. Hard, William M. V. Hoffman, Alvin W. Krech, Hoffman Miller, Charles Howland Russell.

MANAGERS APPOINTED BY ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW YORK: George Gray Ward, Edward F. Darrell.

MANAGERS EX-OFFICIO: The Bishop of the Diocese of New York, The Mayor of the City of New York, The British Consul General, The President of the Medical Board, The President of the Board of Aldermen.

Affords medical and surgical aid and nursing to the sick and disabled, suffering from acute curable, and non-contagious diseases, without distinction of race or creed.

Supported by voluntary contributions and endowments.

It maintains a DISPENSARY and TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Presbyterian Hospital

Madison Ave., bet. 70th and 71st Sts.

OFFICERS: Frederick Sturges, *President;* William Sloane, *Vice-President;* William V. S. Thorne, *Treasurer;* Matthew C. Fleming, *Secretary.*

MANAGERS: Henry S. Van Duzer, Simeon B. Chapin, William R. Willcox, William M. Kingsley, Moreau Delano, William Sloane Coffin, Stephen G. Williams, Cornelius R. Agnew, Ethan Allen, William V. S. Thorne, Matthew C. Fleming, Eugene Delano, William Allen Butler, Phillip A. Rollins, Robert W. Carle, Johnston DeForest, Frederick Sturges, J. Cleveland Cady, Arthur P. Sturges, William Sloane, Henry W. DeForest, E. Parmalee Prentice, Thatcher M. Brown, C. Irving Fisher, M.D., Robert W. DeForest, Charles W. McAlpin, John J. Sinclair, David M. Look, Edward S. Harkness, James R. Sheffield, George Gibbs, William Williams; *Ex-Officio,* Howard Duffield, D.D., Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., David James Burrell, D.D., Robert Watson, D.D.

For the establishment, support and management of an institution for the purpose of affording medical and surgical aid and nursing to sick disabled persons of every creed, nationality and color. Supported by voluntary contributions. No persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases are admitted.

The Hospital maintains an

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT, VISITING NURSING DEPARTMENT, and a TRAINING SCHOOL AND REGISTRY FOR NURSES.

St. Vincent's Hospital

11th and 12th Sts., and Seventh Ave.

DIRECTOR: His Eminence Cardinal John M. Farley, D.D., *Archbishop of New York.*

ADVISORY BOARD: Thomas H. O'Connor, John Burke, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, John D. Crimmins, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Clarence H. Mackay, Ernest Harvier, William E. Iselin, Thomas Hughes Kelly, Stephen Farrelly, Edward J. McGuire, Schuyler N. Warren, Daniel M. Brady.

OFFICERS OF ADVISORY BOARD: Thomas Hughes Kelly, *President;* Hon. Joseph F. Daly, *Vice-President;* Thomas Hughes Kelly, *Treasurer;* Ernest Harvier, *Secretary.*

For the medical and surgical treatment of the destitute sick, without distinction of creed or nationality.

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT open daily, except Sunday, from 2 to 4 P. M. Mother M. Dolores, President; Mother M. Josepha, Treasurer.

Mt. Sinai Hospital

100th and 101st Sts., between Madison and Fifth Aves.

OFFICERS: George Blumenthal, *President;* Philip J. Goodhart, *Vice-President;* Leo Arnstein, *Second Vice-President;* S. S. Prince, *Treasurer;* S. Herbert Wolfe, *Secretary.*

A general hospital for the medical and surgical care of the sick admitted to its wards, of all creeds and classes, except those suffering from contagious diseases.

The Society of the New York Hospital

8 West 16th St.

OFFICERS: George L. Rives, *President;* Howard Townsend, *Vice-President;* Edward W. Sheldon, *Treasurer;* Henry W. Crane, *Secretary;* G. Howard Wise, *Assistant Secretary;* United States Trust Company, *Assistant Treasurer.*

GOVERNORS: George L. Rives, Howard Townsend, Edward W. Sheldon, Joseph H. Choate, Hermann H. Cammann, Waldron Post Brown, Henry W. DeForest, Edmund D. Randolph, Augustus D. Juilliard, Richard Trimble, George F. Baker, Henry A. C. Taylor, Augustine J. Smith, Charles S. Brown, Bronson Winthrop, Frank K. Sturgis, David B. Ogden, J. Woodward Haven, Henry G. Barbey, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Paul Tuckerman, William Woodward, Arthur Iselin, Payne Whitney, G. Beekman Hoppin, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr.

Maintains the New York Hospital (founded 1771), West 15th and 16th Sts, near Fifth Ave. A general hospital for medical and surgical treatment of pay and free patients.

Thomas Howell, M.D., *Superintendent*

German Hospital and Dispensary

East 76th and 77th Sts., Park and Lexington Aves.

OFFICERS: Fritz Achelis, *President;* Julius A. Stursberg, *First Vice-President;* Heinrich Sandhagen, *Second Vice-President;* Edwin Henes, *Treasurer;* William A. Spies, *Assistant Treasurer;* Carl Heye, *Secretary.*

TRUSTEES: Fritz Achelis, Adolf Kuttroff, Bernard H. Ridder, Anton H. Schefer, Daniel Schnakenberg, Richard Schuster, Julius A. Stursberg, William J. Amend, Bernard Greeff, Edwin Henes, George S. Runk, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Heinrich Sandhagen, Rudolph J. Schaefer, O. L. Dommerich, Carl Heye, J. Christian, G. Hüpfel, A. Henry Mosle, Edmund Pavenstedt, William A. Spies, Thomas F. Vietor.

For the free medical and surgical treatment of the sick poor, regardless of creed or nationality.

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The New York Hospital as it appeared in Broadway, between Duane and Worth Streets, 1867.

Sloane Hospital for Women, Columbia University

447 West 59th St.

OFFICERS: Dr. E. B. Cragin, *President;* Malcolm D. Sloane, *Treasurer;* Dr. F. C. Wood, *Secretary;* Dr. Warren Hildreth, *Resident Physician;* Martha M. Russell, R.N., *Superintendent.*

Endowed for the good of humanity and the advancement of medical education. The wards furnish 127 obstetrical and 28 gynecological beds.

The Hospital is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

The Roosevelt Hospital

58th and 59th Sts., and Ninth and Tenth Aves.

OFFICERS: W. Emlen Roosevelt, *President;* W. Irving Clark, *Vice-President;* John Mason Knox, *Secretary;* Richard Trimble, *Treasurer.*

TRUSTEES: W. Irving Clark, Harry Harkness Flagler, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Guy Richards McLane, John Mason Knox, George E. Roosevelt; *ex-officio,* Howard Townsend, *President of "The Society of the New York Hospital";* Samuel W. Lambert, M.D., *Dean of "The College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York";* Lispenard Stewart, *President of "The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary";* Frederic S. Wells, *President of "The Demilt Dispensary";* Howland Davis, *President of "The New York Institution for the Blind."*

For the relief of sick and diseased persons. Capacity, 282. All the beds in wards are free to the poor. A reasonable rate is charged to such as can pay. Contagious diseases or chronic cases not admitted.

Flower Hospital

63rd, 64th Sts., and Ave. A.

OFFICERS: Melbert B. Cary, *President Board of Trustees;* Theo. L. Bailey, *Secretary;* Henry L. Langhaar, *Treasurer;* Royal S. Copeland, M.D., *Dean of College;* William Tod Helmuth, M.D., *President Medical Board;* Nelson W. Thompson, M.D., *Superintendent of Hospital.*

A general hospital for men, women and children desirous of receiving homoeopathic treatment in medicine and surgery. The poor are specially cared for.

Society of the Lying-in Hospital

Second Ave., 17th and 18th Sts.

GOVERNORS: Lewis Cass Ledyard, *President;* Edmund L. Baylies, *Secretary;* Wm. Pierson Hamilton, *Treasurer.*

For the relief and care, free of charge, at their homes or in the Hospital, of women unable to procure necessary medical attendance and nursing during the period of their confinement. Supported by voluntary contributions and endowment.

Philanthropic Activities

New York is immeasurably richer in philanthropic activities than any other city in the world. A few of the most notable are:

The Carnegie Corporation

This corporation was formed for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States, by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor.

OFFICERS: Andrew Carnegie, *President;* Elihu Root, *Vice-President;* Robert A. Franks, *Treasurer;* James Bertram, *Secretary.*

TRUSTEES: Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, Henry S. Pritchett, S. H. Church, Robert S. Woodward, Charles L. Taylor, Robert A. Franks and James Bertram.

Mr. Carnegie transferred to the corporation, for its corporate purposes, $125,000,000.

The business of founding and aiding libraries and educational institutions, which was carried on by Mr. Carnegie as an individual for many years, was turned over to the corporation.

The Rockefeller Foundation

61 Broadway

OFFICERS: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., *President;* L. G. Myers, *Treasurer;* L. M. Dashiell, *Assistant Treasurer;* Jerome D. Greene, *Secretary;* Robert H. Kirk, *Manager.*

To promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world. During the first year after its incorporation the Rockefeller Foundation received from Mr. John D. Rockefeller funds aggregating $100,000,000.

The Foundation has established as subsidiary organizations the following:

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION for the suppression of hookworm and other diseases throughout the world.

CHINA MEDICAL BOARD for the promotion of medical education and public health in China.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

DEPARTMENT FOR THE PROMOTION OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

WAR RELIEF COMMISSION to recommend measures for the relief of non-combatants in the various war areas of Europe.

Russell Sage Foundation

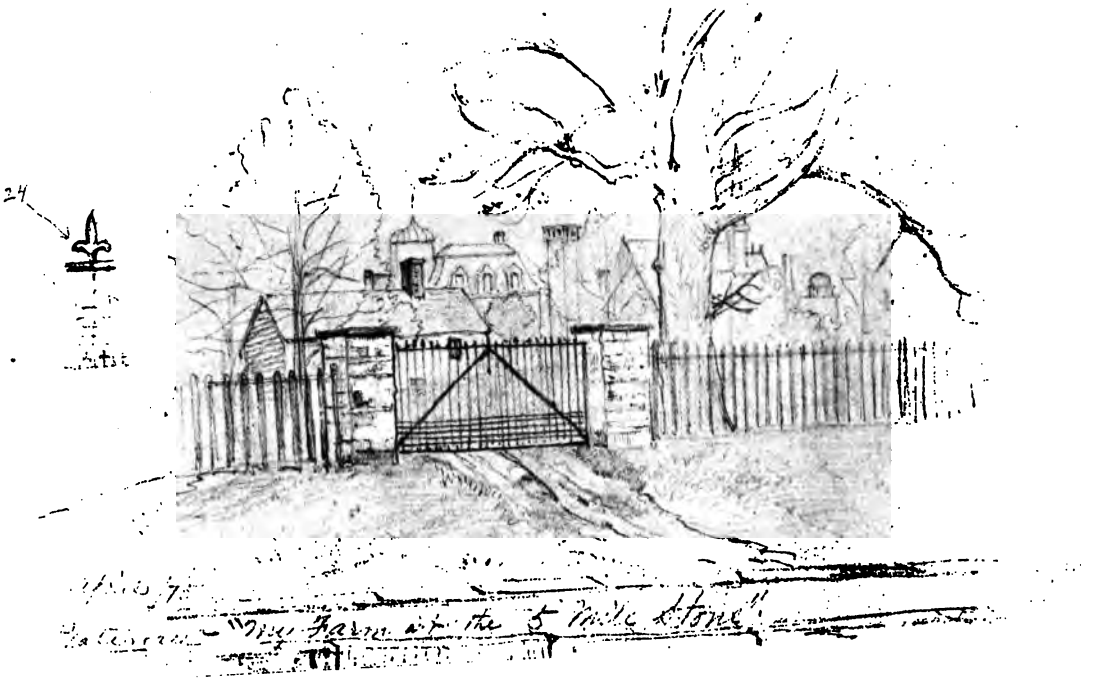
130 East 22nd Street

TRUSTEES: Mrs. Russell Sage, *President;* Robert W. de Forest, *Vice-President;* Cleveland H. Dodge, *Treasurer;* John H. Finley, Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Alfred T. White; John M. Glenn, *Secretary.*

The endowment consists of the sum of $10,000,000, given by Mrs. Russell Sage. The purpose of the Foundation, as stated in its charter, is the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America.

Among other activities it maintains the following:

CHARITY ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT, DEPARTMENT OF CHILD-HELPING, DIVISION OF EDUCATION, DIVISION OF STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION, DIVISION OF REMEDIAL LOANS, DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS AND EXHIBITS, COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S WORK, LIBRARY.



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Gateway to "My Farm at the 5 Mile Stone." The Robert Lenox Farm on 5th Avenue, between 71st and 72nd Streets, now the center of "Millionaires Row." From a sketch made April, 1875.

Concerning Prison Ships in the Revolution*

James Lenox Banks

The late Dr. John Fiske, in his essay on the "Old and New Ways of Treating History," says:

"The old-fashioned historian was usually satisfied with copying his predecessors and thus an error once started became perpetuated; but in our time no history written in such a way would command the respect of scholars."

This criticism may well apply to many of the statements made in reference to the naval prisoners in the War of the Revolution, based as they were on unproved charges of early writers and tradition founded on the bitter feeling of the day—and gossip sometimes masks as history.

In Mr. Charles H. Haswell's Reminiscences the following item appears:

> "In the war of the Revolution his (Robert Lenox) father was the keeper of the dreaded prison-ship at the Wallabout, Brooklyn, and Robert was the individual assistant to his father, enjoying the highly remunerative position of supplying the prisoners with such articles as were not included in their meagre and ill-served rations."

As Robert Lenox's father never came to this country, this statement brought forth the admission from Mr. Haswell that he had no authority for it beyond "common report and tradition." This story possibly grew out of the fact that Mr. David Sproat, an uncle of Mr. Lenox, was appointed British Commissary General for Naval Prisoners in 1779 and Mr. Lenox was a clerk in his uncle's office; but that either of these received any money from the prisoners is not shown by a particle of evidence and this Mr. Haswell also admitted. In this connection, it is an interesting fact that the Continental Congress upon the recommendation of Robert Morris,

* This article is based on searches made by and for the writer in this country and England.

then Superintendent of Finance, voted upwards of £550 currency should be repaid to Mr. Sproat for moneys personally advanced by him for the relief of American naval prisoners.

The principal difficulty in the matter of naval prisoners was that of exchange. The men were privateersmen and not in the Continental service and under the rules of war could be exchanged only for seamen. Many of these American privateersmen upon capturing a ship neglected to turn their prisoners over to the proper authorities or landed them at insecure places permitting their escape—the result being that American seamen taken prisoners soon far outnumbered the British sailors held for exchange. This neglect and indifference to the freedom of their own countrymen was the cause of much correspondence between General Washington, Congress and the British authorities and many seamen were released by the British for whom no return was made at the time.

How many men were confined on the ships during the War is not known but from the reports found, the statements since made are doubtless greatly exaggerated. In October, 1780, Admiral Rodney reported that during the past twelve months, while under Mr. Sproat's administration, some 3,000 prisoners had been exchanged and released and this number was never approached again. At the date of his report there were some 1,200 prisoners, which number the American Commissary, the following year, stated had been reduced to "near 500."

The *Jersey,* the most widely known of the prison ships, was formerly a 64-gun ship carrying a crew of some 400 men; so dismantled and at anchor it was computed a thousand men need not have been exposed to hardships on board of her. She and the *Good Hope,* another ship, were heated and had separate quarters for officers and men and there were hospital ships which were covered with awnings.

Many deaths occurred on the ships due, it was asserted, to diseases, the want of proper clothing and the neglect of personal cleanliness of many of the prisoners. The difficulty of controlling these epidemics will be real-

UNIV. OF ILL.

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Courtesy of Union League Club.

The old Parrish homestead in Union Square. First home of the Union League Club. 1861.
Presenting a set of colors to the first colored regiment during the Civil War.

ized when it is remembered that in time of peace, yellow fever claimed about 4,000 victims in Philadelphia in 1793 and nearly 3,000 in this city during the next few years.

In an early number of Valentine's Manual it is stated that the estimate of 10,600 deaths on the ships was made in 1783 by a "reckless newspaper writer and this baseless conjecture has gradually passed into sober history for a well-attested fact." How many did die is not known and the estimates made are without any foundation. In a letter from the American Commissary in June, 1782, he referred to the deaths on the prison ships as having been in the "hundreds," and this seems to be the only estimate in existence which was made by any one in authority.

That the guards on these prison ships at times exceeded their authority and abused the prisoners then, as guards do now, is more than probable but no instances have been found which show the officers in whose charge these prisoners were, used other than the best means obtainable to relieve their distress and promote their comfort. It is worthy of mention that the American Commissary should add to a rather censorious letter to Mr. Sproat, "I beg, sir, you will be pleased to consider this as addressed to you officially as the principal executive officer in the Department of Naval prisoners and not personally."

There were complaints of ill treatment made on both sides and General Washington refers to them as "mutual" and "frequently urged on each part." The truth of many of them was denied and evidence was presented at the time in support of such denial. Part of this evidence took the form of reports, signed by the prisoners themselves as to their treatment and condition and urging that efforts be made to obtain their exchange. One report in particular, favorable to the British, was signed by twelve American captains and one surgeon and was published in the papers of this and neighboring states.

As the truth of this report was not denied by the American authorities, it would seem a mistake to ques-

tion its veracity now by attributing to these American captains base motives for their action.

Surely time enough has elapsed for us to act impartially and do justice to those whom the misfortunes of war had made our opponents.

Why Not?

Why not clear City Hall Park of the Post Office at the southern end, and the dingy looking Court House on the north?

Why not erect a statue to the memory of New York's First Citizen—Alexander Hamilton?

Why not organize an Association to Acquire and Preserve the Home of John J. Audubon at 156th St., a New Yorker, and one of the world's greatest naturalists—now in danger of demolition?

Why not photograph and place on record the dozens of old houses built before the Revolution and still standing?

Why not restore the statue of Wm. Pitt now in the custody of the New York Historical Society to its former position on the corner of Wall Street and William?

Why not erect an Avenue of States on Pelham Parkway, conecting Bronx Park with Pelham? See article.

Why not appoint a permanent committee to wait upon visiting delegations, conventions and other public meetings to extend the compliments and greetings of the City of New York to all the visitors?

Why not have a Society of Old New Yorkers made up mainly of former residents of this city now living elsewhere to keep them in touch with their old home?

Why not have an Old Home Week?

Why not have some streets barred to motor trucks and business vehicles?

Why not build a replica of the old City Hall in Wall Street where Washington took the oath as first President of the United States? It could be used for some public purpose.

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PAINTED FOR VALENTINE'S MANUAL

The Edgar Allan Poe Cottage, now in Poe Park, 177th Street near Kingsbridge Road

The Bronx

Louis A. Risse, Former Chief Engineer of the Bronx

Valentine's Manuals are a legacy to New York which will be more and more appreciated as time rolls by and a revival of the work adapted to present conditions would greatly aid history in filling the gap created by the discontinuance of the Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York since 1870.

Since that time great changes have taken place. Greater New York was created by uniting the entire area of the present five boroughs into one municipality under the corporate name of the City of New York.

This creation brought into existence the greatest system of municipal improvements the world has ever seen.

One of these boroughs, the Bronx Borough, is, among the rest, one where tradition and history rank it with old Manhattan; and the material available for a publication somewhat on the lines of the manual would be appreciated as a fine contribution to the history of this city and would be of great value to libraries and historical societies.

Maps and illustrations from the time of the first white settler, Jonas Bronck, in 1639, to and including the important part the Bronx has played in the making of this country's history and from then to the present time, would be even more interesting than the other divisions of New York.

The Bronx in 1870 was a conglomeration of about 60 villages and hamlets with a population of about 30,000. In 1890 it had increased to 80,000 and to-day the population is over 650,000 with 42 square miles of territory and 59 miles of water front.

The real development of the Bronx dates from the completion of the final maps in 1895. Prior to 1891 the improvements were slow, disconnected, without any fixed plans and ideas and subject to constant changes.

But after 1891 under the law creating a Commissioner of Street Improvements, and the completion of the new street lay-out, improvements took a new departure and from that time developments made such rapid strides that that part of New York became the wonder of the world, the population meanwhile increasing at the rate of 138 per cent.

The foundations for a great city were laid. All these improvements necessitated the opening of new streets, new arteries of communications, new parks, the removal of fine old trees by the thousand, the obliteration of old land-marks, the remodeling of surroundings and the changing of perspectives, with only a few preserved of the original views. For want of these views and illustrations and the great changes taking place in so short a time, the historian of the future will find it difficult to obtain correct ideas of the obliterated old land-marks as originally existing, such as historical places, old Colonial homesteads, old forts, the old drives and road houses, the old race tracks, Jerome Park, Fleetwood Park, Morris Park, the rendezvous of New Yorkers and men of sporting inclinations.

As far as possible, old records, views and illustrations, maps and lay-outs of the old villages should be recorded and preserved while the material is still available, because at the rate the Bronx is developing it will not be long before the historian will find it difficult to reproduce that which made Valentine's Manual the delight of the lovers of old New York.

What an Eminent Englishman Thinks of Old New York

From a recent private letter from Lord Northcliffe

If I had to live anywhere else, I would prefer New York in the vicinity of Washington Square with a home on the Hudson near a good golf course.

Governor's Island

Some time ago there was a bill in Congress looking toward the purchase of Governor's Island by the City of New York for a Park. Unfortunately this delightful project was not adopted, but it serves to show that there are unknown possibilities in the Park line as yet undeveloped. As the Island is so close to New York and has so romantic a history, we think our readers will enjoy the following sketch.

Its Indian name was Pagganck and the Dutch called it Noten, Nooten or Nutten Island, meaning Nut Island, on account of the chestnut, oak and hickory trees with which it once abounded. In "Aboriginal Place Names in New York," by W. M. Beauchamp, it is suggested that the aboriginal name is derived from pohk, meaning to break open, and the terminal locative, the whole signifying place for cracking nuts. The earliest mention of the island by name is found in De Laet's "Nieuwe Wereldt," dated 1624 and published in 1625, in which, referring to the East River as Hellegat and the Hudson as the great river, he says: "The two currents of the great river and Hellegat meet one another near Noten Island."

In the year before the permanent settlement of Manhattan Island by the Dutch in 1626, the Dutch West India Company sent a ship load of cattle and some passengers to New Netherland to sustain and strengthen the colony at Fort Orange (Albany). "These cattle," says Wassenaer's "Historisch Verhael," "were, on their arrival, first landed on Nut Island . . . where they remained a day or two. There being no means of pasturing them there, they were shipped in sloops and boats to the Manhattes, right opposite said island."

The Buttermilk Channel, which separates Governor's Island from the Long Island shore, had not then and for many years after had not attained its present proportions. In the trial of the case of Israel Horsefield vs.

Hans Bergen in 1741, involving the boundaries to their farms in Brooklyn, Maritie Bevois, aged 84, testified that she had heard Jerome Remsen's mother say that there was only a small creek between Nutten Island and the shore and that a squaw carried Dame Remsen's sister over it in a tub. Jerome Remsen, aged 88, testified that he had heard his mother say the same thing. His mother's sister was born in 1624 or 1625.

The Labadist travelers, Dankers and Sluyter, who had a faculty for picking up facts and gossip and writing them down in their Journal in 1679, credit the island with having been "the first place the Hollanders ever occupied in this bay," but the statement in the sense of permanent occupation is questionable.

Soon after the settlement of New Amsterdam in 1626, a mill for sawing wood was erected on the island. In 1637, Governor Van Twiller bought the island from the Indians, and when his tenure of office terminated, he had on the island, beside the saw-mill, a frame house and twenty-one pairs of goats, among other goods and chattels. Van Twiller is believed to have been the only private owner of the island. After his departure, it was claimed by the government and leased from time to time. In 1698, the Assembly set it aside as "part of the Denizen of his Majestie's Fort at New York, for the benefit and accommodation of His Majestie's Governours and Commanders-in-Chief for the time being." Since that time it has been known as Governor's Island. For years, however, the Governors rented the island for pasturage and agriculture and derived therefrom a convenient addition to their incomes. In 1710, when a shipload of Palatines destined for a colony on the Hudson river arrived in the harbor, and it was found that they were affected with contagious diseases, they were quarantined on Governor's Island. Among these immigrants was John Peter Zenger, afterwards famous in the suit which established the freedom of the press in New York.

In 1755, Sir Wm. Pepperel's regiment was encamped on the island.

In 1774, it was proposed to erect a fortress on the island, but no fortifications were built until they were

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St. Luke's Hospital on 5th Avenue, between 53rd and 54th Street, about 1886.

undertaken by the Americans in 1776. By August of the latter year the patrols had strongly fortified the island with earthworks, defended by 2,000 men and forty pieces of cannon. After the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, the Americans abandoned the island to the British and did not repossess it until 1783.

In 1784, Governor's Island was assigned by the new Legislature to the uses of the Governors of the State until further orders. Four years later the Surveyor-General was authorized to lay the land out into lots for sale; but it is not known that any portion of it was disposed of. In 1790 the island was given to the Regents of the University, who were authorized to lease it and use the proceeds for educational purposes. Columbia College was intended to be one of the beneficiaries of this arrangement. In 1794, the Governor was authorized to appropriate the island for a quarantine station. How much it was used for this purpose we do not know.

The records indicate that at this time the island was a well-established military post, for in 1794 complaints were made by both American and French naval officers that their vessels had not been properly saluted from the fort on that island. The fort, however, was merely an earthwork with two batteries, partly lined with brick. In 1797 it was named Fort Jay. In 1800, the island was ceded to the United States. In 1806, Fort Jay was pulled down and by 1809 a new work called Fort Columbus was built on its site, mounting fifty cannon. In the same year, the circular fort of masonry, named Castle Williams, was advanced sufficiently to receive its first tier of guns, but it was not completed until 1811. Castle Williams was named after Col. Jonathan Williams of the United States Engineers, who surveyed the harbor in 1805 and made his report concerning defences to Congress in February, 1806.

The island was a scene of great activity during the War of 1812. In 1821 the Federal military headquarters were transferred to it from the City. During the Civil War Castle Williams was used as a military prison, and is so used at the present time. During the Civil

War it is said that as many as 1,800 prisoners were confined there.

There have been several executions on Governor's Island. On July 7, 1814, John Reid and Roger Wilson, privates in the artillery corps, were sentenced to be shot the next morning. Since 1852 there have been two executions. One man was shot for desertion and bounty jumping. John Y. Beall, a Virginian, was hanged for attempting to seize a vessel to use against the Union.

For several years the Government has been filling in the shore of the south side, partly with the muck dredged from the harbor channel, and the island is now fully twice as large as it used to be. From the filled-in portion, many successful aeroplane flights have started, and future developments justify the prediction that in another generation the present Island will be unrecognizable in the one that will have taken its place.

"Old New York" in Moving Pictures

For some time the editor of this Manual has collected many interesting views of our city, some of which he has had made into slides, using the material for a Stereopticon Lecture on the subject. He has appeared twice at the N. Y. Historical Society and once at the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Both Mr. Kelby and Mr. Bowen were kind enough to say that the entertainment was very acceptable. The interest in the subject seems to be growing as Mr. Brown has observed much larger audiences at each successive lecture.

He now proposes to go a step further and add motion pictures to the work, at the same time introducing a feature that seems of the greatest historic value—viz. reproducing some of the actual scenes enacted during the Revolution and at other vital periods in our city's history.

A better idea of what is in his mind may perhaps be gained from a reading of a scenario recently sub-

UNIV. OF MICH.

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The old home of John J. Audubon, the famous naturalist, at 156th Street and Riverside Drive. Now in danger of demolition to make room for apartments. This ought not to be allowed.

mitted to a moving picture company at present considering the matter.

Mr. & Mrs. John Blake decide to travel a little. They have never seen the skyscrapers or any of the wonderful places for which New York is famous.

The first scene shows them coming to New York. Leaving the hotel they take a Sight Seeing Car and as the car stops in front of any noted historical spot, the present day scene melts away and is replaced by the incident which made that location famous. For example. The car is supposed to have stopped in front of Fraunces' Tavern. The scene is of today. The man with the megaphone is telling the sight seers of Washington bidding farewell to his officers in that building when the present day scene melts away and in its place is the Tavern and its surroundings as it was in 1784. Various officers are seen approaching from different directions. Finally Genl. Washington rides up, ties his horse to the post and disappears inside.

The scene now changes to the interior of the Long Room. Grouped around in various knots are all the famous soldiers of the Revolution, greeting each new arrival and chatting among themselves. A hush falls over the room as the tall serious figure of the Commander-in-Chief appears at the entrance.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, General Washington walks slowly and sadly from the room, descends the short stairway, mounts his horse and rides to the landing at foot of Whitehall street. Crowds line the roadway and the wharf. As Washington starts to descend the steps leading to the barge that is to convey him to the Jersey shore, he turns to the assembled crowd, raises his hat in salutation and disappears.

Other scenes can be treated in the same way. "The Inauguration at Federal Hall," "Pulling Down the Statue of George III," "The First Trial Trip of the Clermont," are all susceptible of the same treatment.

It is time so popular a medium as moving pictures should be made to do some really educational work and in teaching history there is a vast field open.

Readers of this Manual who are interested in such a lecture are invited to address the editor, who will be glad to hear from them on the subject.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Ferry

May 28, 1825, the steamboat *Bellona,* under command of Cornelius Vanderbilt (the late "Commodore"), commenced to run to Union Garden, Staten Island, for 12½ cents each way. In illustration of the difference in the manner in which steamboats of that day were fitted, compared with the present mode, it will be interesting to learn that the pilot-house of the *Bellona* was immediately over the engine-room, and that instead of bells to signal to the engineer, one stroke of a cane on the floor was the signal to start or to slow, as the position of the engine admitted, and two strokes were the signal for backing.

Old-time Marriages Notices

(*Continued from page 22.*)

1790—Saturday, April 24. ANTHONY RUTGERS, of the Island of Curracoa, and CORNELIA GAINE, daughter of Hugh Gaine, printer of this city, married Saturday last.

1790—Saturday, April 24. DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of the City of Philadelphia, in the 85th year of his age, died Saturday last.

1790—Saturday, April 24. WRIGHT NICHOLS and POLLY CLEMENTS, daughter of Daniel, of Flushing, L. I., married Wednesday last at Flushing.

1790—Saturday, May 1. HUGH M'KENZIE. Last evening was found in the Old Slip the body of, who has for several weeks been missing.

1790—Saturday, May 8. HON. JOSHUA SENEY, Representative in Congress from the State of Maryland, and FANNY NICHOLSON, daughter of Commodore Nicholson, of this city, married Saturday last.

1790—Saturday, May 8. TOBIAS LEAR, Secretary to the President of the United States, and POLLY LONG, married at Portsmouth on the 22d ult.

1790—Saturday, May 8. CORNELIA REMSEN, eldest daughter of Henry, of this city, died Wednesday last.

1790—Saturday, May 8. STEPHEN CROSSFIELD, JR., a young gentleman of great worth, died Wednesday.

1790—Saturday, May 8. JOHN FOXCROFT. Agent here for his Britanic Majesty's packets and before the revolution, joint post-master general with the late Benjamin Franklin, died Tuesday last.

1790—Saturday, May 8. GROVE BEND, died yesterday.

1790—Saturday, May 22. SAMUEL STERETT, of Baltimore, and REBECCA SEARS, daughter of the late Col. Isaac Sears, of this city, married Thursday last.

1790—Saturday, May 22. JOHN ANTHONY and SALLY SHAW, both of this city, married Thursday the 13th inst.

1790—Saturday, May 22. DEBORAH DENTON, relect of Nehemiah Denton, in the 78th year of her age, died Saturday last at Jamaica, L. I.

1790—Saturday, May 29. HENRY LAWRENCE and HARRIET VAN WYCK, both of Flushing, L. I., married at Flushing, L. I., Wednesday last.

1790—Saturday, May 29. HENRY HENSON and DOLLY TYBER, married Monday last.

1790—Saturday, May 29. MISS CLOW, daughter of Andrew Clow, merchant, of Philadelphia died Saturday last at Jamaica, L. I., buried First Presbyterian Church this city.

1790—Saturday, May 29. ELIZABETH BORKINBINE, wife of George Borkinbine, printer, of this city, died Sunday last; aged 25 years.

1790—Saturday, May 29. ELIZABETH USTICK, daughter of the late Henry Ustick, of this city, died Monday last.

1790—Saturday, June 12. DR. WRIGHT POST and MISS BAILEY, daughter of Dr. Richard Bailey, of this city, married Thursday last.

1790—Saturday, June 12. ISRAEL PUTNAM, Maj. Gen. of the Continental Army, died Saturday, May 29th at Brooklyn, Conn., in the 73rd year of his age.

1790—Saturday, June 26. REV. MR. BLOOMER, rector of the Episcopal Church of Jamaica, L. I., died Wednesday last.

1790—Saturday, July 31. HAY STEVENSON and MISS GRAHAM, both of this city, married Thursday.

1790—Saturday, July 31. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Governor of New Jersey, died Sunday, the 25th, at his seat near Elizabethtown, N. J.

1790—Saturday, August 28. GERARD DEPEYSTER, son of William DePeyster, merchant in Queen Street, died Thursday, aged 21.

1790—Saturday, Sept. 11. THOMAS LOWREE and POLLY DUSINBURY, both of Flushing, L. I., married Sunday last at Flushing, L. I.

1790—Saturday, Sept. 11. CAPT. JOHN ARMOUR, of the ship Grace, and MARIA HOPSON, daughter of George Hopson, of this city, married Tuesday last.

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Broadway from Wall Street looking north, showing Equitable, Trinity, First National Bank, Singer and Woolworth Buildings.

1790—Saturday, September 25. MRS. MARY OGDEN, wife of Doctor Jacob Ogden and daughter of ——— DePeyster, died at Jamaica, L. I., in the prime of life.

1790—Saturday, September 25. JOHN KEATING, merchant of this city, died Tuesday last in the 55th year of his age. Interment Trinity Church.

1790—Saturday, October 2. JAMES BAILEY and CATHERINE BRINCKERHOFF, daughter of Col. Abraham Brinckerhoff of Fishkill, married Monday last.

1790—Saturday, October 23. WILLIAM JONES, son of Samuel Jones, attorney at law, and KEZIAH YOUNGS, married Thursday the 14th inst. at Oyster Bay, L. I.

1790—Saturday, October 23. STEPHEN COLES, distiller, and MRS. LAWRENCE, both of this city, married last week.

1790—Saturday, October 30. MRS. ANN LETTS, a native of New York, died at South River, N. J., on the 4th inst. Aged 107 years.

1790—Saturday, November 6. PHILIP KISSICK, died at Bloomingdale, Thursday last, in his 78th year.

1790—Saturday, November 6. THOMAS STREATFIELD CLARKSON and ELIZA VAN HORNE, daughter of Augustus Van Horne, married Saturday last.

1790—Saturday, November 20. MRS. BUTLER, wife of Hon. Pierre Butler, South Carolina Senator, died Saturday last.

1790—Saturday, November 20. DANIEL CROMELINE VERPLANCK and ANNE WALTON, daughter of William Walton, married Wednesday last.

1790—Saturday, November 27. ANDREW NORWOOD and ELIZABETH ROE, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1790—Saturday, November 27. PROSPER WETMORE and CATHERINE MCEUEN, both of this city, married last Saturday.

1790—Saturday, November 27. HON. JOHN VINING, Congressman from Delaware, and MISS SETON, daughter of William Seton, of this city, married Wednesday last.

1790—Saturday, November 27. JOHN BALL, merchant, and RACHEL SUTTON, daughter of Caleb Sutton, merchant, of this city, married ———

1790—Saturday, December 4. JOSEPH BOGART and JANE FINCK, married on the 25th inst.

1790—Saturday, December 4. JOSEPH WILLIAMS and ANNE FISHER, both of this city, married Sunday last.

1790—Saturday, December 4. ELIPHALET WICKES and MARTHA HERRIMAN, both of Jamaica, L. I., married Sunday last at Jamaica, L. I.

1790—Saturday, December 4. JAMES HUIE and SARAH BLAAU, married Saturday last.

1790—Saturday, December 25. MATTHEW M. CLARKSON, merchant, and BELINDA SMITH, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1790—Saturday, December 25. LEONARD LISPENARD and NANCY BACHE, daughter of Theophelict, married Saturday last.

1791—Saturday, April 23. JOSEPH BEEZLY, Innkeeper, and CATHERINE ROE, daughter of Ezekiel Roe, both of Flushing, L. I., married Tuesday last at Flushing.

1791—Saturday, April 23. JOHN BURGER, JR., and SARAH TOUT, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1791—Saturday, April 30. ROBERT CROMMELINE, died on Thursday last at his seat near Flushing, L. I., in the 75th year of his age.

1791—Saturday, April 30. SAMPSON FLEMING, died on Sunday at his house on Broadway.

1791—Saturday, April 30. JOHN GRIFFIN, merchant, of Horse Neck, Conn., and POLLY THOMAS, of Bedford, married Sunday last.

1791—Saturday, May 21. POLYDORE B. WISNER, attorney at law, and MARIA BLYDENBURGH, of Smithtown, L. I. Married last Sunday at Smithtown, L. I.

1791—Saturday, May 21 THOMAS HUNT and RUTH ROOK, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1791—Saturday, May 28. BARTHOLOMEW FISHER and ORPHA FORKER, both of this city, married Wednesday last at Burlington, N. J.

1791—Saturday, June 4. DAVID PEFFER and NELLY JOHNSTON, both of this city, married Tuesday last.

1791—Saturday, June 4. MATTHIAS CRANE, of Newark, and JANE FERRIS, of this city, married Sunday last.

1791—Saturday, June 4. WILLIAM SMITH, JR., son of William Smith, of the Manor of St. George, and HANNAH SMITH, only daughter of Philetus Smith, of Smithtown, L. I., married Wednesday the 25th ult. at Smithtown, L. I.

1791—Saturday, June 4. DR. DAVID WOODHULL and IRENE WETMORE, eldest daughter of Rev. Noah Wetmore, of Brookhaven, L. I., married Monday the 9th ult. at Brookhaven.

1791—Saturday, June 11. CHARLES AMMENHUYSER and ELIZABETH KELLY, both of this city, married Sunday last.

1791—Saturday, June 18. NEIDAS HALSEY and POLLY BROWER, both of this city, married Tuesday last.

1791—Saturday, June 25. PAUL RICHARD PLACE, of Bermuda, and MISS JAUNCEY, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Jauncey, of this city, married Thursday last.

1791—Saturday, June 25. ANTHONY OGILVIE and ELIZABETH COWDREY, daughter of Jonathan Cowdrey, both of this city, married Wednesday last.

1791—Saturday, June 25. ISAAC LIVESAY, druggist, and JANE LAWRENCE, daughter of John Lawrence, merchant, both of this city, married Sunday last.

1791—Saturday, June 25. ALEXANDER ANDERSON and CRETIA WRIGHT, both of this city, married Saturday.

1791—Saturday, June 25. DANIEL COTTON, JR., merchant, and ELIZA WATSON, both of this city, married at Stamford, Conn.

1791—Saturday, June 25. WILLIAM CROSS and CATHERINE SLY, both of Ulster County, married Thursday the 16th inst.

1791—Saturday, June 25. ELIPHALET BRUSH, of Demarara, and SALLY GRENNEL, of this city, married Wednesday the 15th inst.

1791—Saturday, June 25. GILBERT ASPINWALL and ANN SOWERS, both of this city, married Wednesday the 15th inst.

1791—Saturday, June 25. ROBERT ROBERTS, died Saturday last at Philadelphia, aged 48.

1791—Saturday, July 2. CALEB BOYLE and ELIZA STANTON, daughter of George Stanton, both of this city, married Thursday last.

1791—Saturday, July 2. JACOB MORTON and CATHARINE LUDLOW, daughter of Cary Ludlow, both of this city, married Saturday 25th inst.

1791—Saturday, July 9. THOMAS JOHNSON, of this city, and CORNELIA STONEHOUSE, of Newark, married at Newark on Monday.

1791—Saturday, July 9. REV. MR. ELIJAH RATTOON, of the Episcopal Church at Brooklyn, and MISS BACHE, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bache, of this city, married at Brunswick, N. J., June 30th.

1791—Saturday, July 9. MRS. MARIA BARCLAY, widow of James Barclay, died on the 5th inst. in her 44th year. Interment Trinity Church.

1791—Saturday, July 16. MR. MACKEY, of New Jersey, and ELIZA MICHEAU, of Staten Island, married Saturday last at Staten Island.

1791—Saturday, July 16. JOHN RICHEY and JOHANNA DENTON, married Monday last.

1791—Saturday, July 16. ALEXANDER MACOMB and MRS. RUCKER, widow of John Rucker, married Monday last.

1791—Saturday, August 6. MR. SIMMOND, merchant, and MISS WILKES, daughter of Israel Wilkes, all of this city, married Saturday last.

1791—Saturday, August 6. WILLIAM RHODES, merchant, and SOPHIA ROORABACH, both of this city, married Friday the 25th.

1791—Saturday, August 13. CAPT. THOMAS S. STRONG, eldest son of Hon. Selah Strong, and HANNAH BREWSTER, daughter of Joseph Brewster, married at Brook Haven, L. I., Sunday the 7th.

1791—Saturday, August 20. JAMES M'CREADY and MARY WOOL, both of this city, married Saturday last.

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The Old Croton Cottage—Fifth Avenue and 40th Street. This corner was afterwards occupied by the residence of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and later F. W. Vanderbilt; recently replaced by the new store of Arnold, Constable & Co., originally established in Canal St. about 1826.

1791—Saturday, August 20. MRS. ALICE ARMSTRONG, relict of James Armstrong, of this city, died Wednesday, aged 94. Interment Brick Meeting House burying ground.
1791—Saturday, September 3. WILLIAM MALCOLM, Brig.-Gen. in the militia, died Thursday last. Interment New Presbyterian burying ground.
1791—Saturday, September 10. MISS ANNE JAY, died Sunday, aged 54, at her brother Peter Jay's seat at Rye.
1791—Saturday, September 10. MILES HITCHCOCK and SARAH HOPSON, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1791—Saturday, October 1. CAPT. SAMUEL ARMOUR, of this city, and CATHARINE PROVOOST, late from Amsterdam, married Thursday last.
1791—Saturday, October 8. MISS MARY V. WAGENEN, died Saturday last in her 23rd year.
1791—Saturday, October 8. CORNELIUS CRYGIER, of this city, and HANNAH PARKER, of Shrewsbury, married Saturday the 17th.
1791—Saturday, October 8. JAMES ANDERSON, of South Carolina, and MISS WEBB, of this city, married Monday last.
1791—Saturday, October 8. FRANCIS LYNCH, counsellor at law, and MARIA ROSE, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1791—Saturday, October 15. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Editor New York Journal, and NANCY QUACKENBOS, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1791—Saturday, October 22. MAGDALENA MIDDAGH, eldest daughter of John Middagh, of Brooklyn, L. I., died Thursday last at Brooklyn.
1791—Saturday, October 22. REV. WILLIAM HAMMEL, of Jamaica, L. I., and MRS. CATHARINE PEVEE, of this city, married Monday last.
1791—Saturday, October 29. MARGARET JAY, wife of Frederick Jay, of this city, died yesterday.
1791—Saturday, October 29. JAMES EVERITT, attorney, of Goshen, N. Y., and MISS TALLMAN, of this city, married Wednesday.
1791—Saturday, October 29. WILLIAM GRANT, of St. Augustine, and ANNE SAMPLE, of this city, married Sunday the 16th.
1791—Saturday, November 12. JOSIAS BYLES, upholsterer, of this city, formerly of Boston, died Saturday last. Interment Old Presbyterian burial ground.
1791—Saturday, November 12. JESSE WILKINS, of Goshen, and MISS PATTY DENTON, of Jamaica, married Thursday last at Jamaica, L. I.
1791—Saturday, November 12. JACOB DE LA MONTAGNIE, attorney, and POLLY ARMOUR, married Monday last.
1791—Saturday, November 12. CAPT. STEPHEN MINER, and BETSEY RICE, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1791—Saturday, November 12. JOHN DITMAS and CATHARINE JOHNSON, both of Jamaica, L. I., married Saturday last at Jamaica.
1791—Saturday, November 19. HENRY ABORN, of New York, and ABIGAIL BAKER, married Friday the 11th.
1791—Saturday, November 19. DR. CHARLES M'KNIGHT, of Columbia College, died Wednesday.
1791—Saturday, November 26. NATHAN FURMAN, of this city, and PHOEBE PERSON, of Morristown, N. J., married Thursday the 10th at Morristown.
1791—Saturday, November 26. JAMES BLACK, cabinet maker, and MARY ROTE, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1791—Saturday, November 26. PETER MESIER, JR., of Dutchess County, and MISS STEWART, daughter of James Stewart, merchant of this city, married Wednesday.
1791—Saturday, December 3. JOHN SHAW, of Fauquier County, Virginia, aged 19, and MRS. MARY HITT, of same county, aged 55, married in Virginia, November 3rd.
1791—Saturday, December 3. JOSEPH DUNKLY and BETSEY LEONARD, daughter of Jacob Leonard, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1791—Saturday, December 3. MAJOR HENRY GILBERT LIVINGSTON and ANN NUTTER, daughter of Valentine Nutter, bookseller of this city, married Saturday last.

1791—Saturday, December 10. CHARLES CORNELL, of Long Island, and CATHARINE RODMAN, of this city, married Wednesday last.
1791—Saturday, December 10. ROBERT HAMILTON, of this city, and DORCAS CONGER, of New Jersey, married Sunday last.
1791—Saturday, December 24. SHEPARD HAVENS, son of Benjamin Havens, of Bedford, L. I., died at Baltimore, the 29th ult., aged 22.
1791—Saturday, December 24. MRS DEBORAH SMITH, wife of Capt. John Smith, of this city, died Tuesday last, aged 23.
1791—Saturday, December 24. SAMUEL BURLING, of this city, and SALLY ELMSLIE, daughter of John Elmslie, of Philadelphia, married Tuesday the 13th at Philadelphia.
1791—Saturday, December 24. ANDREW MEYERS and MRS. CATHARINE HILL, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1791—Saturday, December 24. JAMES WEEKS and EMELIA DOUGHTY, both of this city, married Saturday the 10th.
1791—Saturday, December 31. PETER P. VAN DERVOORT and ANNA BOROUGHS, both of Newtown, L. I., married at Newtown, L. I.
1792—Saturday, January 7. JOHN DOUGLAS, of Boston, and SARAH CANNON, of Corlaers-Hook, married Friday the 30th ult.
1792—Saturday, January 7. PETER REPALJE, of New Lotts, and BRIDGET DITMAS, of Jamaica, married Thursday the 29th at Jamaica, L. I.
1792—Saturday, January 7. LAWRENCE BURROWS, of this city, and ELIZABETH DEANE, of Tarrytown, N. Y., married Thursday the 29th.
1792—Saturday, January 21. JOHN WYNKOOP and MARGARET JANSEN, married Thursday the 12th at Kingston, N. Y., after a courtship of 45 years.
1792—Saturday, January 21. CHARLES SHARP and GRACE ROBERTS, married Sunday last.
1792—Saturday, January 21. DAVID TITUS and MRS. WILSON, both of that place, Newtown, L. I., married Tuesday the 3rd at Newtown, L. I.
1792—Saturday, January 28. TIMOTHY SMITH, of North Hempstead, and POLLY SCIDMORE, of South Hempstead, married Saturday last on Long Island.
1792—Saturday, January 28. CAPT. OLIVER KETCHUM and ELIZABETH SCIDMORE, married Thursday the 19th at Huntington, L. I.
1792—Saturday, January 28. DAVID BRYANT and RUTH BRYANT, married Wednesday the 18th at Huntington, L. I.
1792—Saturday, January 28. ELKANAH BUNCE and LAVINIA JARVIS, married ———, at Huntington, L. I.
1792—Saturday, January 28. NATHANIEL SCIDMORE and ESTHER SOPERS, married Monday the 16th at Huntington, L. I.
1792—Saturday, January 28. ROBERT ROGERS and ELIZABETH BRYANT, married Sunday the 15th at Huntington, L. I.
1792—Saturday, February 4. WILLIAM MAXIMILLIAN STEWART and MAGDALENE VAN NOSTRAND, married Monday last at Oyster Bay, L. I., both of that place.
1792—Saturday, February 4. JAMES R. HUTCHENS, printer at Windsor, Vt., and MARIANNE THOMAS, daughter of Isaiah Thomas, printer of Worcester, Mass., married ————.
1792—Saturday, February 4. JACOB LEROY and MISS BANYER, daughter of Goldsborough Banyer, married at Albany, ————.
1792—Saturday, February 4. DANIEL BENNUM, of Flatbush, and NELLY JOHNSON, daughter of Barent Johnson, married Wednesday, January 25th, at Flatlands, L. I.
1792—Saturday, February 11. JANE REED, wife of Major Jacob Reed, of this city, died Monday.
1792—Saturday, February 11. EARL OF EFFINGHAM, Governor of Jamaica, died the 19th of last month.
1792—Saturday, February 11. JOHN TAYLOR, JR., of this city, died lately at Falmouth, England.
1792—Saturday, February 11. WILLIAM MAXWELL, of this city, died Wednesday.
1792—Saturday, February 11. JAMES PRAY, of this place, and MARGARET RICHARDSON, of Flatbush, L. I., married Sunday last.

1792—Saturday, February 11. BENJAMIN STRONG, merchant, and SALLY WEEKS, both of this city, married Saturday the 4th.
1792—Saturday, February 11. JOHN VAN AWLER and MARY GREEN, both of this city, married Sunday, January 28th.
1792—Saturday, February 18. EDWARD LUNAGAN and MARIA SIGGERS, married Thursday last.
1792—Saturday, February 18. GARRIT COSINE, of New Lots, and MISS VAN BRUNT, daughter of Isaac Van Brunt, married Wednesday last at New Utrecht, L. I.
1792—Saturday, February 18. SAMUEL TERRY, merchant, and ANNE LEAKE CARE, both of this place, married Thursday the 9th.
1792—Saturday, February 18. CAPTAIN PATRICK O'BRIEN and NANCY CARR, both of this city, married Thursday the 9th.
1792—Saturday, February 18. ALEXANDER FRAZIER, of this city, and HULDAY WILKINSON, of Morristown, N. J., married Sunday the 5th.
1792—Saturday, February 18. NOAH WHITMORE, son of Rev. Mr. Whitmore, and WINIFRED SMITH, daughter of Joel Smith, married Tuesday at Long Swamp, Huntington, L. I.
1792—Saturday, February 18. GENERAL MATTHEW CLARKSON, of this city, and SALLY CORNELL, daughter of the late S. Cornell, of Newbern, N. C., married Thursday last.
1792—Saturday, February 25. ISAAC L. KIP, attorney, and SALLY SMITH, daughter of Colonel Jacamiah Smith, of Powles Hook, married Wednesday last.
1792—Saturday, March 3. JACOB GERMAN and MRS. ELIZABETH BARBER, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, March 10. JOHN QUACKENBOS and MRS. ELIZABETH MERCKLER, both of this city, married Tuesday last at the seat of Mr. Mangle Minthorn, Bowery.
1792—Saturday, March 10. ENOCH BALDWIN, of Jerusalem, and LYDIA PIDGEON, of same place, married Sunday last.
1792—Saturday, March 10. JOSEPH SEALY, of the Little Plains, and BONNELLA WELLING, of Jamaica South, married Thursday the 1st at Jamaica, L. I.
1792—Saturday, March 10. ROBERT H. LIVINGSTON, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Dutchess County, and CATY TAPPEN, eldest daughter of Hon. Judge Tappen, of Poughkeepsie, married Wednesday.
1792—Saturday, March 17. CAPTAIN BENJAMIN NORTH and SALLY WICKS, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1792—Saturday, March 17. AMBROSE PARISH and DEBORAH WHEELER, both of Oyster Bay, L. I., married Tuesday last at Oyster Bay.
1792—Saturday, March 17. PETER CORTENIUS, JR., and ANN REMSEN, both of this city, married Wednesday the 7th.
1792—Saturday, March 24. WILLIAM BUSSING, of this city, and SUSANNAH ODALL, of Philip's Manor, married Sunday last.
1792—Saturday, March 24. CAPTAIN JEREMIAH SHATTUCK, aged ninety, and MRS. RUTH BIXBY, aged seventy-five, married at Pepperel.
1792—Saturday, March 24. JAMES SETON, merchant, of this city, and MARY GILLOU HOFFMAN, daughter of Nicholas Hoffman, also of this city, married Tuesday last.
1792—Saturday, March 24. ISAAC BREWSTER, son of Joseph Brewster, and TEMPERANCE BREWSTER, daughter of Captain William Brewster, married at Brookhaven, L. I., Sunday last.
1792—Saturday, March 24. THOMAS FURDUN and MARGARET HAMER, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, March 24. JOHN MOWATT, JR., and CHARLOTTE RODMAN, both of this city, married Wednesday the 14th.
1792—Saturday, March 31. ELIZABETH SHAW, daughter of the late Captain Daniel Shaw, died Monday the 19th.
1792—Saturday, March 31. JAMES VAN DYNE and SALLY BRANSON, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1792—Saturday, March 31. WILLET SEAMAN and DEBORAH HALLY, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1792—Saturday, March 31. THOMAS HANES and JANE KING, both of this city, married Monday last.
1792—Saturday, March 31. PETER THOMPSON and RACHEL SLOO, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1792—Saturday, March 31. JOSEPH STRONG, attorney at law, and MARGARET STRONG, daughter of Hon. Selah Strong, both of Brookhaven, married at Brookhaven Saturday the 24th.
1792—Saturday, March 31. WHEELER FOSTER and MISS PATTY GRIFFIN, both of this city, married Tuesday the 20th.
1792—Saturday, April 7. GEORGE KIRK and NANCY WRIGHT, married Thursday last.
1792—Saturday, April 7. JAMES BRITON and VIOLETTA DISOSWAY, both of Staten Island, married Wednesday the 28th.
1792—Saturday, April 7. WILLIAM BOYD and MISS FURMAN, both of this city, married Sunday, March 25th.
1792—Saturday, April 14. THOMAS COOPER, of this city, and CATHERINE COLDEN, daughter of David Colden, deceased, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, April 14. ZEBULON ROBBINS and SALLY NEWMAN, both of Huntington, L. I., married at Huntington, L. I.
1792—Saturday, April 14. DR. JOHN HOWARD and FANNY HOWELL, daughter of David Howell, married at Moriches, L. I., Wednesday the 4th.
1792—Saturday, April 14. WILLIAM W. WOOLSEY, merchant, of New York, and ELIZABETH DWIGHT, of Northampton, Mass., married at Greenfield, Conn., Monday the 2d.
1792—Saturday, April 21. ROBERT M'MENNOMY and ELIZABETH SALTER, only daughter of Manasseth Salter, merchant, of this city, married Thursday last.
1792—Saturday, April 21. CAPTAIN DREW, of the British Navy, and LYDIA WATKINS, of this city, married Monday last.
1792—Saturday, April 21. WILLIAM HORNBLOWER and MARGARETTA KINGSLAND, daughter of Edmund William Kingsland, of New Barbades, N. J., married Friday the 13th.
1792—Saturday, April 21. NICHOLAS DENNIS and MRS. BEEKMAN, both of this city, married Thursday the 12th.
1792—Saturday, April 21. DANIEL HULICK and GITTY AMMERMAN, both of this city, married Thursday the 12th.
1792—Saturday, April 21. JAMES DUNLAP BISSETT, cabinet maker, and LIZETTA BLACK, both of this city, married Thursday the 12th.
1792—Saturday, April 21. MONSON HOYT and LUCRETIA HAMMERSLEY, married Tuesday the 10th at the seat of Mr. Christopher Smith in Jamaica, L. I.
1792—Saturday, April 21. CADWALLADER D. COLDEN, only son of the late David Colden, of Long Island, and MARIA PROVOOST, daughter of Right Reverend Dr. Provoost, Bishop of New York, married Sunday the 8th.
1792—Saturday, April 21. REV. DR. JOHN MASON, minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of this city, died Thursday last in his fifty-eighth year.
1792—Saturday, May 5. DR. R. HENDERSON and MARIA JOURNEAY, of Staten Island, married on Staten Island Sunday last.
1792—Saturday, May 5. DAVID S. BOGART and ELIZABETH PLATT, married Sunday last.
1792—Saturday, May 12. HUGH MAGLONE and POLLY WHITE, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, May 12. THOMAS ROSS and ANN LIONS, daughter of William Lions, deceased, all of this city, married Wednesday last.
1792—Saturday, May 12. WILLET HICKS and MARY MATLACK, daughter of White Matlack, of this city, married Wednesday last at the Friends' Meeting House.
1792—Saturday, May 12. ROBERT GILES and MARGERY WOOLSEY, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1792—Saturday, May 12. CAPTAIN JONATHAN ROWLAND and CORNELIA WARNER, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, May 19. JAMES TAYLOR and CATHERINE WENDELE, of this city, married Sunday.
1792—Saturday, May 19. EBENEZER YOUNG, of this city, and SALLY WEBBER, of Boston, married Sunday at Haerlem.
1792—Saturday, May 19. THOMAS LAWRENCE, of Flushing, and ELIZA STRATTON, of the same place, married Saturday last.

1792—Saturday, May 19. JOHN YOUNG and CATHERINE CREAMER, of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, May 19. JAMES GENKINS and MISS SHATZEL, daughter of Michael Shatzel, of Water Street, married Saturday the 5th.
1792—Saturday, May 19. ALEXANDER OGSBURY, JR., and CATHARINE ELLIS, daughter of the Widow Ellis, of this city, married Saturday the 5th.
1792—Saturday, May 19. ABRAHAM FORBES, silversmith, Broadway, and REBECCA CURSER, married Thursday the 3d.
1792—Saturday, May 26. JOHN CHIKIN, aged sixty-one, and MRS. LACKEY, aged seventy-one, both of Kent County, Delaware, married last month.
1792—Saturday, May 26. JOSEPH GRIFFITHS, merchant, and MRS. ANN TAYLOR, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1792—Saturday, May 26. JOHN JOHNSTON and S. BARD, daughter of Samuel Bard, of this city, married Wednesday last.
1792—Saturday, May 26. P. C. WATERBURY and LYDIA CURTIS, daughter of Charles Curtis, of this city, married Thursday the 17th.
1792—Saturday, May 26. CAPTAIN JOHN H. SHACKERLY and ELIZABETH KUMBEL, daughter of William Kumbel, of this city, married Monday the 14th.
1792—Saturday, May 26. JOHN WOOLSEY, formerly of Tappan, and SALLY TYLER, of Brookhaven, L. I., married Sunday the 13th.
1792—Saturday, May 26. PETER AMERMAN, of this city, and SELINA COFFIN, of that place (Newbergh), married Sunday the 6th at Newbergh.
1792—Saturday, May 26. MR. BALDING and MARY DODGE, of this city, married Saturday the 5th.
1792—Saturday, May 26. JAMES COTTLE and SARAH CARPENTER, married Saturday, April 28th.
1792—Saturday, June 2. GEORGE RIERSON, son of Cornelius Rierson, of Flushing, L. I., died September 5th last at New Orleans.
1792—Saturday, June 2. STEPHEN HERRIMAN died at Jamaica, L. I., Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, June 2. ABRAHAM BROWER, of this city, died Friday the 25th, aged seventy-five.
1792—Saturday, June 2. NATHANIEL STOCKWELL and BETSEY MOFFAT, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1792—Saturday, June 2. JOHN MELDROM and PEGGY GURVIN, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1792—Saturday, June 2. JOHN TEN EYCK, of this city, and MARY FOWLER, daughter of David Fowler, deceased, late of Flushing, L. I., married Monday last.
1792—Saturday, June 2. JOSHUA WERTS and CATHARINE CROLIUS, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1792—Saturday, June 2. CAPTAIN JONATHAN PROVOOST, of Bushwick, L. I., and MRS. ANN DAYTON, of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, June 2. CHRISTIAN BAEHR and CATHARINE MOORE, daughter of Blase Moore, of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, June 9. JOHN BUCHANAN and NANCY LUCY TURNER, both of this city, married Monday last.
1792—Saturday, June 16. CATHERINE DODGE, wife of EZEKIEL DODGE, of this city, died Thursday last.
1792—Saturday, June 16. JAMES BLANTON, aged sixty-five, and MARTHA SMITH, aged twelve, married in Marlborough County, Cheraw, S. C.
1792—Saturday, June 16. BENJAMIN GILMORE and POLLY PRENTICE, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1792—Saturday, June 16. RALPH PATCHAN, of Brooklyn, L. I., and FANNY YORKISON, of the same place, married Wednesday last in this city.
1792—Saturday, June 16. WILLIAM BRUCE, merchant, and PEGGY ALLEN, both of this city, married Monday last.
1792—Saturday, June 23. RICHARD HARTSHORNE, merchant, of this city, and MISS USTICK, daughter of William Ustick, of Flushing, L. I., married Thursday the 14th.
1792—Saturday, June 23. ELIZABETH NESBIT, daughter of Dr. Samuel Nesbit, died Tuesday last, aged 17.

1792—Saturday, June 30. WILLIAM RAMAGE and MISS MARY MELVIN, both of this city, married Saturday the 16th.
1792—Saturday, June 30. DR. ISAAC DAVIS, of New Haven, and NOMA TUTTLE, daughter of Daniel Tuttle, of this city, married June 28, 1792, Thursday last.
1792—Saturday, June 30. MRS. DENMARK, of this city, died Wednesday.
1792—Saturday, July 7. WILLIAM V. WAGENEN, merchant, and CORNELIA QUACKENBOS, both of this city, married last evening.
1792—Saturday, July 14. ENOS VEAL and ELEANOR GARRIBRONT, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1792—Saturday, July 28. DR. PETER FAUGERES and MARGARET BLEECKER, daughter of John Bleecker, of this city, married ———.
1792—Saturday, July 28. PHILIP MINTHORN and SOPHIA WALDRON, of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, July 28. COL. JOHN SMART and MRS. STEVENS, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, July 28. ROBERT SEAMAN, merchant, and NANCY M'READY, all of this city, married ————.
1792—Saturday, July 28. FISHER AMES, member of Congress, and FRANCES WORTHINGTON, daughter of Hon. John Worthington, of Springfield, Mass., married at Springfield, ————.
1792—Saturday, August 4. ROBERT TOLFREY and CHARLOTTE PORTER, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, August 4. JOHN BRUEN and SALLY MORRIS, both of this city, married Tuesday the 24th.
1792—Saturday, August 11. ROBERT WILSON, Commander of the ship Three Sisters (in the Jamaica trade) and JOHANNA H. PIKE, of St. Lucia, Island of Jamaica, married Thursday last.
1792—Saturday, August 11. ABRAHAM COREY and ELIZABETH HASWELL, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, August 18. WILLIAM WALDRON TEN BROOK, eldest son of Henry Ten Brook, merchant, of this city, died Wednesday last in his 16th year. Interment Brethren's Chapel burying ground in Fair Street.
1792—Saturday, August 18. BENJAMIN BENSON, died Monday last at Haerlem in his eighty-third year.
1792—Saturday, August 18. JONATHAN POST, JR., and HELENA BLAUW, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, August 18. ROBERT CUDDY and ELEANOR GRANT, both of this city, married Monday last.
1792—Saturday, August 18. SIMEON ALEXANDER BAYLEY and CATHARINE BICKER, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, August 18. JOHN BOKEY and ELEANOR VAN BRUNT, of Brooklyn, L. I., married on the 27th at Brooklyn, L. I.
1792—Saturday, August 25. ANNA MARIA SETON, wife of William Seton, died Tuesday last in her 36th year.
1792—Saturday, September 1. PETER KETELTAS, merchant of this city, died Monday last in his seventy-second year.
1792—Saturday, September 1. WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, merchant of this city, died Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, September 1. JACOB MOTT and MARY SMITH, daughter of Thomas Smith, of this city, married Wednesday last.
1792—Saturday, September 1. JOHN C. FREICK, merchant of this city, and MARTHA STILWELL, of Gravesend, L. I., married Sunday last at Gravesend, L. I.
1792—Saturday, September 1. JOHN VAN DEVANTER and MARIA LOW, both of this city, married Sunday last at Newtown, L. I.
1792—Saturday, September 1. CAPT. ARCHIBALD MAXWELL, of Washington, N. C., and MRS. HESTER C. CULLEN, of this city, married Thursday the 23d
1792—Saturday, September 8. ERASMUS LEWIS and HANNAH WHITEFIELD, both of this city, married Thursday the 6th inst.
1792—Saturday, September 8. CARLISLE POLLOCK and SOPHIA YATES, daughter of Richard Yates, merchant of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, September 15. CAPT. JOHN MCPHERSON, of Philadelphia, died Thursday the 6th.

1792—Saturday, September 15. MRS. SMITH, wife of Hon. William Smith, member of Congress of South Carolina, died in Philadelphia, ————.

1792—Saturday, September 15. CAPT. JOSEPH SMITH and JANE PIERCE, of this city, married Thursday last.

1792—Saturday, September 15. WILLIAM PARSELLS and POLLY SERRON, both of this city, married Monday last.

1792—Saturday, September 15. LEWIS WELLS and RHODE MANNING, both of this city, married Monday last.

1792—Saturday, September 15. STEPHEN DE HART, of Elizabeth Town, and MARGARET RYERSS, daughter of Judge Ryerss, of Staten Island, married Thursday the 6th inst.

1792—Saturday, September 22. FRANCIS BLOODGOOD, of Albany, and ELIZA COBHAM, of this city, married Saturday last.

1792—Saturday, September 22. BENJAMIN WOOLEY and SALLY HICKS, both of North Hempstead, married Sunday the 16th at Jamaica, L. I.

1792—Saturday, September 22. PETER TEACHERNELL and NANCY THORNTON, both of this city, married Sunday the 16th.

1792—Saturday, September 22. JOHN LAROAS, of New Jersey, and JAHILAH THOMPSON, both of this city, married Saturday the 15th.

1792—Saturday, September 22. ALBERT RYCKMAN, of this city, and SALLY B. JARVIS, daughter of Samuel Jarvis, of Stamford, married at Stamford, Conn.

1792—Saturday, September 29. VINCENT TILYOU, of this city, aged 64, and MRS. MARGARET WOOD, of Stoningtown, aged 25.

1792—Saturday, September 29. JOHN WILLEY, Alderman of the Sixth Ward, of this city, died Friday the 21st.

1792—Saturday, October 13. JAMES HARPER, of this city, and SUSANNAH FURMAN, daughter of Jonathan Furman, of Newtown, L. I., married Monday last.

1792—Saturday, October 13. JOHN JOHNSON and ELIZABETH SHEVER, both of this city, married Tuesday the 2d.

1792—Saturday, October 13. ISAAC BOGART, formerly of Flatbush, and SUSANNAH WHITTEN, of New York, married Sunday the 30th at Second River.

1792—Saturday, October 13. JAMES THOMPSON and ELIZABETH MONTAYNIE, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Montaynie, both of this city, married Wednesday last.

1792—Saturday, October 13. STEPHEN DRAKE, of this city, died Tuesday the 2d at Hunt's Point, Westchester.

1792—Saturday, October 13. ARCHIBALD BLAIR, formerly of this city, died at Augusta, Georgia, last month.

1792—Saturday, October 20. CATHARINE LASHER, wife of Col. John Lasher, of this city, died Saturday last.

1792—Saturday, October 20. GULIAN LUDLOW and MARIA LUDLOW, both of this city, married Monday last.

1792—Saturday, October 20. THOMAS WHEY and HANNAH BUGBY, both of Newtown, L. I., married Sunday last at Newtown, L. I.

1792—Saturday, October 27. BENJAMIN SEAMAN, of Huntington, L. I., and RUTH KETCHUM, daughter of Capt. Zebulon Ketchum, of same place, married Sunday last.

1792—Saturday, October 27. JOHN B. DUE and MARY CUNNINGHAM, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1792—Saturday, October 27. REUBEN PRICE and RHODA TITUS, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1792—Saturday, October 27. WILLIAM FOSBROOK and MRS. SMITH, widow of Thomas Smith, both of this city, married ————.

1792—Saturday, November 3. PAUL R. BACHE and HELEN LISPENARD, eldest daughter of Anthony Lispenard, of this city, married Thursday last.

1792—Saturday, November 3. THOMAS WHITLOCK and MARGARET RICHEY, both of this city, married Tuesday last.

1792—Saturday, November 3. BENJAMIN SANDS, late of Boston, and PEGGY MICHAELS, of this city, married Sunday last.

1792—Saturday, November 3. JOHN CONNER, of this city, and JENNET SEARSE, formerly of Woodbridge, N. J., but late of this city, married Saturday last.

1792—Saturday, November 3. JOHN ROYSE, of this city, and LYDIA BULL, of Hartford, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, November 3. DAVID SHERWOOD, of New-Cornwall, and ELIZA SMITH, daughter of John Smith, of this city, married Thursday the 25th.
1792—Saturday, November 3. JAMES GRAY, died Monday last, aged 73 years.
1792—Saturday, November 10. JOHN O'NEILL and ELIZABETH HEYER, both of this city, married Monday last.
1792—Saturday, November 10. JAMES C. ROOSEVELT and CATHARINE BYVANCK, only daughter of Evert Byvanck, both of this city, married Monday last.
1792—Saturday, November 10. JOHN BEEKMAN, son of James Beekman, and MARY ELIZABETH GOAD BEDLOW, only daughter of William Bedlow, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, November 17. JOSHUA FARRINGTON and NELLY BROWER, daughter of Jacob Brower, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1792—Saturday, November 17. CHARLES PLATT ROGERS and SALLY ROGERS, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, November 17. PETER BUSSING and CATHARINE WELDEN, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, November 17. CORNELIUS BUYS, of Gravesend, and JANE COZINE, of New Lotts, married Monday the 5th at Flatlands, L. I.
1792—Saturday, November 24. DR. JAMES COGSWELL, of this city, died Thursday.
1792—Saturday, November 24. FREDERICK SCHMELZEL, died Monday.
1792—Saturday, November 24. GERTRUDE BRINKERHOFF, daughter of Dirick Brinkerhoff, deceased, of this city, died Sunday last.
1792—Saturday, November 24. MISS MARGARET LOWRY, of this city, died Saturday last in her 18th year.
1792—Saturday, November 24. ROBERT MOUNT and LYDIA MYER, daughter of Isaac Myer, of Newark, married Saturday last at Newark.
1792—Saturday, November 24. JOHN C. WILLIAMSON and MARGARET GRACE, both of this city, married at Elizabeth Town ———.
1792—Saturday, November 24. HUGH DOUGALL and LETTA HEDDEN, married Saturday last.
1792—Saturday, November 24. THOMAS HERTELL and BARBARA AMELIA NEELY, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1792—Saturday, November 24. WILLIAM HUMPHRIES and EFFE VARICK, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1792—Saturday, November 24. TOWNSEND COCK and MARGARET FARLEY, daughter of Capt. James Farley, married Tuesday November 13th, at Oyster Bay, L. I., all of Oyster Bay.
1792—Saturday, November 24. ZEBULON FROST and ELIZABETH FARLEY, daughter of Capt. James Farley, married Tuesday, November 13th, at Oyster Bay, L. I., all of Oyster Bay.
1792—Saturday, December 1. PATRICK M'DAVITT, of this city, died Tuesday last in his fifty-sixth year.
1792—Saturday, December 1. MRS. MARGARET CUNNINGHAM, wife of Richard Cunningham, currier of this city, died Tuesday in her twenty-sixth year. Interment Trinity Churchyard.
1792—Saturday, December 1. DOCTOR JOHN ROMAYNE CAMPBELL and JANE WALDRON, both of Hackensack, N. J., married Wednesday last.
1792—Saturday, December 1. GEORGE SALIMENT and MRS. BIDDLE, both of this city, married Tuesday last.
1792—Saturday, December 1. WILLIAM YOULE, of Corlaer's Hook, and ELIZABETH MILLER, of same place, married Friday last.
1792—Saturday, December 8. FRANCIS COOPER and NANCY PAUL, both of this city, married Sunday, November 4th.
1792—Saturday, December 8. MAJOR EDGAR and SARAH CLARKE, daughter of Hon. Abraham Clarke, married Saturday last at Elizabeth-Town.
1792—Saturday, December 8. EPENETUS SMITH and MRS. ELIZABETH SMITH, daughter of Capt. Epenetus Smith, both of Huntington, L. I., married Thursday, November 29, at Huntington.

1792—Saturday, December 8. WILLIAM HANNAS and EVE DE WITT, both of Flushing, married Sunday the 11th November at Jamaica, L. I.

1792—Saturday, December 15. SARAH PAYNE, died Wednesday the 5th in her 14th year.

1792—Saturday, December 15. JOSEPH DEAN, of Norwalk, and MARY WALKER, of this city, married Saturday last.

1792—Saturday, December 15. ABRAHAM DITMAS, of Jamaica, L. I., and MRS. HARRIET DOUGHTY, of same place, married Thursday last.

1792—Saturday, December 15. ANDREW BROTT and LUCRITIA TOOKER, both of this city, married Sunday last.

1792—Saturday, December 22. PETER WESTERFIELD and ELIZA WOLFE, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1792—Saturday, December 29. PETER STYMES and MARY THOMPSON, both of this city, married Sunday the 23rd.

1793—Saturday, January 5. SOLOMON MARK and HETTY COHEN, both of this city, married Wednesday last.

1793—Saturday, January 5. TOWNSEND UNDERHILL and ELIZABETH THOMPSON, daughter of Capt. Thompson, all of this city, married Saturday, December 22.

1793—Saturday, January 5. THOMAS HICKS and HANNAH CREED, both of Jamaica, L. I., married Saturday, December 22, at Jamaica.

1793—Saturday, January 12. JACOB LEROY, merchant of this city, died Thursday, the 3rd, in his sixty-fifth year.

1793—Saturday, January 12. JOSEPH HITCHCOCK and SALLY VAN-DEUSER, daughter of Isaac Van Deuser, both of this city, married Thursday last.

1793—Saturday, January 12. EDWARD MEEKS and ELIZA HEYER, both of this city, married Wednesday last.

1793—Saturday, January 12. JOHN PRAY, of this city, and SALLY CRANE, of Newark, married Tuesday last at Newark.

1793—Saturday, January 12. JOHN TOWNSEND and REBECCA FRANKLIN, daughter of John Franklin, merchant of this city, married Monday last.

1793—Saturday, January 12. ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, of New Brunswick, and KITTY APPLEGATE, of this city, married Sunday last.

1793—Saturday, January 12. JOHN CAMPBELL and SALLY GUEST, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1793—Saturday, January 12. MATTHEW BUNCE, of this city, and REBECCA SMITH, of Huntington, married Friday the 4th at Huntington, L. I.

1793—Saturday, January 19. LEWIS HEWLETT, son of Capt. Charles Hewlett, and ELIZA WOOLLEY, daughter of Henry Woolley, of Success, married Wednesday the 2d at Success, L. I.

1793—Saturday, January 19. LEWIS HALLAM (one of the Managers of the Old American Company) and ELIZA TUKE, married Monday last at Philadelphia.

1793—Saturday, January 19. JAMES BYRD and ELIZA PEARSALL, daughter of Thomas Pearsall, all of this city, married Wednesday the 11th in the Friend's Meeting House this city.

1793—Saturday, January 19. PAUL GREEN and ELIZABETH RYER, both of this city, married Tuesday the 8th.

1793—Saturday, January 26. GEORGE KING, aged 66, and SALLY KING, aged 12 years and 2 months, married at Patchog. "A Dead Match."

1793—Saturday, January 26. JAMES HULET and SARAH INGRAHAM, both of Providence, R. I., married Sunday.

1793—Saturday, January 26. DANIEL TOOKER, JR., and NANCY BAILEY, daughter of John Bailey, all of this city, married Saturday last.

1793—Saturday, February 2. MRS. SARAH NOBLE, died at Brookfield, Mass., December 30, 102 years old. Descended from Drakes of East Chester.

1793—Saturday, February 9. THOMAS BARTOW, merchant of Philadelphia, died at Philadelphia the 20th in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

1793—Saturday, February 9. MISS MARY M'LEOD, died Sunday last at Mr. John Turner's, Broadway, in her fifty-fifth year.

1793—Saturday, February 9. JAMES SCOTT, merchant, and ELIZABETH CROMMELIN SOWERS, granddaughter to John R. Myer, of this city, married Tuesday last.
1793—Saturday, February 16. TOBIAS VAN ZANT, JR., and MARIA MOORE, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1793—Saturday, February 23. JACOB BOERUM, merchant of this city, and HANNAH THORNE, of that place, married at Hackensack, N. J., Sunday the 3rd.
1793—Saturday, February 23. C. SHONG and JOHANNA HOUSMAN, married on Staten Island.
1793—Saturday, February 23. TIMOTHY JARVIS and JANE PATTERSON, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, February 23. SAMUEL BOYD, of this city, and BETSEY PIERSON, of that place, married Saturday last, Newark, N. J.
1793—Saturday, February 23. SAMUEL NESBITT, JR., and AGNES N. JAUNCEY, daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Jauncey, both of this city, married the 14th.
1793—Saturday, February 23. ROBERT BARTOW, of Westchester, and SUSANNA DUNCAN, from Georgia, niece to John Russel, of the Bahamas, married Wednesday the 13th.
1793—Saturday, March 2. MRS. HUNT, wife of Davis Hunt, of this city, died Thursday last in an advanced age.
1793—Saturday, March 2. PETER BYVANCK, merchant of this city, died Thursday last.
1793—Saturday, March 2. JOHN PHILIP MILLER, of this city, died Saturday last, February 23d.
1793—Saturday, March 2. JOHN MCGOWAN and FANNY WELDON, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, March 30. MR. BAXTER, died on board brig "Hope," bound from South Sea to New York.
1793—Saturday, March 30. JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, merchant of this city, and MARIA VAN SCHAAK, daughter of Cornelius Van Schaak, of Kinderhook, married in Columbia County.
1793—Saturday, March 16. KENETH KING and CATHARINE WHITEFIELD, both of this city, married Thursday last by Rev. Mr. Beach.
1793—Saturday, March 16. RICHARD CUNNINGHAM and ANN LAWRENCE, niece of the late Mr. Kisick, of this city, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, March 16. CAPT. THOMAS BURTON and POLLY EARL, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, March 16. ANDREW M'READY and JANE CAMPBELL, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, March 16. RUTGER BLEECKER, JR., and JOHANAH VANRANST, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, April 6. TREDWELL KISSAM and MARY PLATT, both of Long Island, married Wednesday last on Long Island.
1793—Saturday, April 6. LOTT ONDERDONK and SUSAN SCHENCK, both of Long Island, married Tuesday last on Long Island.
1793—Saturday, April 6. MINER ONDERDONK and CATHARINE SCHENCK, both of Long Island, married Tuesday last on Long Island.
1793—Saturday, April 6. RICHARD WILLIS and SALLY CARPENTER, daughter to Capt. Thomas Carpenter, of Harrisons Purchase, married Monday last at New Rochel.
1793—Saturday, April 6. ABRAHAM ACKERMAN and MARGARET BART, married Monday last at Hackinsack, N. J.
1793—Saturday, April 6. DR. CHARLES BUXTON and CORNELIA HENSHAW, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, April 13. LEVY COHAN, many years a resident of Maryland, died at Corlears Hook, Thursday the 5th.
1793—Saturday, April 13. JOHN RUSSEL, printer, and ELIZA MILNE, of Philadelphia, married at Philadelphia.
1793—Saturday, April 13. GEORGE BEMENT and ALETTA GALE, daughter of widow Gale, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, April 13. FREDERICK M'DONALD and ELIZABETH BURGER, both of this city, married Monday the 1st.
1793—Saturday, April 13. THOMAS COOPER and POLLY JOHNSTON, both of this city, married Thursday the 28th.

1793—Saturday, April 13. CAPT. MOSES TULON and HANNAH MOTT, both of this city, married Friday the 5th.
1793—Saturday, May 4. WILLIAM USTICK and REBECCA MONTANYEA, both of this city, married Friday last.
1793—Saturday, May 4. JOHN KORTWRIGHT and CATHERINE SEAMAN, eldest daughter of Edmund Seaman, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1793—Saturday, May 4. JOSEPH HAWKINS and ELEANOR HOOGLAND, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, May 4. JAMES SMITH VANCE and ELIZABETH PARKER, both of Philadelphia, married Tuesday last.
1793—Saturday, May 4. ROBERT JOHNSTON and ANN BUCHANAN, daughter of John Buchanan, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, May 11. ASA JONES WHITEACHER and LUCA AVORY, both of this city, married Tuesday last.
1793—Saturday, May 11. JOHN STORM, of Fishkills, and SUSAN BRINCKERHOFF, of Long Island, eldest daughter of Mr. Brinckerhoff, of that place, married Tuesday last.
1793—Saturday, May 11. JOHN CAMERON, merchant, and JANE EDWARDS, both of this city, married Monday last.
1793—Saturday, May 18. FRANCIS BARRETTO and MARY SHAW, both of this city, married last evening.
1793—Saturday, May 18. CAPT. WILLIAM STORY and POLLY M'NEAL, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, May 18. HENRY POPE and MRS. M'KAY, relict of Alexander M'Kay, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, May 18. CORNELIUS SEBRING and ANN COUENHOVEN, both of this city, married Monday the 22d at Tarrytown.
1793—Saturday, May 18. HENRY SICKLES and SALLY FAIOW, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, May 18. JOHN JOHNSTON and HANNAH CROW, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, May 18. CORNELIUS RAUTON and HETTY FALOW, both of this city, married Monday the 29th April.
1793—Saturday, May 18. JOHN RAPILJE and MARIA LAWRENCE, daughter of Colonel Daniel Lawrence, both of New Town, married Friday the 3rd.
1793—Saturday, May 18. REV. JOHN MASON, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church this city, and ANNE LEFFERTS, daughter of late Mr. Lefferts, of this city, married Friday the 3rd.
1793—Saturday, May 25. WILLIAM CARGEL and PHEBE HUNT, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, May 25. JOSEPH CUTLER, of Westchester, and MRS. RACHEL BALL, of this city, married last week.
1793—Saturday, May 25. DR. EWART and MRS. PATTY HAWKINS, widow of John Hawkins, both of this city, married Saturday the 11th.
1793—Saturday, May 25. JOHN BALL and MARY DE FOREST, both of this city, married April 7th.
1793—Saturday, June 1. MRS. NIXEN, wife of Elias Nixen, merchant in this city, died yesterday.
1793—Saturday, June 1. JOHN MCLAREN, merchant, and MARGARET BASSET, daughter of Frederick Basset, both of this city.
1793—Saturday, June 1. WILLIAM KING and MISS BRETT, both of our Theatre, married Thursday last at Mr. Hodgkinson's in Ann Street.
1793—Saturday, June 1. HENRY PHILIPS and CHARLOTTE SHAFER, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, June 1. JOSEPH HUDSON and JANE M'MUNAGILL, both of Brooklyn Ferry, married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, June 1. THOMAS MARSHAL, of Paterson, N. J., and ELIZA CUMMINGS, daughter of George Cummings, of this city, married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, June 1. JACOB MUDGE, of Long Island, and ELIZA BAKER, daughter of William Baker, of White Plains, married Thursday the 23rd.
1793—Saturday, June 1. HENRY TAR and MISS MYERS, both of this city, married last week.

1793—Saturday, June 8. SAMUEL WILLSON and THEODOSIA MACKAY, both of this city, married Monday last.
1793—Saturday, June 8. FREDERICK VAN HORN, of this Society, and ELIZABETH COLDEN ANTILL, granddaughter to Cadwaladar Colden, married Monday the 27th at Coldingham, Ulster County, New York.
1793—Saturday, June 15. THOMAS FRANKLIN, JR., and MARY HEAVILAND, both of this city, married Wednesday last at the Friends Meeting House.
1793—Saturday, June 15. ABRAHAM BAUDOUINE and RACHEL ROBINS, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1793—Saturday, June 15. BENEDICK BERGMAN and MRS. HARRIET WHITEHEAD, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, June 15. BILIOUS WARD OSBORNE, of New Haven, Conn., and BRIDGET TURNER, daughter of John Turner, of this city, married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, June 22. JOHN BETTS and DEBORAH CARNW, both of this city, married Saturday the 8th.
1793—Saturday, June 22. ENOS SMITH and ELIZABETH BUNCE, of Huntington, L. I., married Monday last.
1793—Saturday, June 22. AUGUSTUS JARVIS and CHARITY PLAT, daughter of Joseph Plat, both of Huntington, L. I., married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, June 22. JEREMIAH WOOD and ELENOR WHITEMAN, of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, June 22. JACOB WILKIES and ANN RAPALYE, daughter of Garret Rapalye, both of this city, married Sunday the 9th at Bloomsbury, N. J.
1793—Saturday, July 6. MRS. TAPPEN, mother-in-law to his Excellency the Governor, aged 83 years, died Sunday last at the Government House.
1793—Saturday, July 6. WILLIAM DESBROSSES, eldest son of James Desbrosses, of this city, died Friday the 28th.
1793—Saturday, July 6. BART COFFIN, of this city, and MRS. CATHERINE CARNE, of South Carolina, married lately at Lebanon Springs.
1793—Saturday, July 6. PALMER BERTBEE and MARY RIDMAN, of Brooklyn Ferry, married Wednesday last at Brooklyn Ferry.
1793—Saturday, July 6. JACOB WILKINS, JR., of this city, and ABIGAIL SEBRING, of Bedford, L. I., married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, July 13. SAMUEL MAGHEE, of this city, died Tuesday last, aged 57 years and 6 months.
1793—Saturday, July 13 JAMES HALLETT, JR., and PHEBE CORNELL, both of this city, married Wednesday last at the Friends Meeting House.
1793—Saturday, July 13. FREEBORN GARRETTSON and CATHARINE LIVINGSTON, of this city, married on the 30th near New Rochelle.
1793—Saturday, July 13. BENJAMIN HOLMES and PHEBE JARVIS, married on the 30th.
1793—Saturday, July 13. SAMUEL BONSAL and MARY ANN STEWART, married on the 27th at Second River.
1793—Saturday, August 3. WILLIAM TORBY and MARGARET NICHOLS, daughter of late Lewis Nichols, married Tuesday last.
1793—Saturday, August 3. WILLIAM COGSWELL, merchant of this city, and ELIZA CROMMELIN, daughter of Charles Crommelin, of that place, married Sunday last at Hempstead Plains, L. I.
1793—Saturday, August 3. ISAAC DEAN and SALLY LANE, both of this city, married Wednesday the 24th.
1793—Saturday, August 10. CATHARINE SEAMAN, wife of Thomas Seaman, died Saturday last at Staten Island.
1793—Saturday, August 10. JAMES M. VANDLE, printer, formerly of this city, died at "Charleston on the 25th."
1793—Saturday, August 10. BENJAMIN OGDEN and ELIZABETH KEYSER, both of this city, married Tuesday last.
1793—Saturday, August 24. JOHN HOPPER and EUNICE RUSSEL, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, August 24. JAMES ABBOT and ANN STOUTENBURGH, daughter of Alderman Stoutenburgh, of this city, married Saturday last.

1793—Saturday, August 24. JAMES FARGAY and JANE CANON, both of this city, married Saturday, August 3rd.
1793—Saturday, August 31. CAPT. JOHN O'BRIAN and JANE RIKER, daughter of Henry Riker, of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, September 7. ORANGE WEBB, merchant, and ELIZA CEBRA, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1793—Saturday, September 7. CAPT. CHARLES GILBERT and ELIZA ANN BANKS, daughter of John Banks, of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, September 14. THOMAS BECKLY and ANN LAWRENCE, daughter of John Lawrence, of this city, married Wednesday last at Friends Meeting House.
1793—Saturday, September 14. LEVY PHILLIPS and HETTY HAYS, daughter of Michael Hays, of this city, married Wednesday last (Contradicted Sept. 21 and 28, 1793.)
1793—Saturday, September 14. TIMOTHY BURR, of Hartford, and SUSAN MARIA HURTIN, of this city, married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, September 14. JOHN SWARTWOUT and MARIA SMITH, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, September 14. JAMES HILL, aged 75 years, and MRS. SARAH ROGERS, widow of Jacamiah Rogers, married Wednesday the 4th.
1793—Saturday, September 14. SOLOMON POWELL, of North Hempstead, and SUSANNAH SMITH, of South Hempstead, L. I., married Sunday the 1st.
1793—Saturday, September 7. ABR. FOWLER and MARIA KUMBLE, daughter of William Kumble, of this city, married Thursday the 29th.
1793—Saturday, September 21. ROBERT HUNTER and MRS. BRADFORD, married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, October 5. DAVID LYDIG, merchant of this city, and MARIA MESIER, daughter of Peter Mesier, of Fishkill, married Tuesday the 24th at Poughkeepsie.
1793—Saturday, October 5. MARINUS WILLETT and SUSANNAH VARDLE, both of this city, married Thursday the 3rd.
1793—Saturday, October 12. CLARKSON CROLIUS and ELIZABETH MYERS, both of this city, married Tuesday last.
1793—Saturday, October 12. SAMUEL HENSHAW, of this city, and SALLY PLACE, of the Island of Bermuda, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, October 12. CAPT. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG and MARGARET MARSHALL, both of this city, married Saturday.
1793—Saturday, October 19. JOHN HANCOCK, died Tuesday, aged 57.
1793—Saturday, October 19. MARQUIS PRECHE and CATHARINE LIVINGSTON, eldest daughter of Colonel Robert G. Livingston, late of Rhinebeck, married Friday the 11th.
1793—Saturday, October 26. THOMAS SEAMAN and POLLY JACKSON, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, October 26. ISAAC HATFIELD, of New Jersey, and CHRISTIANNA RODETT, of this city, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, October 26. JOHN LE FORT, of St. Malo in Britany, and ELIZABETH O'BRYAN, of this city, married Wednesday evening last.
1793—Saturday, October 26. LYNDE CATLIN, First Teller to the Bank of the United States, and HELENA MARGARET KIP, of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, October 26. JOHN CLARK, M. D., and MARIA LAWRENCE, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, October 26. GEORGE STREBECK, late of Maryland, and JARUSHE MOTT, of this city, married Friday the 18th.
1793—Saturday, October 26. CAPT. GEORGE FARMER, of this city, and GERTRUDE GOJEMAN, of that place, married Wednesday the 9th at New Brunswick.
1793—Saturday, October 26. GEORGE COURTNEY and MRS. HANNAH CROSFIELD, relict of the late Mr. Stephen Crosfield, of this city, married "a short time since."
1793—Saturday, October 26. BENJAMIN DOUGLASS, JR., and DEBORAH POST, daughter of John Post, of this city, married Thursday last.
1793—Saturday, November 2. JAMES RICKER and MISS TURNER, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1793—Saturday, November 2. DAVID STEBBENS and SALLY COWDRY, both of this city, married Tuesday last.
1793—Saturday, November 9. ALEXANDER MACDONALD, late of this city, died October 24 at Albany.
1793—Saturday, November 9. WILLIAM IRVING, JR., and JULIA PAULDING, of Greenburgh, married Thursday last.
1793—Saturday, November 9. GURDON SALTONSTALL MUMFORD and ANN VAN ZANDT, daughter of Tobias Van Zandt, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, November 9. JOHN PRENTISS and ELIZABETH RAPP, both of this city, married Thursday the 31st.
1793—Saturday, November 16. JAMES WATSON, JR., and MARY RATTOONE, daughter of John Rattoone, of Perth Amboy, married Thursday last.
1793—Saturday, November 16. PETER WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, of Manor of Livingston, and ELIZA BEEKMAN, daughter of Gerard William Beekman, of this city, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, November 16. ALBERT GALLATEN and MISS NICHOLSON, daughter of James Nicholson, married Monday last.
1793—Saturday, November 16. WILLIAM OSBORNE and POLLY HYDE, married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, November 16. JOHN FLEURVELIN and ESTHER THORNE, married Thursday the 7th.
1793—Saturday, November 16. ABRAHAM TOMLINSON, of Milford, Conn., and AMELIA GREEN, of New Castle, N. Y., married Wednesday the 6th.
1793—Saturday, November 23. JOHN KANE and MARIA CODWISE, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, November 23. JAMES MACKAREL, JR., and MARGARET SMITH, both of Jamaica, married Wednesday the 13th at Jamaica.
1793—Saturday, November 30. JAMES BUSHNELL, of Norfolk, Va., and SUSAN JOHNSON, of this city, married Thursday last.
1793—Saturday, November 30. WILLIAM ASH and DIANA TARGE, daughter of John Targe, of this city, married Thursday last.
1793—Saturday, November 30. JAMES BRADISH, of this city, merchant, and MARGARET THOMPSON, of Staten Island, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, November 30. BENJAMIN BENSON and ELIZA LEGGETT, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, November 30. JOHN E. AVERY, son of Rev. Ephraim Avery, and SALLY FAIRCHILD, married Saturday the 16th.
1793—Saturday, November 30. REV. ANDREW HARPENDING and MARIA HAMMOND, married lately.
1793—Saturday, December 7. PEGGY RHINELANDER, daughter of Frederic Rhinelander, merchant of this city, died Monday.
1793—Saturday, December 7. OLIVER GOODWIN, druggist, and SOPHIA SACKET, daughter of Samuel Sacket, of this city, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, December 7. WILLIAM EDGAR and ANN VAN HORNE, daughter of David Van Horne, married Monday.
1793—Saturday, December 14. MR. HAYDOCK and PEGGY PEARSALL, both of this city, married Wednesday last at the Friends Meeting House.
1793—Saturday, December 14. NEWALL NARINE and ELIZABETH PETERS, both of this city, married Tuesday last.
1793—Saturday, December 14. SAMUEL UNDERHILL, of Oyster Bay, L. I., and ABIGAIL KEEN, of Huntington, married Sunday last.
1793—Saturday, December 14. JOHN EWIN and SALLY TUTTLE, daughter of Daniel Tuttle, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, December 14. JOHN TIEBOUT, printer, and MISS TODD, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, December 14. MR. MITCHELL, of Ireland, and CORNELIA ANDERSON, of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, December 14. WILLET COLES and ELIZABETH ELLIOT, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1793—Saturday, December 21. JOHN ACKERMAN, of Shelburne, and MARY ARNT, of this city, married Wednesday last.

1793—Saturday, December 21. WILLIAM WELLS and DAMARIS CONREY, daughter of William Conrey, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, December 21. HENRY FRANKLIN and SARAH ACKERLY, married Wednesday last.
1793—Saturday, December 21. PETER VANDERHOFF and NANCY COE, both of this city, married Thursday the 12th inst.
1793—Saturday, December 21. WILLIAM LOW, aged 25, and MRS. RACHEL BRYEN, aged 69, married Thursday last.
1793—Saturday, December 28. CAPT. JACOBS and CATHARINE DEWIGHT (*sic*), of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, January 4. MARY DURYEE, wife of Charles Duryee, of this city, died Monday last.
1794—Saturday, January 4. HENRY RODGERS, merchant, and FRANCIS MOORE, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, January 4. JOHN SMITH, merchant, and MRS. AGNESS WETZELL, eldest daughter of General William Malcolm, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, January 4. ANDREW SMYTH, merchant of this city, and MARIA PARKER, daughter of James Parker, of Amboy, married Sunday last at Amboy.
1794—Saturday, January 11. PETER MASSONNEAU, of St. Domingo, and SUSANNA NEILSON, daughter of William Neilson, merchant of this city, married Wednesday last.
1794—Saturday, January 11. JOHN DELANCY, of the island of St. Croix, and MRS. HANNAH PEARCE, widow of Samuel Pierce, merchant of London, married Monday last.
1794—Saturday, January 11. SAMUEL BORROWE and ELIZA BALL, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, January 11. JOHN LOWERRIE and PHEBE SEAMAN, both of this city, married Thursday, December 26.
1794—Saturday, January 18. HARMIN DURYEA, of Jamaica, L. I., and SALLY ANN ANGEVINE, married Tuesday last.
1794—Saturday, January 18. DANIEL KINGSLAND, of this city, and MARIA SILL, of Cow Neck, L. I., married at Hempstead Monday last.
1794—Saturday, January 18. ROBERT H. TOWT and ANN WALDRON, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, January 25. CAPT. WILLIAM WHEATON and SALLY NORWOOD, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, February 1. EZEKIAL HART, of Canada, and FRANCES LAZARUS, niece of Mr. Ephraim Hart, merchant, Wall Street, married Wednesday last.
1794—Saturday, February 1. JOHN TAYLOR and RACHEL MELDRUM, both of this city, married Tuesday last.
1794—Saturday, February 1. WILLIAM M. SETON and ELIZA ANNE BAILEY, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, February 1. AUGUSTINE WILLIAMS and SUSAN HILDRITH, both of North Hempstead, married Sunday last at Cow Neck, L. I.
1794—Saturday, February 1. ANDREW HARPER and ELIZABETH SHIRKS, both of this city, married Monday the 20th.
1794—Saturday, February 1. JONATHAN RANDALL and CATHARINE WALDRON, both of Haerlem, married Sunday the 19th.
1794—Saturday, February 15. MRS. REBECCA MILLER, died Monday last, aged 92.
1794—Saturday, February 15. MRS. HACKER, wife of Capt. Hoisted Hacker, died Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, February 15. SAMUEL TODD, of this city, and EUPHEMIA FOWLER, of East Chester, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, February 15. STAATS MORRIS DYCKMAN and MISS KENNEDAY, granddaughter of Peter Corne, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, February 15. STEPHEN HICKS and POLLY CARPENTER, daughter of Benjamin Carpenter, both of Jamaica, L. I., married Wednesday the 5th at Jamaica.
1794—Saturday, February 22. MRS. HANNAH ACKERLY, died Saturday the 8th at Huntington, L. I., in the ninety-fourth year of her age.

1794—Saturday, February 22. Dr. Henry Moore Van Solingen and Lettice Suydam, daughter of Rinier Suydam, merchant of this city, married Tuesday last.
1794—Saturday, February 22. Dr. Joseph Youle and Jane Byvanck, both of this city, married Monday last.
1794—Saturday, February 22. Isaac Jefferson, of Maryland, and Mary Kissick, of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, February 22. Matthew Bunce and Ann Coulthard, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, March 1. Rinier Suydam and Mrs. Schuyler, both of this city, married ————, by Dr. Livingston.
1794—Saturday, March 1. John Cornelius Vander Heuvel and Charlotte Apthorpe, daughter of Charles Ward Apthorpe, married, by Bishop Provost.
1794—Saturday, March 1. Marinus Gale and Mary Gilbert, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, March 1. James Ker Degree and Ann Penny, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, March 1. Robert LeRoy, of this city, and Miss Cuyler, daughter of Henry Cuyler, of Greenbush, married Tuesday the 11th.
1794—Saturday, March 8. Peter B. Ustick, of this city, merchant, died Tuesday last.
1794—Saturday, March 8. Charles M'Lean, died Tuesday last, burial Trinity Church Yard.
1794—Saturday, March 15. Thomas Hicks and M. Buchanan, daughter of Thomas Buchanan, married Monday last.
1794—Saturday, March 22. John Roosevelt VanRanst and Jane Scilman, daughter of Capt. John Scilman, of Bushwick, L. I., married Thursday the 6th at Bushwick, L. I.
1794—Saturday, March 29. James Teller, Jr., and Sally Bleecker, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, March 29. Hon. Don Joseph DeJaudenes, Minister from Court of Spain, and Matilda Stoughten, of this city, married Tuesday last.
1794—Saturday, March 29. Joseph Wilson, aged 68, and Susannah Wilson, aged 23, both of Rye, married Monday the 17th at Rye.
1794—Saturday, April 5. John Wardell and Jane Dodge, daughter of Samuel Dodge, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, April 5. James Cunning, merchant of Second River, and Catharine Paulsa, of Barbadoes Neck, married Wednesday last.
1794—Saturday, April 5. Robert Crommelin and Ann Reed DePeyster, granddaughter of James DePeyster, of Jamaica, L. I., married Tuesday last.
1794—Saturday, April 5. Charles M'Carty and Deborah Hutchins, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, April 5. John G. Warren, of this city, and Miss Kerney, of New Jersey, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, April 5. Albert Cooper and Polly Ackerman, both of Hackinsack, married at Hackinsack.
1794—Saturday, April 12. Benjamin Foster and Patty Bingham, daughter to John Bingham, of this city, married Wednesday last.
1794—Saturday, April 12. James Drake and Sally Dodge, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1794—Saturday, April 12. James Culbertson and Hannah Cook, both of the city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, April 12. Thomas Johnson, of Philadelphia, and Catherine Anderson, of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, April 12. Bartholomew Skaats and Deborah Evers, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, April 12. "Citizen William" Cogdell and Mary Peck, both of this city, married Sunday the 30th.
1794—Saturday, April 19. Henry Mitchell, of this city, and Miss Townsend, of Long Island, married Tuesday last.
1794—Saturday, April 19. John Dyckman, of this city, and Rebecca Randall, daughter of Jonathan Randall, of Haerlem, married Monday last at Haerlem.

1794—Saturday April 19. ABRAHAM DAVIS and MRS. MARIA COLLINS, widow of Edward Collins, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, April 19. THOMAS R. SMITH, of this city, and HANNAH HOLLY, of Stamford, married at Stamford Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, April 19. NATHANIEL HAUXHURST and PHEBE FRANKLIN, both of this city, married Thursday the 10th.
1794—Saturday, April 19. GERRET GILBERT, of this city, and MARIA VARICK, of Hackinsack, married at Hackinsack.
1794—Saturday, April 19. Miss SARAH ROOSEVELT, second daughter of Nicholas Roosevelt, late of this city, deceased, died Friday the 11th at the seat of Daniel Hall, in Chester, near Goshen, Orange County.
1794—Saturday, April 26. ISAAC HEYER, merchant, of this city, and JANE SUYDAM, daughter of Henry Suydam, of Hallet's Cove, L. I. married at Hallet's Cove Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, April 26. EDWARD JOHN BALL and SUSAN HALSTED, of Perth Amboy, N. J., married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, April 26. DANIEL RODMAN, of this city, and POLLY STORY, of Jamaica, married at Jamaica Thursday the 17th.
1794—Saturday, April 26. JOHN TREADWELL HALSTED and CATHARINE VAN CORTLANDT JOHNSTON, of Perth Amboy, N. J., married Thursday the 17th.
1794—Saturday, May 3. SAMUEL ABBOT and JEMIMA MOORE, both of this city, married Wednesday the 23d.
1794—Saturday, May 3. BENJAMIN G. MINTURN and MARIA BROWN, both of this city, married Monday last.
1794—Saturday, May 3. CAPTAIN JOHN O'CONNOR and SUSANNAH O'CASEY, niece to Barnabas O'Kelly, of this city, married Wednesday last.
1794—Saturday, May 3. THOMAS BUTLER, merchant, of this city, and MARGARET COOPER, daughter of A. Cooper, merchant, of Augusta, married at Augusta April 3d.
1794—Saturday, May 10. FRANCIS BLANCHARD and PHEBE JAROLOMEN, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, May 10. CAPTAIN STEPHEN R. HARDING and SALLY DURFEE, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, May 17. THOMAS NEWCOMB, of Dutchess County, and RACHEL HOPPER, daughter of Andrew Hopper, merchant, of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, May 17. DAVID MORGAN and MARGARET BURNS, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, May 17. RICHARD COENRAD HAM, of this city, and ELIZABETH COWENHOVEN, of Brooklyn, L. I., married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, May 17. JOHN VAN NORDER and MARGARET YOUNG, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, May 17. STANTON LATHAM, of this city, and ANNE CARMICHAEL, of Morristown, married Sunday the 5th.
1794—Saturday, May 24. JAMES B. KORTRIGHT and ELIZABETH WARNER, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1794—Saturday, May 24. WILLIAM BETTS and MARGARET POST, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, May 24. JOHN WEDGE and POLLY MARSTON, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, May 24. ZEPHANIAH RODGERS and REBECCA BENNET, both of Huntington, married at Huntington Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, May 24. VINCENT TILYOU and MRS. GRAY, both of this city, married Tuesday the 13th.
1794—Saturday, May 31. JOHN SLIDELL, JR., and MARGERY M'KENZIE, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, May 31. THOMAS FOOTE and MRS. NEWMAN, widow of Peter Newman, of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, May 31. HENRY MEAD, M.D., and ELIZA BEEKMAN, both of this city, married Saturday the 17th.
1794—Saturday, June 7. FRANCIS DOMINICK and PHILANDER BARNES, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, June 7. SAMUEL BURDEN and POLLY RYER, both of this city, married Sunday last.

1794—Saturday, June 7. WILLIAM HUTCHINGS and MRS. WOOL, relict of John Wool, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, June 7. MR. ROOTE and HANNAH GEORGE, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, June 7. DAVID DUNHAM, merchant, and MARY SHACKERLY, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, June 7. WILLIAM TABELE and PATTY BOGART, both of this city, married Friday last.
1794—Saturday, June 7. GEORGE BRINKERHOFF and ELIZABETH PALMER, married Thursday the 29th at Newtown, L. I.
1794—Saturday, June 14. ABRAHAM RICHARDSON and MARIAN ARRIBINE, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1794—Saturday, June 14. JAMES LOWERRE and ABBY WEST, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, June 14. CARY LOCKWOOD and MARIA QUACKENBOS, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, June 21. THOMAS M'EUEN, of this city, and HANNAH PAREY, of Philadelphia, married Sunday last at Philadelphia.
1794—Saturday, June 28. JOHN WELLER, of Charleston, and MARIA TEN EYCK, daughter of Richard Ten Eyck, of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, June 28. LEWIS SMITH and POLLY NORTH, married Sunday the 15th.
1794—Saturday, June 28. NEIL M'KENZIE and MRS. JANE LOUDON, relict of John Loudon, married Wednesday the 12th.
1794—Saturday, June 28. DR. BENJAMIN HICKS and MISS ELLISON, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, June 28. DAVID DAVIS, of New-Ark, and ELIZABETH HARGRAVE, of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, July 5. JOHN TAYLOR and POLLY ADEER, both of this city, married Tuesday last.
1794—Saturday, July 5. JAMES ALWAYS, of this city, and PHEBE MEEKER, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, July 5. NATHANIEL BIRDSALL, printer, and CLARISSA WHITTEMORE, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, July 5. NICHOLAS ANTHONY and MRS. MARY JOHNSTON, both of this city, married Thursday the 26th.
1794—Saturday, July 5. THOMAS SMITH and HETTY RUSSEL, daughter of Abraham Russel, of this city, married Thursday the 26th.
1794—Saturday, July 5. HENRY BREWERTON and MARY SWORDS, both of this city, married Wednesday the 25th.
1794—Saturday, July 12. TOBIAS VAN ZANDT died Tuesday last, aged sixty-one.
1794—Saturday, July 12. RICHARD THOMAS and SALLY PARKER, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, July 12. JEREMIAH HALLETT, merchant, of this city, and EDNEY CLARK, of that place (Springfield, N. J.), married at Springfield, N. J., Monday last.
1794—Saturday, July 19. MISS ANN LEONARD, of this city, died Saturday last, aged seventeen. Buried in Trinity Churchyard.
1794—Saturday, July 19. PATRICK WILSON and CLARISSA THIELDS, both of this city, married Thursday the 3d.
1794—Saturday, July 26. JOHN R. HARRINGTON and MRS. CATHARINE PERRINE, both of this city, married Tuesday last.
1794—Saturday, July 26. OWEN FLANNAGAN, of New York, grocer, and MARY M'CURTIN, late of Philadelphia, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, July 26. DANIEL M'FALL, of Ireland, and REBECCA JACKSON, of this city, married Friday the 18th.
1794—Saturday, August 9. ISAAC LARKIN, printer and Junior Editor of the *Independent Chronicle*, and NABBY CLARK, married at Boston.
1794—Saturday, August 9. GEORGE F. DOMINICK and MARTHA WEAY, of Newtown, L. I., married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, August 16. JOHN ALGER and ELIZA DUBOIS, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, August 23. GEORGE CAMPBELL, merchant of this city, and JENNET HAY, of Harvestraw, married Wednesday last at Harvestraw.

1794—Saturday, August 23. WALTER W. HYER, merchant of this city, and PHOEBE SMITH, daughter of Jacamiah Smith, of Elizabethtown, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, August 30. JAMES CAMPBELL, of this city, died Friday 22d, aged 22.
1794—Saturday, August 30. MATTHEW DIKEMAN and MISS JEMIMAH HORNE, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, August 30. JAMES BROWN and POLLY DE LA MONTANYE, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1794—Saturday, August 30. JOHN ROACH, of St. Croix, and SALLY T. HALSTED, of this city, married Tuesday last.
1794—Saturday, August 30. HERCULES HERON and MISS BINGHAM, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, September 6. ROBERT C. LIVINGSTON, died 23d at Hudson, aged 53.
1794—Saturday, September 6. MORRIS FOSDICK, of Far Rockaway, and JANE DOUGHTY, of same place, married Saturday last at Jamaica, L. I.
1794—Saturday, September 6. FREDERICK BABCOCK, merchant, and PEGGY ARDEN, daughter of Thomas Arden, all of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, September 13. MRS. CLARRY HOWARD, daughter of William Clark, of Dutchess County, and CITIZEN BUSSY, chancellor to the consulate in this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, September 20. JOHN SMITH and MRS. CANNON, both of this city, married ————.
1794—Saturday, September 20. HIRAM GARDNER and JANE RANDAL, both of this city, married Saturday last at Elizabethtown.
1794—Saturday, September 20. PETER STEPHEN DUPONCEAU, of Philadelphia, and ANNE LA TOUCHE, of this city, married Friday last.
1794—Saturday, September 27. JAMES SWORDS, printer, and RACHEL BUSKIRK, both of this city, married ————.
1794—Saturday, October 4. JOHN PENIER and PHEBE WOODS, both of this city, married Sunday last at Newark.
1794—Saturday, October 4. RUBEN CLAUSON and ANN LAKE, both of Staten Island, married Thursday the 25th at Staten Island.
1794—Saturday, October 4. MRS. HANNAH HARRISON, wife of Capt. Charles Harrison, of this city, died Thursday last, aged 61.
1794—Saturday, October 11. JANE ELTING, daughter of Peter Elting, of this city, died Tuesday last, aged 19.
1794—Saturday, October 11. HENRY WELLS and MRS. PATTY SMITH, daughter of John Woods, all of this city, married Sunday last at "Norwhich, L. I."
1794—Saturday, October 11. REV. JAMES COE, of Troy, and BETSEY MILLER, daughter of Dr. Miller, of this city, married Saturday, 27th.
1794—Saturday, October 18. MRS. JANE WARDELL, died Monday last.
1794—Saturday, October 18. ISAAC ROOSEVELT, late merchant of this city, aged 68, died Monday, October 13.
1794—Saturday, October 18. WILLIAM I. NOTT and ANN HARRIS, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, October 18. JOHN G. BOGERT and MARIA CORBET LUDLOW, daughter of Gabriel Ludlow, deceased, married Wednesday last.
1794—Saturday, October 18. CAPT. SAMUEL THOMPSON and JUDITH MOWATT, daughter of John Mowatt, merchant of this city, married Wednesday last.
1794—Saturday, October 18. ADOLPH L. DEGROVE and CATHARINE GALLOW, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1794—Saturday, October 18. WILLIAM NISBITT and MARY VANDERWATERS, both of Flushing, married Sunday last at Jamaica.
1794—Saturday, October 18. JAMES SIMMINGTON and FRANCES PAYNE, both of this city, married Thursday the 9th at Mrs. Evans in White Hall Street.
1794—Saturday, October 25. SAMUEL MYERS, merchant of Petersburg, Va., and SALLY JUDAH, daughter of Samuel Judah, married Wednesday last.

1794—Saturday, October 25. GEORGE FORMAN, printer, and JANE BROWER, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1794—Saturday, October 25. DAVID MELLES and MRS. RIKER, both of this city, married Monday last.
1794—Saturday, November 1. SAMUEL BURTIS and HANHAH ANDERSON, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, November 1. WILLIAM MEAD and JANE DILLINGHAM, both of this city, married Sunday the 19th.
1794—Saturday, November 1. CAPT. THOMAS OGILVIE, of the ship Cheesman, and MARGARET FORD, of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, November 8. MRS. ELIZABETH LEAYCRAFT, died Thursday last, aged 75.
1794—Saturday, November 8. JAMES B. CLARKE and HELLENOR FISHER, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, November 8. EDMUND CHARLES GENET, late Minister from the Republic of France, and CORNELIA TAPPEN CLINTON, daughter of George Clinton, Governor State of New York, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, November 8. MICHAEL SYCE, of this city, and CATHARINE HOBERT, of Flatlands, L. I., married Tuesday last.
1794—Saturday, November 8. WILLIAM DENNING, JR., and CATHARINE L. SMITH, daughter of Thomas Smith, all of this city, married Tuesday last.
1794—Saturday, November 8. RICHARD EVERITT, of Brooklyn, and SALLY LATHAM, of this city, married Monday last.
1794—Saturday, November 8. CAPT. THOMAS GEER, of Connecticut, and MARY SHERWOOD, of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, November 8. ISAAC VAN TASELL and NANCY GORDON, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, November 8. JACOB SNOW and SALLY SWAIN, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, November 8. MR. WILSON and MISS MILLS, both of this city, married Thursday, October 30.
1794—Saturday, November 8. PHILIP ARNOLD, of this city, and MARY CRANE, of Springfield, N. J., married Saturday, October 18.
1794—Saturday, November 15. BENJAMIN SHAW, of Boston, and CHARITY SMITH, of this city, married Saturday, the 1st inst.
1794—Saturday, November 15. DAVID CAMPBELL, of Schenectady, and FANNY BOWERS, daughter of Henry Bowers, of this city, married Thursday, October 23.
1794—Saturday, November 22. MRS. AGNESS VATER, died Thursday the 15th, in her ninety-first year.
1794—Saturday, November 22. MRS. HANNAH KEECH, died Monday last, aged 71 years.
1794—Saturday, November 22. JOHN SWAINE, late printer and publisher of the Daily Advertiser, died Monday last at Philadelphia, in his thirty-second year.
1794—Saturday, November 29. ANTHONY LAMB, son of John Lamb, of this city, Collector of Customs of the United States for District of New York, and MARY TREAT, daughter of Dr. Samuel Treat, of Burlington, N. J., married at Burlington, N. J., Saturday the 8th.
1794—Saturday, November 29. JOHN MURRY and HELLEN DEBOIS, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1794—Saturday, November 29. MR. DURKIN, of the ship Astrea, and SALLY GOODWIN, of this city, married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, December 6. JAMES COCK and CATHARINE ACKERLY, daughter of Samuel Ackerly, all of this city, married Thursday last.
1794—Saturday, December 6. ELKANAH CONKLIN and REBECCA SMITH, both of Huntington, L. I., married Sunday last.
1794—Saturday, December 6. CAPT. ASA RODGERS LAPHAM, of Boston, and MARY DWIGHT, of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, December 6. WILLIAM CUNNING, printer, of this city, and MARIA HAND, of Morristown, N. J., married Saturday last.

1794—Saturday, December 13. JOHN CROSS, JR., and SALLY COULTHARD, daughter of Isaac Coulthard, of this city, married Saturday last.
1794—Saturday, December 27. GEORGE HENDRICKSON, merchant of this city, and MARY SMITH, of Jamaica, L. I., married Wednesday last at Hempstead, L. I.
1794—Saturday, December 27. ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON and ELIZA ABRAMS, married Tuesday last.
1794—Saturday, December 27. WILLIAM PRINCE, JR., and MARY STRATTON, daughter of Eliphalet Stratton, all of that place, married Monday last at Flushing, L. I.
1794—Saturday, December 27. WILLIAM OGDEN and MARY MOTT, both of this city, married Sunday the 14th.
1795—Saturday, January 3. FRANCIS BERNARD MAXIMILIAN MENIE and ABIGAIL STOUT, daughter of Benjamin Stout, married Monday last.
1795—Saturday, January 3. JAMES MARSH, of South Amboy, and ELIZA MEEKS, daughter of John Meeks, of this city, married Friday the 26th.
1795—Saturday, January 3. TUNIS SCHENK, JR., of Bushwick, and GITTY CORNELL, of Jamaica, married Thursday, the 18th, on Long Island.
1795—Saturday, January 10. OLIVER HICKS and SUSANNAH VERMILLIA, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1795—Saturday, January 10. DAVID KING, of Boston, and ELIZABETH BELL, of this city, married Tuesday last.
1795—Saturday, January 10. GEORGE ARNOLD and ELENOR RAMSAY, daughter of John Ramsay, of this city, married Tuesday, the 30th.
1795—Saturday, January 10. JAMES SMITH and JANE SELL, both of that place (Cow Neck) married Tuesday, the 30th, at Cow Neck.
1795—Saturday, January 10. ELBERT ROSEVELT, of this city, and JANE CURTENIUS, daughter of Peter T. Curtenius, Auditor of State of New York, married Monday, the 29th.
1795—Saturday, January 10. JOB HAINES, of Elizabethtown, and MARGARET SMITH, of Princeton, married Saturday, the 27th.
1795—Saturday, January 10. THOMAS CORNWELL and ELIZABETH ACKERMAN, both of this city, married Sunday, the 21st.
1795—Saturday, January 10. MRS. ELIZABETH COGSWELL, consort of William Cogswell, died Wednesday last, aged 20.
1795—Saturday, January 10. HARRIET BANYER, daughter of Golsbrow Banyer, died Tuesday last, aged 21.
1795—Saturday, January 10. CAPT. JOHN PALMER, died Monday last, aged 61. Buried Trinity Church Yard.
1795—Saturday, January 17. RICHARD SOLOMONS and BETSEY BURRIS, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1795—Saturday, January 17. JOHN FOWLER and JANE SMITH, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1795—Saturday, January 17. WILLIAM LORD and ANN COOK, both of Fairfield, Conn., married Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, January 17. REV. JOSEPH PILMORE, Rector of Christ Church, this city, and MRS. WOOD, of Philadelphia, married Saturday, the 10th, at St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia.
1795—Saturday, January 24. PETER KEMBLE and ELIZA NESBIT, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1795—Saturday, January 24. JOHN WRIGHT and HANNAH GOODBALLET, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1795—Saturday, January 24. JOSEPH THOMAS, of Barbadoes, and FLORA LANCASTER, of this city, married Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, January 24. DANIEL STRICKLAND and ELIZABETH ROWE, both from England, married Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, January 31. RICHARD CREED and ABIGAIL HENDRICKSON, both of Jamaica, married Saturday last at Jamaica, L. I.
1795—Saturday, February 7. MR. TYDGATT, late of Rotterdam, and MARGARET MAHANY, late of Bearhaven, Ireland, married Friday last.
1795—Saturday, February 7. MR. TRIPLE and MARGARET MENZIES, both of this city, married Wednesday last.

1795—Saturday, February 7. LAWRENCE YATES and MATILDA CAROLINE CRUGER, eldest daughter of Henry Cruger, married Monday last.

1795—Saturday, February 7. NICHOLAS W. STUYVESANT and CATHARINE READ, daughter of John Read, of Red Hook, married Saturday last.

1795—Saturday, February 14. DANIEL OAKLEY and MARY BALDWIN, both of Huntington, married Wednesday last at Huntington.

1795—Saturday, February 14. CAPT. SAMUEL B. LEWIS, of this city, and PATTY WELLING, of Jamaica, married Wednesday last at Jamaica.

1795—Saturday, February 14. WILLIAM MAN, of Canada, and ELIZA SHIPMAN, of this city, married Wednesday last.

1795—Saturday, February 14. EBENEZER CHICHESTER and HANNAH KETCHUM, both of Huntington, L. I., married Sunday last.

1795—Saturday, February 14. SILAS WHITMAN and HANNAH KETCHUM, both of Huntington, L. I., married Sunday last.

1795—Saturday, February 14. HENRY ONDERDONK, of Hempstead Harbour, and SALLY VAN KLEECK, of Poughkeepsie, married Saturday last at Poughkeepsie.

1795—Saturday, February 14. JACOB S. MOTT, printer, and ANN HINTON, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1795—Saturday, February 14. ABRAHAM COLLINS, of this city, and MRS. ZEBRISKIE, of New Jersey, married Sunday the 1st.

1795—Saturday, February 21. JOZE ROIZ SILVA, merchant, and MRS. ANNA DUMONT, both of this city, married ——. St. Peter's Church, New York City.

1795—Saturday, February 21. JOHN ELSWORTH and SALLY HINTON, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1795—Saturday, February 28. JEREMIAH MANN, aged 88, and MISS DEXTER, aged 22, both of Wrentham, married at Wrentham, Mass.

1795—Saturday, February 28. TOBIAS MILLER and ELIZABETH ARCULARIUS, both of this city, married Tuesday last.

1795—Saturday, February 28. ABRAHAM VANRANST, JR., of Long Island, and ELIZABETH M'DOLE, of Albany, married Saturday last at Albany.

1795—Saturday, March 7. ANN THOMAS, daughter of General Thomas, died Friday, 27th, at Harrison's Purchase in Westchester County.

1795—Saturday, March 7. DAVID WILLSON, of Fort Washington, and MARGARET KENNY, late from Ireland, married. By Rev. Mr. Beach.

1795—Saturday, March 7. CHARLES CROMMELIN, JR., of Hempstead Plains, L. I., and ANN COGSWELL, of Charlestown, near Boston, married Tuesday last.

1795—Saturday, March 7. PETER HEGEMAN, merchant of this city, and ROZETTE CROOKER, of Cedar Swamp, L. I., married Monday last at Cedar Swamp, L. I.

1795—Saturday, March 7. ROBERT C. DEGROVE, of this city, and MISS SMITH, of Smithtown, L. I., married Saturday last at Smithtown, L. I.

1795—Saturday, March 14. CAPT. WILLIAM TAPP, of this city, died Thursday last.

1795—Saturday, March 14. RICHARD WEBB, aged 79 years, 11 months, 19 days, died Saturday last at Staten Island.

1795—Saturday, March 14. ADRIAN KISSAM and MRS. ELIZABETH BAYARD, daughter of Rev. Dr. Rodgers, married Thursday last.

1795—Saturday, March 14. JAMES BERRIAN, of Hell Gate, L. I., and CHARLOTTE COOPER, both of this city, married Wednesday last.

1795—Saturday, March 14. JEREMIAM JESSOP and ELIZABETH BRUFF, of this city, married Tuesday last.

1795—Saturday, March 14. ELISHA HART, of this city, and POLLY DICKTER, of Greensburgh, married Sunday last at Greensburgh.

1795—Saturday, March 14. JOSEPH TOWERS and MRS. ANN CAMPBELL, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1795—Saturday, March 14. HENRY I. WYKOFF and PHEBE SUYDAM, daughter of Ferdinand Suydam, of Brooklyn, N. Y., married Thursday the 5th at Brooklyn, N. Y.

1795—Saturday, March 14. EDWARD HIGGINS and SUSANNAH HIGGINS, both of this city, married Tuesday the 3rd.

1795—Saturday, March 14. DR. JAMES TREDWELL, of Patterson, and MARY VAN WINKLE, of that place, married Wednesday the 25th at Aquackononk.

1795—Saturday, March 21. DANIEL HALL and MRS. ELIZABETH BELL, both of this city, married Thursday last.

1795—Saturday, March 21. JASPER WARD and ANN EGBERT, daughter of Benjamin Egbert, all of this city, married Wednesday last.

1795—Saturday, March 21. ROBERT ANNAN, of this city, and MARIA HUTCHIN, daughter of Amos Hutchin, married Monday last.

1795—Saturday, March 21. RICHARD LEWIS and AMELIA MAGHEE, both of this city, married Sunday last.

1795—Saturday, March 21. JOHN ACKERMAN, of this city, and LYDIA POWLES, of Tappan, married Saturday last.

1795—Saturday, March 21. WILLIAM HEYER and MARIA MENZIES, both of this city, married Wednesday the 11th.

1795—Saturday, March 21. CAPT. JAMES MOTT and SALLY MUDGE, both of that place, married Tuesday, the 10th, at Hempstead Harbour.

1795—Saturday, March 21. JONATHAN TILTON and MARY MADDEN, both of Middletown, N. J., married Wednesday the 4th.

1795—Saturday, April 4. HON. PETER VAN GAASBEEK and SALLY DUMOND, both of Kingston, N. Y., married at Kingston (Esopus).

1795—Saturday, April 4. ADRIAN BOGART and MARIA BARTHOLF, both of this city, married Thursday last.

1795—Saturday, April 4. ISRAEL HUNT and PEGGY JOHNSON, both of this city, married Sunday last.

1795—Saturday, April 4. WINANT DEBEVOIS and ELIZABETH KELLY, both of Long Island, married Sunday last.

1795—Saturday, April 4. JOHN MARLEY, merchant of this city, and MARY SCHUYLER, daughter of John Schuyler, of Barbadoes Neck, N. J., married Saturday last.

1795—Saturday, April 4. CORNELIUS HERTELL and GRACE RIKER, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1795—Saturday, April 4. JOSEPH CLEMHORN and MARIA GRIMSTEAD, both of this city, married Monday the 23rd.

1795—Saturday, April 4. ISAAC BLYDENBURG and SUSANNAH SMITH, stepdaughter of Isaac Smith, of Smithtown, L. I., married Saturday the 21st.

1795—Saturday, April 11. JOHN PETERS, of England, and MARIA BELL, of this city, married Thursday last.

1795—Saturday, April 11. REV. CHARLES LAYHATT and MRS. SALLY HALLETT, both of this city, married Wednesday last.

1795—Saturday, April 11. JAMES LEE, merchant, and MISS CROOKSHANKS, both of this city, married Sunday the 29th.

1795—Saturday, April 18. JOSEPH BYRNES, merchant, and REBECCA P. CLARK, both of this city, married Wednesday last at the Friend's Meeting House.

1795—Saturday, April 18. JAMES HOPSON and MARY FORBES, both of this city, married Monday last.

1795—Saturday, April 18. CAPT. J. WALTON, of Upper Canada, and MARGARET ANN THATCHER, daughter of Capt. Thatcher, of Trenton, N. J., married Saturday last at Staten Island.

1795—Saturday, April 18. HUGH POLLOCK, of this city, and MISS ANTHONY, daughter of Joseph Anthony, of Philadelphia, married Thursday the 9th at Philadelphia.

1795—Saturday, April 18. M. MARSEILES, merchant of Albany, and CATHARINE MILDENBERGER, of this city, married Tuesday the 7th.

1795—Saturday, April 18. NOAH SAYER and ESTHER CRANE, both of Elizabeth-Town, married Saturday the 4th at Elizabeth-Town.

1795—Saturday, April 18. LUCIUS CARY, printer, and ELIZABETH CLOSS, daughter of Rev. Mr. Closs, all of New Burgh, married at New Burgh.

1795—Saturday, April 25. JOHN MITCHELL and SALLY DEGROVE, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1795—Saturday, April 25. GLOODER REQUAW, of Mt. Pleasant, and JUDITH COMB, of Greenburgh, married Wednesday last.
1795—Saturday, April 25. THOMAS STOUTENBURGH and ELIZA LINN, daughter of James Linn, of New Jersey, married Wednesday last.
1795—Saturday, April 25. GERARD RUTGERS and MARGARET BAYARD, daughter of Nicholas Bayard, all of this city, married Wednesday last.
1795—Saturday, April 25. JACOB ODLE, of West Chester, and MRS. ANN BREVOORT, formerly merchant of this city, married Monday last.
1795—Saturday, April 25. WILLIAM CARPENTER and LUCY GRANT, both of Brooklyn, L. I., married Thursday the 16th.
1795—Saturday, April 25. ANDREW COMMERDINGER, printer, and MRS. BLOOM, both of this city, married Thursday the 16th.
1795—Saturday, April 25. ALLEN CLAP, merchant of this city, and PEGGY REDMOND, of Philadelphia, married Tuesday the 14th at Philadelphia.
1795—Saturday, May 2. JOHN HATFIELD, of Elizabethtown, and ELIZABETH MARKS, of this city, married Thursday last.
1795—Saturday, May 2. ROBERT MOTT, merchant, and LYDIA P. STANSBURY, daughter of Joseph Stansbury, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1795—Saturday, May 2. JOHN TILLOU and MARIA REED, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1795—Saturday, May 2. LEWIS D. FLINN, of this city, and SARAH CRAWFORD, daughter of Col. John Crawford, of Philadelphia, married Sunday last.
1795—Saturday, May 2. THOMAS BLOODGOOD, merchant of this city, and ANNA LAWRENCE, daughter of Col. Daniel Lawrence, of New Town, L. I., married Saturday last at New Town.
1795—Saturday, May 2. HORACE JOHNSON, merchant, and CATHARINE THORN, both of this city, married Saturday last at the seat of Mr. Stuyvesant in the Bowery.
1795—Saturday, May 2. ISAAC STAGG and CATHARINE LINCOLN, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, May 9. DAVID JACOBS and MARGARET AMAR, both of this city, married Saturday the 18th.
1795—Saturday, May 9. JOHN P. HAFF, of this city, and SALLY HAFF, daughter of Lawrence Haff, of New Hackensack, married Sunday the 12th at New Hackensack.
1795—Saturday, May 16. GEORGE FURMAN and RACHEL CLARK, both of this city, married Wednesday the 15th.
1795—Saturday, May 16. JOHN M. DUNHAM, printer, and EMILY BURT, married Monday, February 16, at Longmeadow, Mass.
1795—Saturday, May 16. JOSEPH BOARD and MARGARET SHIERMAN, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1795—Saturday, May 16. JACOB VARIAN and HESTER MURPHY, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1795—Saturday May 23. FREDERICK GERVIS and ELIZABETH CUNNING, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, May 23. GEORGE GERVIS and NANCY ANDES, both of this city, married Saturday night.
1795—Saturday, May 23. DR. ADAM J. DOLL and CHRISTIANA BAUMAN, daughter of Col. Sebastian Bauman, of this city, married Thursday the 14th.
1795—Saturday, May 23. CAPT. KEESE and SALLY CARLTON, married in this city.
1795—Saturday, May 23. THOMAS FRENCH and NANCY ENGLISH, married at Boston.
1795—Saturday, May 30. MRS. SUSAN BARR MESIER, consort of Peter Mesier, Jr., of this city, died Friday the 22d, buried New Presbyterian burying ground.
1795—Saturday, May 30. JOHN CHISHOLM and BARBARA M'DONALD, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, May 30. ALEXANDER BLACK and JANE EASON, both of Edinburgh, married Friday 22d.

1795—Saturday, May 30. GEORGE STACY, of this city, and TACY BEAVEN, daughter of Davis Beaven, of Chester, married Thursday the 21st at Chester.
1795—Saturday, June 6. GEORGE HICKS and ELIZA CASEY, both of Brooklyn, married Wednesday last at Flatbush, L. I.
1795—Saturday, June 6. JOHN KEISER, SR., and MRS. SIMMERMAN, both of this city, married Tuesday last.
1795—Saturday, June 6. ANTHONY ERNEST and MISS ATWOOD, daughter of Thomas B. Bridgen (*sic*), married Monday last at Belleponte, near this city.
1795—Saturday, June 6. STEPHEN WRIGHT and ELIZABETH WRIGHT, daughter of Nicholas Wright, all of this city, married Sunday last.
1795—Saturday, June 13. JOHN COCK, merchant, and ROSETTA LEWIS, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1795—Saturday, June 13. MR. PENPROST, of Long Island, and MARY DEUSENBURY, of this city, married Wednesday last at the Friends Meeting-House.
1795—Saturday, June 20. His Royal Highness PRINCE OF WALES, and PRINCESS CAROLINE, of Brunswick, remarried in London by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London.
1795—Saturday, June 20. GEORGE YOULE and SALLY NEILL, both of this city, married Monday last.
1795—Saturday, June 20. WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, JR., merchant of this city, and JANE USTICK, of Flushing, L. I., married Thursday the 11th, at Flushing, L. I.
1795—Saturday, June 27. PETER DUSTON, merchant, and SARAH GIDNEY, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1795—Saturday, June 27. PETER DELABIGARIE and MARGARET BEEKMAN, daughter of Gerard William Beekman, all of this city, married Tuesday last.
1795—Saturday, June 27. CAPT. EBENEZER ROSSETER and MRS. NANCY KING, both of this city, married Monday last.
1795—Saturday, June 27. AUGUSTUS SACKETT, of this city, and MINERVA CAMP, daughter of the late Doctor Elisha Camp, of Catts-Kill, married Friday the 19th at Catts-Kill.
1795—Saturday, June 27. BASIL J. BARTOW and ELIZA A. HONEYWELL, both of West Chester, married Sunday the 14th at New-Town.
1795—Saturday, July 4. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL and MARY DURYEE, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1795—Saturday, July 4. DIVIE BETHUME, merchant, and JOANNAH GRAHAM, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1795—Saturday, July 4. WILLIAM WEEKS and JANE PECK, daughter of George Peck, all of this city, married Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, July 4. NEVIN WILLSON, of this city, and CATHARINE BOYLAN, daughter of the late John Boylan, of New Jersey, married Sunday last.
1795—Saturday, July 4. EDWARD COOP and MARY MARLING, both of that place, married Sunday last at Brooklyn, N. Y.
1795—Saturday, July 4. THOMAS WHITLOCK and ELEANOR BURGER, both of this city, married Wednesday the 24th.
1795—Saturday, July 4. PETER JOSEPH HAREUBEL, of Harve de Grace, and ELIZA TILLIN, of this city, married Tuesday the 23rd.
1795—Saturday, July 4. JOHN HEGEMAN and MARTHA CRAFT, both of Cow Neck, L. I., married at Jamaica the 9th (Tuesday).
1795—Saturday, July 11. HENRY PALMER and LANEY ITLAND, both of this city, married Thursday the 2d.
1795—Saturday, July 11. JOHN BURGER, "of the Two Brothers," and MRS. LOW, of New Jersey, married Wednesday the 8th.
1795—Saturday, July 11. JAMES MORRISON and POLLY MILLS, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1795—Saturday, July 11. JACOB HOOPS, of Philadelphia, and CATHARINE DOTY, of that place, married Thursday the 2d at Oyster Bay, L. I.
1795—Saturday, July 18. JAMES GLEAN and MRS. MARY OGDEN, both of this city.

1795—Saturday, July 18. Rev. Dr. William Linn, minister of the Reformed Church of this city, and Mrs. Moore, widow of Dr. John Moore, married Wednesday last.
1795—Saturday, July 18. Isaac Governeur, of this city, and Allida Governeur, daughter of Herman Governeur, deceased, married Tuesday the 7th at Claverack.
1795—Saturday, July 18. Mrs. Ann Dash, consort of Mr. John B. Dash, Jr., of this city, died Sunday last.
1795—Saturday, July 25. Mrs. Sebra, sister of Mrs. James Rivington, died Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, July 25. Mrs. Elizabeth Rivington, wife of James Rivington, died Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, July 25. Samuel Allen and Catharine Conrey, daughter of William Conry both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1795—Saturday, July 25. Matthew Galloway and Jane Peltreau, both of this city, married Thursday the 16th.
1795—Saturday, August 1. Thomas B. Saltonstall, of New London, died in the West Indies.
1795—Saturday, August 1. Capt. Gurdon Saltonstall, of New London, died in the West Indies.
1795—Saturday, August 1. Dr. Malachi Treat, health officer, of this city, died Wednesday last.
1795—Saturday, August 1. Capt. John Clough, of Salem, Mass., and Kitty Turner, daughter of John Turner, of this city, married Thursday last.
1795—Saturday, August 1. James Manning and Eliza Storm, daughter of Thomas Storm, merchant, of this city, married Sunday last.
1795—Saturday, August 1. John Whichurch and Jane Freelon, both of this city, married Saturday the 18th.
1795—Saturday, August 8. Capt. William Swinburn and Susan Davis, both of this city, married a few days ago.
1795—Saturday, August 8. Mrs. Hay Stevenson, died Tuesday last, buried Old Presbyterian Church Yard.
1795—Saturday, August 8. Mrs. Elizabeth Leaycraft, wife of Willet Leaycraft, merchant, of this city, died Monday last, aged 23, buried Trinity Church Yard.
1795—Saturday, August 8. Isaac Andrews and Sarah Nicholson, married Sunday last.
1795—Saturday, August 8. Henry Overing, of New Port, R. I., and Charlotte Desbrosses, daughter of James Desbrosses, of this city, married Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, August 8 William Davis and Margaret Wilson, daughter of David Wilson, of Kingsbridge, married Wednesday the 29th.
1795—Saturday, August 15. John Gorkill and Polly Denmark, married a few days ago in this city by Dr. Kuntzie.
1795—Saturday, August 15. Tobias Lear and Mrs. Fanny Washington, of Mt. Vernon, married.
1795—Saturday, August 15. Richard Taterson and Betsey Rogers, of Cow Neck, married the 6th at South Hempstead, L. I.
1795—Saturday, August 22. Joseph Strang and Nancy Theall, both of Rye, married at Rye, Thursday the 13th.
1795—Saturday, August 22. Thomas Parcells, Jr., and Mary Hurst, both of this city, married Saturday the 8th.
1795—Saturday, August 22. Capt. Francis Young and Sally Buckmaster, both of this city, married a few evenings since by Dr. M'Knight.
1795—Saturday, August 22. William Lowe, died Sunday the 9th.
1795—Saturday, August 22. Stephen Purdy died Friday last at Jamaica, L. I., aged 28.
1795—Saturday, August 22. John Butler and Miss Curtis, married Saturday last.

1795—Saturday, August 29. PETER HOUSEMAN, son of Aurte Houseman, died Tuesday last, buried New Dutch Church Yard.
1795—Saturday, August 29. MICHAEL VARIAN, merchant, of this city, died Tuesday last, aged 21.
1795—Saturday, August 29. MRS. JANE POST, wife of John Post, Jr., of this city, died Monday last, aged 24.
1795—Saturday, August 29. ALEXANDER WHYLLEY and SALLY COE, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1795—Saturday, August 29. WILLIAM NEEDHAM and CATHARINE VAN VART, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, August 29. ISAAC SNIFFIN and MRS. JERUSHA WEBB, both of Cow Neck, married Saturday the 15th.
1795—Saturday, September 5. DANIEL NOSTRAND, of Oyster Bay, L. I., and MISS DURYEE, of South Hempstead, married Sunday last.
1795—Saturday, September 5. CHARLES ADAMS and SALLY SMITH, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, September 5. FELIX DE ST. HILAIRE and MARGARET SMITH, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, September 5. JOHN KOHLEVAGEN, of Surinam, and MISS VAN HAGEN, of this city, married Saturday last.
7195—Saturday, September 5. CHARLESTON JOHNSON and CATHARINE BAYARD, daughter of Nicholas Bayard, all of this city, married Thursday the 27th.
1795—Saturday, September 5. DAVID SIMONS, of Petersburgh, Va., and DEBORAH ABRAMS, of this city, married Wednesday the 26th.
1795—Saturday, September 12. WILLIAM LEDYARD, son of Col. Ledyard, of Groton, Conn., died yesterday at Col. Stevens', aged 18.
1795—Saturday, September 12. ABRAHAM BROWER, printer, of this city, died Tuesday last, aged 23.
1795—Saturday, September 12. ABRAHAM SKINNER, JR., died Sunday last, aged 19.
1795—Saturday, September 12. PETER BONETT and JANE BLAKE, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1795—Saturday, September 12. JOSEPH NORTON and MARY MURPHY, both of this city, married Monday last.
1795—Saturday, September 12. JOHN SCOLES and ELIZA SANDYS, daughter of Rev. J. Sandys, all of this city, married Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, September 12. JOHN A. CHAPMAN and SALLY LELAND, daughter of Thomas Leland, all of this city, married Saturday last.
1795—Saturday, September 12. JACOB SCHETSEL and MARIA HEISER, daughter of Jacob Heiser, all of this city, married Thursday the 3rd.
1795—Saturday, September 19. SAMUEL LOUDON, JR., Editor of the Diary, died Thursday last.
1795—Saturday, September 19. DANIEL STANBURY died Wednesday last, aged 35.
1795—Saturday, September 19. MICHAEL FITZSIMMONS and PHOEBE HYER, daughter of Walter Hyer, married Friday the 11th.
1795—Saturday, September 19. JOHN I. KETCHUM, of Bermuda, and SUSANNAH JAUNCY, of this city, married Sunday the 6th.
1795—Saturday, November 14. JOHN MORGAN and MISS BUNYAN, married.
1795—Saturday, November 14. ALEXANDER MOWATT and ELIZA POST, married at Flushing, L. I.
1795—Saturday, November 14. LOUIS H. GUERLAIN and S. FOWLER, married at Westchester.
1795—Saturday, November 14. HENRY RICH and PHOEBE VAN GELDER, daughter of Abraham Van Gelder, both of this city, married Saturday the 31st.

1795—Saturday, November 14. JAMES SMITH and ANN ROSS, married at Flushing, L. I.

1795—Saturday, November 21. JAMES DAVIS and ANN TURNER, both of this city, married Thursday last.

1795—Saturday, November 21. LEVI DODGE, High Sheriff of Ulster County, and MRS. KEMMANA, widow of Dr. Kemmana, of this city, married Sunday last.

1795—Saturday, November 21. GEORGE JEWENSON and POLLY ELLIS, both of this city, married Sunday last.

1795—Saturday, November 21. WILLIAM HERVEY, JR., and CATHARINE VAN ALLEN, both of this city, married Thursday last.

1795—Saturday, November 21. JAMES RANEY, of Newtown, L. I., and ELIZABETH NICHOLS, of this city, married Thursday the 12th.

1795—Saturday, November 21. JOHN DRAKE and MAGDALINE GUION, daughter of Elias Guion, of New Rochelle, married October 31 at New Rochelle.

1795—Saturday, November 28. JOHN MACKAY, JR., of Stanwich, and ELIZA H. KNAP, of Horse Neck, married Sunday the 8th at Horse Neck.

1795—Saturday, November 28. MRS. PATTY CROOK, wife of Joseph Crook, died Wednesday last, aged 33.

1795—Saturday, November 28. LAWRENCE EMBREE, of the Society of Friends, died in this city, buried Tuesday last.

1795—Saturday, November 28. CHARLOTTE MACKAY, daughter of William Mackay, of New York, died at Philadelphia, on the 5th.

1795—Saturday, November 28. GEORGE ALEXANDER CAESAR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM HENRY FREDERICK PINCHBECK and MRS. CATHERINE RUDOLPH, married Tuesday the 10th.

1795—Saturday, November 28. CITIZEN DUBCOURT and MARGARET BANCKER, daughter of Col. Chris. Bancker, of this city, married Saturday the 14th.

1795—Saturday, November 28. HERMAN G. RUTGERS and SALLY GAINE, married Saturday last.

1795—Saturday, November 28. ABRAHAM G. CLAYPOOL, merchant, of Trenton, and ELIZABETH STEELE, of this city, married Monday last.

1795—Saturday, November 28. SAMUEL SMITH and MISS M'KNIGHT, daughter of Charles M'Knight, deceased, married Monday last.

1795—Saturday, November 28. JOSEPH CONKLING, merchant, of this city, and ELIZA DAWSON, daughter of Capt. Henry Dawson, of Brooklyn, L. I., married Tuesday last.

1795—Saturday, November 28. ABRAHAM FREELON and EVE WALDRON, daughter of John Waldron, both of this city, married Thursday last.

1795—Saturday, December 19. THOMAS WARREN, of this city, and ELIZABETH GILMORE, late from England, married Wednesday the 25th.

1795—Saturday, December 19. SAMUEL DE MOTTE, of Hempstead, South, and POLLY HEWLETT, daughter of William Hewlett, of Rockaway, married Saturday the 5th at Rockaway.

1795—Saturday, December 19. WILLIAM WIGGENS, of Little Britain, Orange County, and PHEBE HEWLETT, daughter of William Hewlett, of Rockaway, married Saturday the 5th at Rockaway.

1795—Saturday, December 19. THOMAS J. WALDRON and AMELIA WHEELER, both of Cold Spring, L. I., married Friday the 11th.

1795—Saturday, December 19. JAMES HEGEMAN and CATHARINE ONDERDONK, both of Cow Neck, L. I., married Saturday last at Cow Neck, L. I.

1795—Saturday, December 19. ANTHONY STEENBECK and SALLY SNYDER, both of this city, married Thursday last.

1795—Saturday, December 19. JOHN STILWELL and ANN CUMMING, both of this city, married Saturday last.

1795—Saturday, December 26. GEORGE BUCKMASTER and ELEANOR WHITFIELD, both of this city, married Thursday the 17th.
1795—Saturday, December 26. CATHARINE ARUNDEROUS (formerly Provost), died on the 15th at New Town, L. I., aged 102 years.
1795—Saturday, December 26. MRS. ELIZABETH OGILVIE, widow of Anthony Ogilvie, died Thursday last, aged 19.
1795—Saturday, December 26. ROBERT BROWN and SALLY COX, both of this city, married Thursday last.
1795—Saturday, December 26. HENRY WHITFIELD and HETTY CANDELL, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1796—Saturday, January 9. JEREMIAH SCHURMAN, of New Rochell, and SUSANNA BAILEY, eldest daughter of William Bailey, married December 31st at Pelham.
1796—Saturday, January 9. ROBERT ROSS and ELIZABETH LITCHFIELD, daughter of John Litchfield, married Saturday last.
1796—Saturday, January 9. CAPT. JONATHAN REYNOLDS and NANCY BURGER, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1796—Saturday, January 9. WILLIAM LANG, of Portsmouth, N. H., and MARIA BAILEY, daughter of John Bailey, of this city, married Sunday last.
1796—Saturday, January 9. WILLIAM WATERS and MRS. MARGARET SNYDER, both of this city, married Tuesday last.
1796—Saturday, January 9. JAMES CUMBERLAND and MRS. BURNHAM, widow of Robert Burnham, of this city, coppersmith, married Thursday last.
1796—Saturday, January 16. CAPT. DANIEL TINGLEY and ELIZA SACKET, daughter of Dr. Sacket, of this city, married Thursday the 7th.
1796—Saturday, January 16. SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, died January 5th at Norwich, Conn. Governor of Connecticut.
1796—Saturday, January 16. WILLIAM BLEECKER, of this city, and ELIZABETH ROBINSON, daughter of Col. Joseph Robinson, of that place, married Thursday the 7th at Jamaica, L. I.
1796—Saturday, January 23. THOMAS SERVICE, merchant, and SARAH TINNEY, daughter of William Tinney, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1796—Saturday, January 23. CAPT. JACOB STOUT, of this city, and FANNY CARPENTER, of Brooklyn, L. I., married Wednesday the 14th.
1796—Saturday, January 23. HENRY EAGLE, late of Limerick, and CHRISTIANA BULL, daughter of Jones Bull, of Waterford, Ireland, married Sunday the 10th.
1796—Saturday, January 23. ABRAHAM DE SART and MAGDALEN EAGLES, married.
1796—Saturday, January 30. JOHN RANDIKER and MARIA HILLIKER, bot hof this city, married Saturday the 26th December, 1795.
1796—Saturday, January 30. ISAAC DREAMER and HETTY HILLIKER, bot hof this city, married Saturday the 26th December, 1795.
1796—Saturday, January 30. GEORGE ONDERDONK and SARAH RAPELJIE, both of Cow Neck, married Sunday last.
1796—Saturday, January 30. MR. GERRAR, a gentleman from the West Indies, and HANNAH GRIGG, of this city, married Saturday last.
1796—Saturday, January 30. JOHN SCHOONMAKER and CATHARINE VAN BEUREN, daughter of James Van Beuren, both of Flatbush, married Thursday the 21st.
1796—Saturday, January 30. PATRICK STEWARD and MISS RAE, both of this city, married Wednesday.
1796—Saturday, January 30. HENRY MURK and MARIA SCOTT, both of this city, married Wednesday.
1796—Saturday, January 30. JOHN FISHER and CORNELIA RAPALYE, daughter of Garret Rapalye, deceased, married at Brooklyn, L. I., Tuesday.

1796—Saturday, January 30. DUNCAN M'DONALD and MARIA MOORE, both of this city, married Tuesday.
1796—Saturday, January 30. THOMAS L. OGDEN and MISS HAMMOND, both of this city, married on the 23rd by Dr. Moore.
1796—Saturday, January 30. GARRET VAN DYNE and MARIA MONFOORT, both of New Hackensack, married Thursday the 7th at New Hackensack.
1796—Saturday, January 30. GEORGE PEARSON, of Albany, and GITTY HUCK, of Claverack, married at Claverack the 4th.
1796—Saturday, January 30. ALBERT O'BLEMIS, of Flatbush, and LETTY CORTELYOU, of New Utrecht, married Sunday the 3rd.
1796—Saturday, January 30. WILLIAM COLE and BETSEY TOTTEN, daughter of Gilbert Totten, all of Staten Island, married Thursday the 31st at Staten Island.
1795—Saturday, January 30. JOHN D. P. DOUW, of Albany, and PEGGY LIVINGSTON, daughter of Peter R. Livingston, of the Manor, married at Livingston Manor a short time since.
1796—Saturday, January 30. LAURENCE EGAN and CATHARINE MINEHAN, married Sunday last.
1796—Saturday, January 30. RICHARD ELLIS and CATHARINE VAN TUYL, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1796—Saturday, February 6. MR. REVOUGH and MRS. MARY STITCHER, both of this city, married Saturday last.
1796—Saturday, February 6. DANIEL R. DURNING, merchant, JANE MURRAY, daughter of James Murray, all of this city, married Saturday last.
1796—Saturday, February 6. JOHN ADEEL and HANNAH SMITH, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1796—Saturday, February 6. JAMES MORRIS and HELEN VAN CORTLANDT, daughter of Augustus, married Monday last at Yonkers.
1796—Saturday, February 6. ANDREW STOUT, of this city, POLLY HUMPHREYS, late of Kinderhook, married Monday last.
1796—Saturday, February 6. JOHN SMITH and BARBRAH FRAZIER, both of this city, married Monday last.
1796—Saturday, February 6. WILLIAM ALLEN and PHOEBE TREDWELL, daughter of Dr. Tredwell, all of North Hempstead, married Wednesday last.
1796—Saturday, February 6. JAMES WYATT, aged 107 years, and MRS. ANNE YORKE, of Mempnet, aged 91, married at Westharptry.
1796—Saturday, February 13. WILLIAM PITT SMITH died yesterday, aged 36 years.
1796—Saturday, February 13. JOHN E. PARKER and EFFEE WOOLSEY, married Wednesday the 3rd.
1796—Saturday, February 13. ALEXANDER HUTCHESON and WIDOW HUTCHESON, of this city, married Saturday last.
1796—Saturday, February 13. JAMES YOUNG and CHRISTIANA RIDABOCK, both of this city, married Sunday last.
1796—Saturday, February 13. W. MANLEY and ANN THOMPSON, both of this city, married Monday last.
1796—Saturday, February 13. DE WITT CLINTON and MARIA FRANKLIN, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
1796—Saturday, February 13. ROBERT R. GOELET and MARGARET BUCHANAN, daughter of Thomas Buchanan, married Thursday last.
1796—Saturday, February 13. JOHN DEMING, aged 75 and SALLY CUSHING, aged 85, married at Boston.
1796—Saturday, February 20. HENRY WARING, of this city, and SUSANNAH PECK, of Greenwich, Conn., married Thursday the 11th.
1796—Saturday, February 20. NATHANIEL STREET and ESTHER WEAREN, both of Norwalk, married Sunday the 24th.
1796—Saturday, February 20. DANIEL DUYCKING and MARIA HILDRETH, both of this city, married Saturday last.